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CALENDAR FOR 1936.

JANUARY.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	31	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

FEBRUARY.

Sun...	*	2	9	16	23	*
M...	*	3	10	17	24	*
Tu...	*	4	11	18	25	*
W...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th...	*	6	13	20	27	*
F...	*	7	14	21	28	*
S...	1	8	15	22	29	*

MARCH.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

APRIL.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	*	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

MAY.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	31
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

JUNE.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	*	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

JULY.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	31	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

AUGUST.

Sun...	*	2	9	16	23	30
M...	*	3	10	17	24	31
Tu...	*	4	11	18	25	*
W...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th...	*	6	13	20	27	*
F...	*	7	14	21	28	*
S...	1	8	15	22	29	*

SEPTEMBER.

Sun...	*	6	13	20	27	*
M...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	*
W...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th...	3	10	17	24	*	*
F...	4	11	18	25	*	*
S...	5	12	19	26	*	*

OCTOBER.

Sun...	*	4	11	18	25	*
M...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu...	*	6	13	20	27	*
W...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	*
F...	2	9	16	23	30	*
S...	3	10	17	24	31	*

NOVEMBER.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	*	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

DECEMBER.

Sun...	*	6	13	20	27	*
M...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	*
W...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th...	3	10	17	24	31	*
F...	4	11	18	25	*	*
S...	5	12	19	26	*	*

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days.

☾ First Quarter 1st, 8h. 45m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter 17th, 1h. 11m. A.M.
 ● New Moon 24th, 0h. 48m. P.M.
 ☾ Full Moon 8th, 11h. 45m. P.M. | ☾ First Quarter 31st, 5h. 6m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A M.	Sunset. P M.	True Noon. P M.	Moon-rise. P M.	Moon-set. A.M.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S. ,
Wednesday ..	1	1	7 12	6 12	0 42	0 2	..	6 6	23 6
Thursday ..	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	0 44	0 48	7 6	23 1
Friday ..	3	3	7 13	6 13	0 43	0 28	1 48	8 6	22 56
Saturday..	4	4	7 13	6 14	0 43	2 16	2 49	9 6	22 50
Sunday ..	5	5	7 13	6 15	0 44	3 8	3 50	10 6	22 40
Monday ..	6	6	7 13	6 15	0 44	4 4	4 51	11 6	22 38
Tuesday ..	7	7	7 14	6 16	0 45	5 2	5 48	12 6	22 31
Wednesday ..	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	6 1	6 42	13 6	22 24
Thursday ..	9	9	7 14	6 17	0 46	6 58	7 31	14 6	22 16
Friday ..	10	10	7 14	6 18	0 46	7 51	8 15	15 6	22 8
Saturday..	11	11	7 14	6 18	0 46	8 43	8 54	16 6	21 59
Sunday ..	12	12	7 15	6 19	0 46	9 32	9 30	17 6	21 50
Monday ..	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	10 21	10 4	18 6	21 40
Tuesday ..	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	11 9	10 37	19 6	21 30
Wednesday ..	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	11 56	11 11	20 6	21 20
Thursday ..	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	..	11 45	21 6	21 9
Friday ..	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	A.M. 0 46	P.M. 0 22	22 6	20 58
Saturday..	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	1 37	1 3	23 6	20 46
Sunday ..	19	19	7 15	6 25	0 49	2 30	1 48	24 6	20 34
Monday ..	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	3 26	2 38	25 6	20 22
Tuesday ..	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	4 23	3 33	26 6	20 9
Wednesday ..	22	22	7 15	6 27	0 50	5 19	4 33	27 6	19 56
Thursday ..	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	6 12	5 35	28 6	19 43
Friday ..	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	7 4	6 37	29 6	19 29
Saturday..	25	25	7 15	6 29	0 51	7 51	7 40	1 0	19 15
Sunday ..	26	26	7 15	6 29	0 51	8 35	8 41	2 0	19 0
Monday ..	27	27	7 14	6 29	0 51	9 18	9 42	3 0	18 45
Tuesday ..	28	28	7 14	6 30	0 51	10 0	10 42	4 0	18 30
Wednesday ..	29	29	7 14	6 30	0 52	10 42	11 43	5 0	18 14
Thursday ..	30	30	7 14	6 31	0 52	11 26	..	6 0	17 58
Friday ..	31	31	7 14	6 31	0 52	P.M. 0 14	A.M. 0 43	7 0	17 42

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 29 Days.

☾ Full Moon 7th, 4h 49m. P.M. | ● New Moon 23rd, 0h. 12m. A.M.

☾ Last Quarter 15th, 9h. 15m. P.M. | ☾ First Quarter 29th, 2h. 58m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.		
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.				Moon-rise P.M.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	S.
Saturday ..	1	32	7	13	6	31	0	52	1	5	8·0	17 26
Sunday ..	2	33	7	13	6	32	0	53	1	59	9·0	17 8
Monday ..	3	34	7	13	6	32	0	53	2	55	10 0	16 51
Tuesday ..	4	35	7	12	6	33	0	53	3	52	11 0	16 34
Wednesday ..	5	36	7	12	6	34	0	53	4	49	12·0	16 16
Thursday ..	6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	5	43	13·0	15 58
Friday ..	7	38	7	11	6	35	0	53	6	35	14·0	15 40
Saturday ..	8	39	7	11	6	35	0	53	7	26	15 0	15 21
Sunday ..	9	40	7	10	6	36	0	53	8	14	16 0	15 2
Monday ..	10	41	7	10	6	36	0	53	9	2	17 0	14 43
Tuesday ..	11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	9	50	18·0	14 24
Wednesday ..	12	43	7	9	6	37	0	53	10	39	19 0	14 4
Thursday ..	13	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	11	29	20 0	13 45
Friday ..	14	45	7	8	6	38	0	53			21·0	13 24
Saturday ..	15	46	7	7	6	39	0	53	A M 0 20	11 40	22·0	13 4
Sunday ..	16	47	7	7	6	39	0	53	P M 1 14	0 27	23·0	12 44
Monday ..	17	48	7	6	6	40	0	53	2	9	24·0	12 23
Tuesday ..	18	49	7	5	6	40	0	53	3	4	25·0	12 2
Wednesday ..	19	50	7	5	6	40	0	53	3	57	26·0	11 41
Thursday ..	20	51	7	4	6	41	0	53	4	49	27·0	11 20
Friday ..	21	52	7	4	6	41	0	53	5	38	28·0	10 59
Saturday ..	22	53	7	3	6	41	0	53	6	25	29·0	10 37
Sunday ..	23	54	7	2	6	42	0	52	7	9	0·5	10 15
Monday ..	24	55	7	2	6	42	0	52	7	52	1 5	9 53
Tuesday ..	25	56	7	1	6	42	0	52	8	37	2·5	9 31
Wednesday ..	26	57	7	1	6	43	0	52	9	22	3·5	9 9
Thursday ..	27	58	7	0	6	43	0	52	10	10	4·5	8 47
Friday ..	28	59	6	59	6	43	0	52	11	1	5·5	8 24
Saturday ..	29	60	6	59	6	44	0	52	11	55	6·5	8 2

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

☉ Full Moon 8th, 10h. 44m. A.M. ● New Moon 23rd, 9h. 44m. A.M.

☾ Last Quarter 16th, 2h. 5m. P.M. ☽ First Quarter 30th, 2h. 52m. A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon-rise P.M.	Moon-set A.M.		
			H M.	H M.	H M.	H M.	H M.	D.	° S ,
Sunday . . .	1	61	6 52	6 44	0 51	0 51	1 37	7.5	7 39
Monday . . .	2	62	6 58	6 45	0 51	1 47	2 33	8.5	7 16
Tuesday . . .	3	63	6 57	6 45	0 51	2 44	3 24	9.5	6 53
Wednesday . .	4	64	6 56	6 45	0 51	3 38	4 9	10.5	6 30
Thursday . . .	5	65	6 56	6 46	0 51	4 30	4 51	11.5	6 7
Friday . . .	6	66	6 55	6 46	0 50	5 22	5 29	12.5	5 44
Saturday . . .	7	67	6 54	6 47	0 50	6 10	6 4	13.5	5 21
Sunday . . .	8	68	6 53	6 47	0 50	6 58	6 38	14.5	4 57
Monday . . .	9	69	6 53	6 47	0 50	7 46	7 11	15.5	4 34
Tuesday . . .	10	70	6 52	6 48	0 49	8 34	7 45	16.5	4 10
Wednesday . .	11	71	6 51	6 48	0 49	9 24	8 20	17.5	3 47
Thursday . . .	12	72	6 50	6 48	0 49	10 14	8 57	18.5	3 23
Friday . . .	13	73	6 49	6 48	0 49	11 6	9 38	19.5	3 0
Saturday . . .	14	74	6 49	6 49	0 49		10 22	20.5	2 36
Sunday . . .	15	75	6 48	6 49	0 49	A.M. 0 0	11 11	21.5	2 12
Monday . . .	16	76	6 47	6 49	0 48	0 53	P.M. 0 3	22.5	1 49
Tuesday . . .	17	77	6 46	6 49	0 48	1 46	1 0	23.5	1 25
Wednesday . .	18	78	6 45	6 49	0 48	2 37	2 0	24.5	1 1
Thursday . . .	19	79	6 44	6 50	0 47	3 26	3 0	25.5	0 37
Friday . . .	20	80	6 43	6 50	0 47	4 13	4 1	26.5	0 14
Saturday . . .	21	81	6 42	6 50	0 47	4 57	5 3	27.5	0 N 10
Sunday . . .	22	82	6 41	6 50	0 46	5 41	6 5	28.5	0 34
Monday . . .	23	83	6 40	6 51	0 46	6 25	7 8	29.5	0 58
Tuesday . . .	24	84	6 39	6 51	0 46	7 11	8 14	1 1	1 21
Wednesday . .	25	85	6 39	6 51	0 45	7 59	9 19	2 1	1 45
Thursday . . .	26	86	6 38	6 51	0 45	8 51	10 24	3.1	2 8
Friday . . .	27	87	6 38	6 51	0 45	9 46	11 27	4.1	2 32
Saturday . . .	28	88	6 37	6 52	0 45	10 43		5.1	2 56
Sunday . . .	29	89	6 36	6 52	0 44	11 41	A.M. 0 26	6.1	3 19
Monday . . .	30	90	6 35	6 52	0 44	P.M. 0 39	1 19	7.1	3 42
Tuesday . . .	31	91	6 34	6 52	0 44	1 35	2 8	8.1	4 5

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

☉ Full Moon 7th, 4h. 16m. A.M. ☾ New Moon 21st, 6h. 2m. P.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 15th, 2h. 51m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter 28th, 4h. 46m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise. P.M.	Moon-set. A.M.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	N.
Wednesday ..	1	92	6 33	6 53	0 43	2 27	2 51	9·1	4 29
Thursday ..	2	93	6 33	6 53	0 43	3 18	3 29	10·1	4 52
Friday	3	94	6 32	6 53	0 42	4 7	4 5	11·1	5 15
Saturday ..	4	95	6 31	6 53	0 42	4 55	4 39	12·1	5 38
Sunday	5	96	6 30	6 54	0 42	5 43	5 12	13·1	6 0
Monday ..	6	97	6 29	6 54	0 42	6 31	5 46	14·1	6 23
Tuesday ..	7	98	6 28	6 54	0 41	7 20	6 21	15·1	6 46
Wednesday	8	99	6 28	6 54	0 41	8 10	6 58	16·1	7 8
Thursday	9	100	6 27	6 54	0 41	9 1	7 38	17·1	7 31
Friday	10	101	6 26	6 55	0 40	9 54	8 20	18·1	7 53
Saturday ..	11	102	6 25	6 55	0 40	10 48	9 7	19·1	8 15
Sunday	12	103	6 24	6 55	0 40	11 40	9 58	20·1	8 37
Monday	13	104	6 23	6 55	0 40		10 53	21·1	8 59
Tuesday ..	14	105	6 22	6 56	0 39	A.M. 0 31	11 49	22·1	9 21
Wednesday	15	106	6 21	6 56	0 39	1 19	P.M. 0 47	23·1	9 42
Thursday ..	16	107	6 20	6 56	0 39	2 5	1 46	24·1	10 4
Friday	17	108	6 19	6 57	0 38	2 48	2 46	25·1	10 25
Saturday ..	18	109	6 19	6 57	0 38	3 31	3 46	26·1	10 46
Sunday .. .	19	110	6 18	6 57	0 38	4 14	4 47	27·1	11 7
Monday ..	20	111	6 17	6 57	0 38	4 58	5 50	28·1	11 27
Tuesday ..	21	112	6 16	6 57	0 38	5 45	6 56	29·1	11 48
Wednesday	22	113	6 15	6 58	0 37	6 35	8 2	0·8	12 8
Thursday	23	114	6 14	6 58	0 37	7 30	9 9	1·8	12 28
Friday .. .	24	115	6 14	6 58	0 37	8 28	10 11	2·8	12 48
Saturday ..	25	116	6 13	6 59	0 37	9 28	11 9	3 8	13 8
Sunday	26	117	6 13	6 59	0 37	10 28		4·8	13 27
Monday ..	27	118	6 13	6 59	0 36	11 26	A.M. 0 1	5·8	13 47
Tuesday ..	28	119	6 12	7 0	0 36	P.M. 0 21	0 47	6·8	14 6
Wednesday	29	120	6 12	7 0	0 36	1 13	1 28	7·8	14 25
Thursday ..	30	121	6 12	7 0	0 36	2 4	2 5	8·8	14 43

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

☉ Full Moon 6th, 8h. 31m. P.M. ● New Moon 21st, 2h. 4m. A.M.

☾ Last Quarter 14th, 11h. 42m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter 28th, 8h. 16m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise P.M.	Moon-set. A.M.			
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	N.	
Friday	1	122	6 11	7 1	0 36	2 52	2 40	9·8	15 1	
Saturday	2	123	6 11	7 1	0 36	3 39	3 13	10 8	15 19	
Sunday	3	124	6 10	7 1	0 36	4 27	3 47	11·8	15 37	
Monday	4	125	6 10	7 2	0 35	5 16	4 21	12·8	15 55	
Tuesday	5	126	6 9	7 2	0 35	6 6	4 58	13 8	16 12	
Wednesday	6	127	6 9	7 2	0 35	6 57	5 37	14·8	16 29	
Thursday.. ..	7	128	6 8	7 3	0 35	7 50	6 19	15·8	16 46	
Friday	8	129	6 7	7 3	0 35	8 44	7 5	16·8	17 2	
Saturday	9	130	6 7	7 3	0 35	9 36	7 55	17·8	17 18	
Sunday	10	131	6 6	7 4	0 35	10 28	8 49	18 8	17 34	
Monday	11	132	6 6	7 4	0 35	11 16	9 45	19 8	17 50	
Tuesday	12	133	6 5	7 4	0 35	A.M. 0 2	10 42	20·8	18 5	
Wednesday	13	134	6 5	7 5	0 35		11 39	21·8	18 20	
Thursday	14	135	6 5	7 5	0 35	0 45	0 36	22 8	18 35	
Friday	15	136	6 4	7 6	0 35	1 27	1 33	23·8	18 49	
Saturday.. ..	16	137	6 4	7 6	0 35	2 8	2 33	24·8	19 3	
Sunday	17	138	6 4	7 6	0 35	2 50	3 33	25·8	19 17	
Monday	18	139	6 3	7 7	0 35	3 34	4 35	26 8	19 31	
Tuesday	19	140	6 3	7 7	0 35	4 21	5 40	27 8	19 44	
Wednesday	20	141	6 3	7 7	0 35	5 13	6 46	28 8	19 56	
Thursday	21	142	6 2	7 8	0 35	6 9	7 52	0·4	20 9	
Friday	22	143	6 2	7 8	0 35	7 10	8 53	1 4	20 21	
Saturday.. ..	23	144	6 2	7 9	0 35	8 11	9 49	2 4	20 33	
Sunday	24	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	9 12	10 38	3·4	20 44	
Monday	25	146	6 2	7 9	0 35	10 9	11 23	4·4	20 55	
Tuesday	26	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	11 5	A.M. 0 2	5·4	21 6	
Wednesday	27	148	6 2	7 10	0 36	11 57		6·4	21 16	
Thursday	28	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	0 46	0 39	7·4	21 26	
Friday	29	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	1 34	1 13	8·4	21 35	
Saturday.. ..	30	151	6 1	7 11	0 36	2 22	1 46	9·4	21 45	
Sunday	31	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	3 10	2 21	10·4	21 53	

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

☾ Full Moon .. . 5th, 10h. 52m. A.M. ● New Moon .. . 19th, 10h. 44m. P.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter .. . 12th, 5h. 35m. P.M. ☽ First Quarter .. . 27th, 0h. 53m. A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.						
			Sunrise A M	Sunset. P M	True Noon P M	Moonrise P M	Moonset A M									
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	N.				
Monday .	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	4	0	2	56	11.4	22	2	
Tuesday ..	2	154	6	1	7	12	0	36	4	51	3	34	12.4	22	10	
Wednesday .	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	5	43	4	16	13.4	22	17	
Thursday .	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	6	37	5	1	14.4	22	25	
Friday ..	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	7	31	5	50	15.4	22	32	
Saturday .	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	8	23	6	43	16.4	22	38	
Sunday .	7	159	6	1	7	14	0	37	9	13	7	39	17.4	22	44	
Monday .	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	10	1	8	37	18.4	22	50	
Tuesday ..	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	10	44	9	34	19.4	22	55	
Wednesday ..	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	11	26	10	32	20.4	23	0	
Thursday .	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38			11	29	21.4	23	5	
Friday ..	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	A M 0 7		P M 0 26		22.4	23	8	
Saturday .	13	165	6	1	7	16	0	38	0	47	1	23	23.4	23	12	
Sunday .	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	1	29	2	24	24.4	23	15	
Monday .	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	2	14	3	25	25.4	23	18	
Tuesday ..	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	3	3	4	29	26.4	23	21	
Wednesday .	17	169	6	1	7	17	0	39	3	56	5	33	27.4	23	23	
Thursday .	18	170	6	2	7	18	0	39	4	53	6	35	28.4	23	24	
Friday ..	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	5	54	7	34	29.4	23	26	
Saturday ..	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	6	55	8	27	1	1	23	26
Sunday ..	21	173	6	2	7	18	0	40	7	55	9	16	2	1	23	27
Monday ..	22	174	6	3	7	19	0	40	8	52	9	57	3	1	23	27
Tuesday ..	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	9	46	10	35	4	1	23	26
Wednesday .	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	10	37	11	11	5	1	23	25
Thursday ..	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	11	27	11	45	6	1	23	24
Friday ..	26	178	6	3	7	19	0	41	P M 0 15				7	1	23	22
Saturday ..	27	179	6	4	7	19	0	41	1	3	A M 0 19		8	1	23	20
Sunday ..	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	1	53	0	54	9	1	23	18
Monday ..	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	2	43	1	31	10	1	23	15
Tuesday ..	30	182	6	4	7	20	0	42	3	34	2	11	11.1	23	11	

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon .. 4th, 11h. 4m P M ● New Moon .. 18th, 8h. 49m P M.
 ☾ Last Quarter .. 11th, 9h. 58m. P.M. ☽ First Quarter .. 26th, 6h. 6m. P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Declination at Mean Noon.							
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon-rise P M	Moon-set. A M										
			H	M	H.	M	H.	M	D	. N.,							
Wednesday	1	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	4	28	2	54	12	1	23	8	
Thursday	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42	5	22	3	42	13	1	23	4	
Friday	3	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	6	16	4	34	14	1	22	59	
Saturday	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	7	8	5	30	15	1	22	54	
Sunday	5	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	7	56	6	28	16	1	22	49	
Monday	6	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	8	43	7	26	17	1	22	43	
Tuesday	7	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	9	26	8	25	18	1	22	37	
Wednesday	8	190	6	7	7	20	0	43	10	7	9	24	19	1	22	30	
Thursday	9	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	10	48	10	21	20	1	22	23	
Friday	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	11	30	11	19	21	1	22	16	
Saturday	11	193	6	8	7	20	0	44				0	18	22	1	22	8
Sunday	12	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	A M 0	12	1	18	23	1	22	0	
Monday	13	195	6	8	7	20	0	44	0	59	2	19	24	1	21	52	
Tuesday	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	1	49	3	22	25	1	21	43	
Wednesday	15	197	6	9	7	19	0	44	2	43	4	24	26	1	21	34	
Thursday	16	198	6	9	7	19	0	44	3	41	5	23	27	1	21	24	
Friday	17	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	4	41	6	17	28	1	21	14	
Saturday	18	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	5	41	7	6	29	1	21	4	
Sunday	19	201	6	10	7	19	0	45	6	38	7	51	0	7	21	53	
Monday	20	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	7	35	8	31	1	7	20	42	
Tuesday	21	203	6	11	7	18	0	45	8	27	9	9	2	7	20	31	
Wednesday	22	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	9	18	9	43	3	7	20	19	
Thursday	23	205	6	12	7	18	0	45	10	7	10	17	4	7	20	7	
Friday	24	206	6	12	7	17	0	45	10	55	10	52	5	7	19	55	
Saturday	25	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	11	44	11	28	6	7	19	42	
Sunday	26	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	P M 0	35			7	7	19	29	
Monday	27	209	6	13	7	17	0	45	1	25	A M. 0	6	8	7	19	16	
Tuesday	28	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	2	17	0	48	9	7	19	2	
Wednesday	29	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	3	11	1	34	10	7	18	48	
Thursday	30	212	6	14	7	16	0	45	4	4	2	23	11	7	18	34	
Friday	31	213	6	15	7	15	0	45	4	56	3	17	12	7	18	19	

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon 3rd, 9h. 17m. A.M. ☉ New Moon 17th, 8h. 51m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 10th, 2h. 29m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter.. .. 25th, 11h. 10m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A M	Sunset. P M.	True Noon. P M.	Moon-rise P M	Moon-set A M		
			H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M	H. M	D.	N.
Saturday..	1	214	6 15	7 15	0 45	5 47	4 14	13 7	18 4
Sunday ..	2	215	6 15	7 14	0 45	6 35	5 14	14 7	17 49
Monday .	3	216	6 16	7 14	0 45	7 20	6 13	15 7	17 34
Tuesday .	4	217	6 16	7 13	0 45	8 3	7 13	16 7	17 18
Wednesday	5	218	6 16	7 13	0 45	8 46	8 12	17 7	17 2
Thursday .	6	219	6 17	7 12	0 45	9 28	9 12	18 7	16 46
Friday ..	7	220	6 17	7 12	0 44	10 11	10 11	19 7	16 29
Saturday ..	8	221	6 17	7 11	0 44	10 57	11 12	20 7	16 12
Sunday ..	9	222	6 18	7 11	0 44	11 46	0 13	21 7	15 55
Monday .	10	223	6 18	7 10	0 44		1 16	22 7	15 38
Tuesday ..	11	224	6 18	7 9	0 44	A M 0 39	2 18	23 7	15 20
Wednesday	12	225	6 19	7 9	0 44	1 35	3 16	24 7	15 2
Thursday ..	13	226	6 19	7 8	0 44	2 33	4 11	25 7	14 44
Friday ..	14	227	6 19	7 8	0 43	3 32	5 1	26 7	14 26
Saturday .	15	228	6 20	7 7	0 43	4 30	5 47	27 7	14 7
Sunday .	16	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	5 26	6 28	28 7	13 48
Monday .	17	230	6 20	7 6	0 43	6 19	7 6	29 7	13 29
Tuesday .	18	231	6 20	7 5	0 43	7 10	7 42	1 2	13 10
Wednesday	19	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	8 0	8 16	2 2	12 51
Thursday ..	20	233	6 21	7 4	0 42	8 48	8 51	3 2	12 31
Friday .	21	234	6 21	7 3	0 42	9 37	9 27	4 2	12 11
Saturday .	22	235	6 21	7 2	0 42	10 27	10 4	5 2	11 51
Sunday ..	23	236	6 21	7 1	0 42	11 17	10 44	6 2	11 31
Monday ..	24	237	6 22	7 1	0 41	P M 0 8	11 27	7 2	11 10
Tuesday ..	25	238	6 22	7 0	0 41	1 0		8 2	10 50
Wednesday	26	239	6 22	6 59	0 41	1 52	A M 0 14	9 2	10 29
Thursday ..	27	240	6 22	6 59	0 40	2 44	1 4	10 2	10 8
Friday ..	28	241	6 23	6 58	0 40	3 36	2 0	11 2	9 47
Saturday .	29	242	6 23	6 57	0 40	4 24	2 57	12 2	9 26
Sunday ..	30	243	6 23	6 56	0 39	5 11	3 56	13 2	9 5
Monday ..	31	244	6 23	6 55	0 39	5 55	4 56	14 2	8 43

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter... 6th, 6h 58m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter... 22nd, 6h. 49m. A.M.

● New Moon... 14th, 10h. 12m. A.M. | ☾ Full Moon... 28th, 9h. 42m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M.		True Noon P M				Moon-rise P M		Moon-set. A M	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D.	S.
Sunday ..	1	306	6	38	6	6	0	22	8	6	8	42	16.9	14 22
Monday	2	307	6	39	6	6	0	22	9	7	9	46	17 9	14 42
Tuesday	3	308	6	39	6	5	0	22	10	9	10	44	18 9	15 1
Wednesday	4	309	6	40	6	5	0	22	11	8	11	37	19 9	15 19
Thursday	5	310	6	40	6	4	0	22			0	24	20 9	15 38
Friday ..	6	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	A M 0	5	1	5	21 9	15 56
Saturday	7	312	6	41	6	4	0	22	0	58	1	43	22 9	16 14
Sunday ..	8	313	6	42	6	4	0	22	1	48	2	19	23 9	16 31
Monday ..	9	314	6	42	6	4	0	23	2	37	2	53	24.9	16 49
Tuesday ..	10	315	6	43	6	3	0	23	3	25	3	28	25 9	17 6
Wednesday	11	316	6	43	6	3	0	23	4	14	4	4	26.9	17 23
Thursday	12	317	6	44	6	3	0	23	5	3	4	41	27.9	17 19
Friday ..	13	318	6	44	6	2	0	23	5	53	5	21	28 9	17 55
Saturday..	14	319	6	45	6	2	0	23	6	44	6	4	0 1	18 11
Sunday ..	15	320	6	45	6	1	0	23	7	35	6	51	1 1	18 27
Monday ..	16	321	6	46	6	1	0	23	8	27	7	40	2.1	18 42
Tuesday ..	17	322	6	46	6	1	0	23	9	17	8	32	3.1	18 57
Wednesday	18	323	6	47	6	0	0	23	10	5	9	26	4.1	19 11
Thursday	19	324	6	48	6	0	0	23	10	51	10	20	5.1	19 25
Friday ..	20	325	6	48	6	0	0	24	11	34	11	15	6.1	19 39
Saturday..	21	326	6	49	6	0	0	24	P M 0	16			7 1	19 53
Sunday ..	22	327	6	49	6	0	0	24	0	57	A M. 0	11	8.1	20 6
Monday ..	23	328	6	50	6	0	0	24	1	37	1	6	9.1	20 19
Tuesday ..	24	329	6	51	6	0	0	25	2	19	2	4	10 1	20 31
Wednesday	25	330	6	51	6	0	0	25	3	3	3	3	11 1	20 43
Thursday	26	331	6	52	6	0	0	25	3	51	4	5	12 1	20 55
Friday ..	27	332	6	53	6	0	0	25	4	45	5	11	13.1	21 6
Saturday	28	333	6	53	6	0	0	26	5	44	6	17	14.1	21 17
Sunday ..	29	334	6	54	6	0	0	26	6	46	7	24	15 1	21 27
Monday ..	30	335	6	54	6	0	0	27	7	50	8	26	16 1	21 37

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter. . . 5th, 11h. 50m. P.M. ☽ First Quarter . . . 21st, 5h. 0m. P.M.
 ☾ New Moon . . . 14th, 4h. 55m. A.M. ☾ Full Moon . . . 28th, 0h. 30m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise. A M	Sunset. P M	True Noon. P M	Moon-rise. P M	Moon-set A M			
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S.	
Tuesday	1	336	6 55	6 0	0 28	8 52	9 24	17.1	21 47	
Wednesday	2	337	6 55	6 0	0 28	9 52	10 15	18 1	21 56	
Thursday	3	338	6 56	6 0	0 28	10 49	11 0	19 1	22 5	
Friday	4	339	6 57	6 0	0 29	11 41	11 40	20 1	22 13	
Saturday	5	340	6 58	6 0	0 29		0 18	21 1	22 21	
Sunday	6	341	6 59	6 1	0 30	A M 0 32	0 53	22 1	22 29	
Monday	7	342	6 59	6 1	0 30	1 21	1 28	23 1	22 36	
Tuesday	8	343	6 59	6 1	0 30	2 9	2 3	24 1	22 42	
Wednesday	9	344	7 0	6 1	0 31	2 58	2 40	25 1	22 48	
Thursday	10	345	7 0	6 2	0 31	3 48	3 19	26 1	22 54	
Friday	11	346	7 1	6 2	0 32	4 38	4 1	27.1	22 59	
Saturday	12	347	7 2	6 3	0 32	5 29	4 47	28.1	23 4	
Sunday	13	348	7 2	6 3	0 33	6 21	5 36	29 1	23 9	
Monday	14	349	7 3	6 3	0 33	7 13	6 27	0 3	23 13	
Tuesday	15	350	7 3	6 4	0 34	8 2	7 22	1 3	23 16	
Wednesday	16	351	7 4	6 4	0 35	8 49	8 17	2 3	23 19	
Thursday	17	352	7 4	6 5	0 35	9 34	9 11	3 3	23 21	
Friday	18	353	7 5	6 5	0 36	10 16	10 7	4 3	23 23	
Saturday	19	354	7 5	6 6	0 36	10 56	11 1	5 3	23 25	
Sunday	20	355	7 6	6 6	0 37	11 36	11 57	6 3	23 26	
Monday	21	356	7 7	6 7	0 37	P M 0 15		7 3	23 27	
Tuesday	22	357	7 7	6 7	0 38	0 57	A M 0 53	8.3	23 27	
Wednesday	23	358	7 8	6 8	0 38	1 42	1 52	9 3	23 26	
Thursday	24	359	7 8	6 9	0 39	2 32	2 54	10 3	23 26	
Friday	25	360	7 9	6 9	0 39	3 26	3 57	11.3	23 24	
Saturday	26	361	7 9	6 9	0 40	4 25	5 3	12 3	23 22	
Sunday	27	362	7 10	6 10	0 40	5 28	6 6	13 3	23 20	
Monday	28	363	7 10	6 10	0 41	6 32	7 6	14 3	23 17	
Tuesday	29	364	7 11	6 10	0 41	7 34	8 0	15 3	23 14	
Wednesday	30	365	7 11	6 11	0 41	8 33	8 49	16.3	23 11	
Thursday	31	366	7 11	6 11	0 42	9 29	9 33	17.3	23 7	

CALENDAR FOR 1937.

JANUARY.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	31
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

FEBRUARY.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	*	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	*	*
W...	3	10	17	24	*	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

MARCH.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

APRIL.

Sun...	*	4	11	18	25	*
M...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu...	*	6	13	20	27	*
W...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th...	*	8	15	22	29	*
F...	2	9	16	23	30	*
S...	3	10	17	24	*	*

MAY.

Sun...	*	2	9	16	23	30
M...	*	3	10	17	24	31
Tu...	*	4	11	18	25	*
W...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th...	*	6	13	20	27	*
F...	*	7	14	21	28	*
S...	1	8	15	22	29	*

JUNE.

Sun...	*	6	13	20	27	*
M...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	*
W...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th...	3	10	17	24	*	*
F...	4	11	18	25	*	*
S...	5	12	19	26	*	*

JULY.

Sun...	*	4	11	18	25	*
M...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu...	*	6	13	20	27	*
W...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	*
F...	2	9	16	23	30	*
S...	3	10	17	24	31	*

AUGUST.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

SEPTEMBER.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	*	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

OCTOBER.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	31
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

NOVEMBER.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	*	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

DECEMBER.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	31	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

PREFACE



THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,
April, 1936

An Indian Glossary.

ARKALI.—Excise of liquors and drugs.

ACHHUT.—Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar.

ACRFAGE CONTRIBUTION.—Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government.

ADHIRAJ.—Supreme ruler, overlord, added to "Maharaja," &c, it means "paramount."

AFSAP.—A corruption of the English "officer."

AHIMSA.—Non violence.

AHLUWALLA.—Name of a princely family, resident at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore.

AIN.—A timber tree *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA*.

AKALI.—Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708) now, a member of the politico-religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs.

AKHARA.—A Hindu school of gymnastics.

AKHUNDZADA.—Son of a Head Officer.

ALJAH.—(1) exalted rank.

ALIGHOL.—[Literally a Mahomedan circle. A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence.

ALI RAJA.—See king (Laccadives).

AM.—Mango.

AMIL.—A name given in Hind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials.

AMIR (corruptly **EMIR**).—A Mohammedan Chief, often also a personal name.

AMMA.—A goddess, particularly Murlamma, goddess of small-pox, South India.

ANICUT.—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India.

ANJUMAN.—A communal gathering of Mahomedans.

APHUS.—Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango.

ARZ, ARZI, ARZ-DASHT.—Written petition.

ASAF.—A minister.

ASPRISHYA.—Untouchable (Sanskrit).

AUS.—The early rice crop, Bengal, syn Ahu, Assam.

AVATAR.—An incarnation of Vishnu.

AYURVEDA.—Hindu science of Medicine.

BABA.—Lit. "Father," a respectful "Mr Irish "Your Honour."

BABU.—(1) A gentleman in Benwal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkani. (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address=Esquire. There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, Kunwar; 2nd, Diwan; 3rd, Thakur, 4th, Lal; 5th Babu.

BABUL.—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *ACACIA ARABICA*.

BADMASH.—A bad character; a rascal.

BAGR.—Tiger or Panther.

BAGHLA.—(1) A native boat (Buggalow), (2) The common pond heron or paddybird.

BAHADUR.—Lit. "brave" or "warrior", a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government, added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler.

BATRAGI.—A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoides*; syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKHSHI.—A revenue officer or magistrate.

BAKHSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip.

BAND.—A dam or embankment (Bund).

BANDAR.—Monkey.

BANYAN.—A species of fig-tree, *Ficus bengalensis*.

BARA SING.—Swamp deer.

BARSAT.—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season.

BARSATI.—Farcy (horse's disease).

BASTI.—(1) A village, or collection of huts. (2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

BATTA.—Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BATTAK.—Duck.

BAWARCHI.—Cook in India, syn. Mistri, in Bombay only.

BAZAR.—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

BEGUM or **BEGAM.**—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum."

BER.—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus jujuba*.

Note.—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values.—a either long as the a in 'father' or short as the a in 'cut,' e as the e in 'gain,' i either short as the i in 'bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in 'bone,' u either short as the oo in 'good,' or long as the oo in 'boot,' ai as the i in 'mille,' au as the ou in 'grouse.' This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree.

- BESAR.**—In Hindi (also Gujarati *Vesar*)—Woman's nose-ring.
- BEWAR.**—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. *taungya*, Burma; *jhum*, North-Eastern India.
- BHADOI.**—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon.
- BHAGAT OR BHAKTA.**—A devotee.
- BHAG-BATAI.**—System of payment of land revenue in kind.
- BHAIBAND**—Relation or man of same caste or community.
- BHAIBANDI.**—Nepotism.
- BHANGI**—Sweeper, scavenger.
- BHANG.**—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *CANNABIS SATIVA*, a narcotic.
- BHANWAR.**—Light sandy soil; syn. *bhur*.
- BHANWARLAL.**—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States.
- BHARAL.**—A Himalayan wild sheep, *OVIS VAHURA*.
- BHARAT.**—India.
- BJARATA-VARSHA.**—India.
- BHENDI.**—A succulent vegetable (*HIBISCUS ESULENTUS*).
- BHONSLE.**—Name of a Maratha dynasty.
- BHUP.**—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar.
- BHUGTI.**—Name of a Baluch tribe.
- BHUSA.**—Chaff, for fodder.
- BHUT.**—The spirit of departed persons.
- BIDRI.**—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.
- BIGHA.**—A measure of land varying widely; the standard *bigha* is generally five-eighths of an acre. "*Vigha*" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.
- BHISHMI.**—Commonly pronounced "*Bhishhti*." Water-carrier (lit. "man of heaven").
- BIR (BID).**—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Also "*Vidi*."
- BLACK COTTON SOIL.**—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.
- BOARD OF REVENUE.**—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.
- BOHRA.**—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat.
- BOR.**—See *BER*.
- BRINJAL.**—A vegetable, *SOLANUM MELONGENA*; syn. egg-plant.
- BUND.**—Embankment.
- BUNDER, or bandar.**—A harbour or port. Also "*Monkey*."
- BURJ.**—A bastion in a line of battlements.
- CADJAN.**—Palm leaves used for thatch.
- CHABUK.**—A whip.
- CHABUTRA.**—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- CHADAR.**—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (*Chudder*.)
- CHAITYA.**—An ancient Buddhist chapel.
- CHAMBHAR (OHAMAR)**—"Cobbler", "Shoe-maker." A caste whose trade is to tan leather.
- CHAMPAR.**—A tree with fragrant blossoms, *MOHOBIA CHAMPARA*.
- CHANA.**—Gram.
- CHAND.**—Moon.
- CHANDI.**—(Pron with soft d) Silver; *Chandi* (with palatal and short a)—Goddess Durga.
- CHAPATI.**—A cake of unleavened bread.
- CHAPRASI.**—An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. *pattawala*, Bombay; *peon*, Malras.
- CHARAS.**—The resin of the hemp plant *CANNABIS SATIVA*, used for smoking.
- CHARKHA.**—A spinning wheel.
- CHARPAI (charpoy).**—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.
- CHAUDHRI.**—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- CHAUK, CHOWK.**—A place where four roads meet.
- CHAUKIDAR.**—The village watchman and rural policeman.
- CHAUTH.**—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.
- CHAVRI (CHORO GUJARATI)**—Village headquarters.
- CHEETAH.**—Hunting leopard.
- CHELA.**—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- CHHAONI.**—A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.
- CHHAFRAPATI.**—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.
- CHHATRI.**—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.
- CHIEF COMMISSIONER.**—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.
- CHIKOR.**—A kind of partridge, *CACOBIS CHUCOR*.
- CHIKU.**—The Bombay name for the fruit of *ACHRAS SAPOTA*, the *Sapodilla* plum of the West Indies.
- CHINAR.**—A plane tree, *PLATANUS ORIENTALIS*.
- CHINKARA.**—The Indian gazelle, *GAZEL BERNNETTI*, often called "*ravine deer*,"

CHITAL.—The spotted deer, *CERVUS AXIS*.

CHODAR.—Mace-bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions.

CHOLAM.—Name in Southern India for the large millet, *ANDROPOGON SORGHUM*: syn *forwar*.

CHOLI.—A kind of short bodice worn by women.

CHOWRIE—Fly-whisk.

CHUNAM, chuna.—Lime plaster.

CIRCLE.—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of Forests; (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General; (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON.—The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

COLLECTOR.—The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc. Syn. Deputy Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts; (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc.

COMPOUND.—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo-Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge.

CONSERVATOR.—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department.

COUNCIL BILLS.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council.

COUNT.—Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

COURT OF WARDS.—An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons.

CRORE, karor.—Ten millions.

DADA.—Lit. "grandfather" (paternal); any venerable person. In Bombay slang a "hoolligan boss."

DAFFADAR.—A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

DAFTAR—Office records.

DAFTARI—Record-keeper.

DAH OR DAO.—A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

DAK (dawk)—A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came.

DAKAITI, DACOITY—Robbery by five or more persons.

DAL—(Pron. with dental d and short a) "Army," hence any disciplined body, e.g., Akali Dal, Seva Dal.

DAL.—A generic term applied to various pulses.

DAM.—An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

DARBAR.—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State.

DARGAE.—A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

DARI, Dhurrie.—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DARKHAST—A tender or application to rent land.

DAROGHA.—The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.

DARSHAN—Lit. "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan". Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN.—A door-keeper.

DARWAZA.—A gateway.

DASTURI—Customary prerogative.

DAULA AND DAULAT—State.

DEB—A Brahminical priestly title; taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODAR.—A cedar, *CEDRUS LEBANI* or *C. DEODARA*.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces, etc. Syn. Collector.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR.—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

DERA—Tent in N. India

DERASAR—Jain Temple.

DESAL.—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH.—(1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESH-BHAKTA—Patriot.

Deshi—Indigenous, opposed to *bideshi*, foreign.

DESHMUKH.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH-SEVKA.—Servant (Fem.) of the country; Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement.

DEVA.—A deity.

DEVADASI—A girl dedicated to temple or God. Murl in Maharashtra.

DEVASTHAN—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation.

DEWAN.—A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State.

DHAK.—A tree, *BUTEA FRONDOSA*, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. *palas*, Bengal and Bombay; *Chhiul*, Central India; "Kha-khro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

DHAMNI.—A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.

DHARALA.—Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons.

DHARMA.—Religion (Hindu).

DHARMSALA.—A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

DHATURA.—A stupefying drug, **DATURA** **APAPUOSA**.

DHED.—A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holaya in Karnatak.

DHENKLI.—Name in Northern India for the fever used in raising water; syn. piccottah.

DHOBI.—A washerman.

DHOTI.—The loincloth worn by men.

DIN.—Religion (Mahomedan).

DISTRICT.—The most important administrative unit of area.

DIVISION.—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices; (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN (SIKH).—Communal Gathering.

DIWALI.—The lamp festival of Hindus.

DIWANI.—Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.

DOAB.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

DOM.—Untouchable caste in Northern India.

DRUG.—A hill-fort, Mysore.

DRY CROP.—A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

DRY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

DUN.—(Pron. "doon") A valley, Northern India.

EKKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

ELOHI, ELACHI.—Cardamom.

ELCHI (Turk).—Ambassador.

ELAYA RAJA.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR.—Properly an Islamic mendicant but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also.

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT.—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt.

FARMAN.—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

FARZAND.—Lit. means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc.

FARZANDI OR FAZANDARI.—A kind of land tenure in Bombay City.

FASLI.—Era (solar) started by Akbar, A.C. minus 572-3.

FATEH.—"Victory."

FATFH JANG.—"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam).

FATWA.—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

FAUJDARI.—Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings.

FAUJDARI.—Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.

FITTON GARI.—A phaeton, Bombay. Derived from the English.

GADDI, Gadi.—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

GAEKWAR (sometimes **GUICOWAR**).—Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cowherd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars).

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, **CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking.

GAUR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' **BOS GAURUS**.

GAYAL.—A species of wild cattle, **BOS FRONTALIS**, domesticated on the North-East Frontier; syn. mithan.

GHADE.—Mutiny, Revolution.

GHARRIE (GARI).—A carriage, cart.

GHAAT, Ghaut.—(1) A landing-place on a river, (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHAATWAL.—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.

GHAZI.—One who engaged in "Ghaz," a holy war, i.e., against kafirs.

GHI, Ghee.—Clarified butter.

GINGELLY.—See **TIL**.

GODOWN.—A store room or warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."

GOPL.—Cowherd girl. The dance of the youthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings.

GOPURAM.—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.
GOSAIN, Goswami.—A (Hindu) devotee; lit. one who restrains his passions.

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda' women; lit. the word "Gosha" means corner or seclusion: "one who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda" e.g., Goshanashin Pardanashin.

GRAM.—A kind of pea, *CICER ARIETINUM*. In Southern India the pulse *DOLICHOS BIFLORUS* is known as horse gram.

GRANTHA-SAHEB.—Sikh holy book.

GUNJ.—The red seed with a black 'eye' of *ABRUS PRECATORIUS*, a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 96th of a 'TOLA'.

GUP, OR GUP SHUP.—Tittle tattle.

GUR, Goor.—Crude sugar; syn. Jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURAL.—A Himalayan goat antelope *CEMA GORAL*.

GURDWARA.—A Sikh Shrine.

GURU.—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

HABSHI.—Literally an Abyssinian. Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark.

HADITH.—(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet.

HAFIZ.—Guardian, one who has Quran by heart.

HAJ.—Pilgrimage to Mecca.

HAJAM, HAJJAM.—A barber.

HAJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red.

HAKIM.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a).—Governor, ruler.

HALAL.—Lawful (from Islam point of view). Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife. of "Jhatka".

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one to whom everything is lawful food.

HALI.—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.

HAMAL.—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant.

HAQ.—A right.

HARIJAN.—Untouchables. The term originally means "the people of God". According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of "untouchable", and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gujarat.

HEJIRA (HJIRAR).—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 622 A.D.

HEERA LAL.—A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lal' is ruby.)

HILSA.—A kind of fish, *CLUPEA ILISHA*.

HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft (banking).

HOLKAR.—See "Gaekwar."

HTI.—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

HUKKA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe.

HUKM.—An order.

HUNDI.—A bill of exchange.

IPGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

ILAKHE.—A department. (Ilakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency.)

IMAM.—The layman who leads the congregation in prayer. Mahomedan.

INAM.—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. See DEVASTHAN, SARANJAM, WATAN.

INUNDATION CANAL.—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood.

IZZAT.—Prestige.

JACK FRUIT.—Fruit of *ARTOCARPUS INTERGRIFOLIA*, var. *PHANAS*.

JAGGERY, Jagri.—Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

JAGIR.—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar.

JAH.—A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State.

JAM (Sindhi or Baluch).—Chief. Also the Jam of Nawanagar.

JAMABANDI.—The annual settlement made under the ryotwari system.

JAMADAR.—A native officer in the army or police.

JANGAMA.—A Lingayat priest.

JAPTI.—Distraint; attachment; corrupt of "Zabti."

JATHA.—An association.

JATKA.—Pony-cart, South India.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans: Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

JHATKA.—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "Halal". s. v.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JIHAD.—A religious war undertaken by Musalmans.

JIRGA.—A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier.

JOGI (Yogi).—A Hindu ascetic.

JOSHI.—Village astrologer.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, *ANDROPOGON SOARGHUM*, or *SORGHUM VULGARE*; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUDI.—A revenue term in S. Division of the Bombay Presidency.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

- KACHCHA**.—Unripe, mud built, inferior.
- KACHERI**, *kachahri*.—An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- KADAR**, *karbi*.—The stalk of jowari (*a. v.*)—valuable fodder.
- KAFIR**.—Infidel, applied by Muslims to all non-Muslims.
- KAJU**, *kashew*.—The nut of *ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE*, largely grown in the Konkan.
- KAKAR**.—The barking deer, *CERVULUS MUNTJAC*.
- KAKRI**.—Cucumber.
- KALAR**, *kallar*.—Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- KALI-YUGA**.—The Iron age. (short *a.*)
- KALI**.—
- KALI**.—Popular goddess consort of Shiva. } (long *a.*)
- KALI**.—Black soil.
- KALIMA**.—The Mahomedan Confession of faith.
- KAMARBAND**, *Cummerbund*.—A waistcloth, or belt.
- KANAT**.—The wall of a large tent. "Kanat" (in Persia)—Underground Canal.
- KANGAR**.—A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm.
- KANKAR**.—Nodular limestone, used for metal-ling roads, as building stones or for preparation of lime.
- KANS**.—A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand and *SACCHARUM SPONTANUM*.
- KANUNGO**.—A Revenue Inspector.
- KAPAS**.—Cotton.
- KARAIT**.—A very venomous snake, *BUNGARUS CANDIDUS* or *CAERULEUS*.
- KARBHARI**.—A manager. Also Dewan in smaller States in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- KAREZ**.—(Persian "Kanat") Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Baluchistan.
- KARKUN**.—A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- KARMA**.—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.
- KARNAM**.—See **PATWARI**.
- KARTOOS**.—A cartridge.
- KAS**.—The five "Kas" which denote the Sikh are *Kes*, the uncut hair; *Kachh*, the short drawers; *Kara*, the iron bangle; *Kirpan*, the steel knife; and *Kangha*, the comb.
- KASAL**.—A butcher.
- KAZI**.—Better written *Qazi*.—Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- KHARITA**.—Letter from an Indian Prince to the Governor-General.
- KHABARDAR**.—Beware.
- KHADI** (or **KHADDER**).—Cotton cloth handwoven from spun yarn.
- KHALASI**.—A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- KHALSA**.—Lit. "pure." (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word *Khalasa* being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc., Northern India, and Deccan.
- KHAN**.—Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan state, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as part of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.
- KHANDI**, *candy*. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds.
- KHANSAMA**.—A butler.
- KHARAB**.—Also "Kharaba." In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No which being uncultivable is left unassessed.
- KHARGOSH**.—Hare.
- KHARIF**.—Any crops sown just before or during the main S. W. monsoon.
- KHAS**.—Special, in Government hands. *Khas tahasildar*, the manager of a Government estate.
- KHASADAR**.—Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan or N. W. Frontier.
- KHAS-KHAS**, *Kus-Kus*.—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *ANDROPOGON SQUARROSUM*.
- KHEDDA**, *khedda*.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- KHICHADI**, *kejjeree*.—A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians especially used of rice with fish.
- KHILAT**.—A robe of honour.
- KHUTBA**.—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- KHWAJA**.—A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name.
- KINOOB**, *kamkhwab*.—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver.
- KIRPAN**.—A Sikh religious emblem; a sword.
- KISAN**.—Agriculturist, used in North India. "Ryot" in Maharashtra, etc.
- KODALI** Also "Kudali"—The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging; syn. *mamnti*, Southern India.
- KONKAN**.—The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea.
- KOS**.—A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawar.
- KOT**.—Battlements.
- KOTHI**.—A large house.
- KOTWAL**.—The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALI.—The chief police station in a headquarters town.

KUCHA BANDI.—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane.

KUFRI.—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

KULKARNI.—See **PATWARI**.

KUMBHAMELA.—The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius).

KUMBHAR.—(M.) A potter. U.—"Kumhar."

KUNBI.—An agriculturist (Kanbi in Gujarat Kurmi in N. India.)

KUNWAR OR KUMAR.—The heir of a Raja, (Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

KURAN.—A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting.

KUSHTI (U), KUSTI (M).—Wrestling.

KYARI.—Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation.

KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

LAKH, lac.—A hundred thousand.

LAL.—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Babu").

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindari village, Northern India.

LANGUR.—A large monkey, **SEMNOPIHREUS ENTELLUS**.

LASGAR, correct **lashkar**.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindustani corruption of "Lord" e.g., "Bara Lat" = Viceroy, "Jangi Lat" = Commander-in-Chief, "Chhota Lat" = Governor.

LATERITE.—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brick-red soil.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LITCHI.—A fruit tree grown in North India (**LITCHI CHINENSIS**).

LOKAMANYA.—(Lit.) Esteemed of the people A national hero.

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA.—"Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

LONGYI.—A waistcloth, Burma.

LOTA.—A small brass water-pot.

LUNGI, loongi.—A cloth (coloured dhoti) simply wound round the waist.

MADRASA.—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans.

MAHAJAN.—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajan is the **Nagarath** (q. v.).

MAHAL.—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, e.g., right to catch elephants, or to take stone; (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a **MAHALKARI**.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of **MAHARAJ RANA**: its feminine is **MAHARANI** (**MAHA**=great).

MAHARAJ KUMAR.—Son of a Maharaja.

MAHATMA.—(lit.) A great soul, applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.—A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskrit lore

MAHSEER, mahasir.—A large carp. **BARFUSOR** (lit. 'the big-headed').

MAHUA.—A tree, **BASSIA LATIFOLIA**, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

MAHURAT.—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking.

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta", in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta.

MAINA.—A bird.

MAJOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest.

MAJUR.—A labourer (in Bombay).

MAKTAB.—An elementary Mahomedan school

MALGUZAR (revenue payer).—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State

MAKTA.—Licence, monopoly.

MAKTADAR.—A licensee, monopolist.

MALI.—A gardener.

MALIK.—Master, proprietor.

MAMLATDAR (Mar. "Mamledar").—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial—syn. **talasildar** Mar "Mamledar")

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANGOSTEEN.—The fruit of **GARCINIA MANGOS TANA**.

MARI.—A Baluch tribe. (Bughts and Maris generally spoken of together.)

MARKHOR.—A wild goat in North-Western India, **CAPRA FALCONERI**.

MASJID.—A mosque. **Jama Masjid**, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne, Mahodan; syn. gaddi.

MATH.—A Hindu conventional establishment.

MAULANA.—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge.

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan law.

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in different localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for "cosmic illusion," Vedanta philosophy.

MEHRL or MAHAL.—A palace.

MELA.—A religious festival or fair.

MIAN.—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master."

MIHRAB.—The niche in the centre of the eastern wall of a mosque.

MINBAR.—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

MINAR.—A pillar or tower.

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital.

MIR.—A leader, an inferior title which, like Khan, has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

MIRZA.—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esquire."

MOFUSSIL.—See MUFFASSAL.

MISTR.—(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

MOHUR.—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about Rs. 16.

MOLESALAM.—A class of land holding Rajput tusalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs.

MONG, MOUNG, OR MAUNG (Arakanese)—leader.

MORA.—Stool.

MONSOON.—Lit. Season, and specifically (1) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S. E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australasian Southern summit.

MOPLAH (Mappila).—A fanatical Mahomedan in Malabar.

MOULVI OR MAULVI.—A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher.

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR.—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands."

MUEZZIN.—Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer.

MUFFASSAL, mofussil.—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadr).

MUJAWAR.—Custodian of Musalman sacred places, especially Saint's tomb.

MUJTAHID.—Lit. One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahasildar.

MUKTI, 'release.'—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn. NIRVANA, MOKSHA.

MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.—Distinguished in the State. MULK, in the country.

MUNG, mug.—A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADICUS: syn. mag. Gujarat.

MUNJ.—(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn; (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony.

MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

MUNSHI.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

MURLI (DEVADASI).—A girl dedicated to a God or temple.

MURUM, moorum.—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Momin in)—The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhamadans in Gujarat; also called "Mumnas."

MYOWUN.—"Mr."

NAOHANI, NAGLI.—See RAGI.

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana.—A place where drums are beaten.

NAGARSETH.—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

NAIB.—Assistant or Deputy.

NAIK.—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (in Bombay a head peon.)

NAT.—A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

NAWABZADA.—Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, nazarama.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

NAZIM.—Superintendent or Manager.

NET ASSETS.—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

NEWAR.—Broad webbing woven across bedsteads instead of iron slabs.

NGAPI.—Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

NILGAO.—Blue Bull. A large antelope.

NIM, neem.—A tree, *MELIA AZADIRACHTA* the berries of which are used in dyeing.

NIRVANA.—See **MUKTI**.

NIKAH.—Muslim legal marriage.

NISHAN.—Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a procession.

NIZAM.—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab.

NIZAMAT.—A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.—Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

NOGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

NONO (Tibetan).—The ruler of Spitta.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenant, with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements.

NON-REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them.

NULLAH, NALA.—A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces.

PADAUK—A well-known Burmese tree (*PTEROCARPUS* sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated.

PADDY.—Unhusked rice.

PAGA.—(Persian *Paigah*) troop of horses among the Marathas.

PAGI.—A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals.

PAHAR.—A mountain.

PAIGAH.—A tenure in Hyderabad State. (Lit. *Jagir* for maintaining "Paigah," i.e., mounted troops.)

PAIK.—(1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAILI.—A grain measure.

PAILWAN, PAHLWAN.—Professional Wrestler.

PAIRIEE.—The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the *APRUS* (q. v.) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red.

PAKKA, PUCCA.—Ripe, mature, complete.

PALAS.—See **DEAK**.

PALKI.—A palanquin or litter.

PAN.—The betel vine, **PIPE BETEL**.

PANCHAMA.—Low caste, Southern India.

PANCHAYAT.—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town; (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA.—A Hindu priest, especially at holy places.

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. In Assam applied to a grade of Inspectors of primary schools.

PANSUPARI.—Distribution of **PAN** and **SUPAN** (q. v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PAPAITYA.—Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw. *Carica Papaya*.

PARAB.—A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity.

PARABADI.—A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds.

PARDA, purdah.—(1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. *gosha*.

PARDANASHIN.—Women who observe purdah.

PARDESI.—Foreign. Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from Northern India.

PARGANA.—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India.

PASHM.—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, hence Pashmina cloth.

PASHTO, PUSHTO.—Language of the Pathans

PASO.—A waistcloth.

PAT, put.—A stretch of firm, hard clay Desert

PATEL.—A village headman, Central and Western India; syn. *reddi*, Southern India, *gaonbura*, Assam; *padhan* Northern and Eastern India *Mukhi*, Guzerat. (*Patil* in Maharashtra.)

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat.

PATTAWALLA.—See **CHAPRASI**.

PATWARI.—A village accountant; syn. *karnam*, Madras; *kulkarni*, Bombay Deccan; *talati*, Gujarat; *shanhogh*, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg, *mandal*, Assam; *tapedar*, Sind.

PEON.—See **CHAPRASI**.

PESHKAR.—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk.

PESHKASH.—A tribute or offering to a superior.

PILAO (*pulav*).—A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices.

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet; lit flower-work.

PICE, paise.—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

PICOTTAH.—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn dhenkul or dhenkull, or dhikli, Northern India.

PIPAL.—Sacred fig-tree. *Ficus Religiosa*.

PIR.—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint.

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner.

PONGYI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

POSTIN, Posteen.—A coat or rug of sheep skin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan.

PRABHAT PHERI.—Lit. "Morning round," of parties going round early in the morning singing political songs.

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States, corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kathiawar.

PRANT OR PRANT SAHEB.—Sub-Divisional Officer (in Bombay Presidency).

PRESIDENCY.—A former Division of British India.

PRINCE.—Term used in English courtesy for "Shalazada," but specially conferred in the case of "Prince of Arcot" (called also "Armin-Arcot").

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests.

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

PUJA.—Worship, Hindu.

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple.

PUNDIT.—Sec Pandit.

PURANA.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geological 'group'; (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins.

PURNA SWARAJ.—Complete independence.

PUROHIT.—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

PWE.—An entertainment, Burma.

PYALIS.—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions.

QILLA.—A Fort.

RABI.—Any crop sown after the main South-west monsoon.

RAG, RAGINI.—Mode in Indian music.

RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).—A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India; syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

RAIL-GARI.—Railway train.

RAIYAT OR RYOT.—Farmer.

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine is *Rani* (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations *Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Rawal, Rawat, Raikwar, Raikbar* and *Raskat*. The form *Rai* is common in Bengal, *Rao* in S. & W. India.

RAJ KUMAR.—Son of a Raja.

RAJ RAJESHWAR.—King of Kings.

RAMOSHI.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (g. v.) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs, equivalent to that of Raja.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RANN OR RUNN.—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and incrustated with salt when dry, e.g., the Rann of Cutch.

RANZA.—Mausoleum, shrine.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below that of Raja.

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

REH.—Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

RESERVED.—Forests intended to be maintained permanently.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses.

ROHI, ROZ.—Nilgai.

ROHU.—A kind of fish, *Labeo Rohita*.

ROTI.—Bread.

ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan. Also Mausoleum (corruption of "rauza.")

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SABHA.—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress.

SADHU.—A Hindu ascetic.

SADR, sudder.—Chief (adjective). Hence the headquarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAFA JANG.—A long-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs.

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*), ver. kardai, kushanti.

SAHEB.—The native Hindu term used to or of a European ("Mr. Smith" would be mentioned as "Smith Saheb," and his wife "Smith Mem-Saheb," but in addressing it would be "Saheb," fem. "Saheba," without the name); occasionally appended to a title in the same way as "Bahadur," but inferior (=master.)

NAMIBZADA.—Son of a person of consequence
SAID, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain.

SAL—A useful timber tree in Northern India,
SHOREA ROBUSTA.

SAMBAR.—A deer, *CERVUS UNI COLOR*; syn **SARAU.**

SAMITI.—Association, Union, Assembly.

SAN.—Bombay hemp, *CROTALARIA JUNCOSA.*

SANAD.—(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed of grants

SANGATHAN.—Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus. A movement to unify the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim" q. v

SANGRAM SAMITI—War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI—A Hindu mendicant.

SARI.—A long piece of cloth worn by women.

SARANJAM.—Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors originally feudal tenure land for maintaining troops.

SARDAR (corrupted to **SIRDAR**).—A leading Government official, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans only are "Wall," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir," "Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan."

SARKAR.—(1) The Government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSURAH—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories.

SATI.—Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR.—Banker, dealer in money, exchange, etc.; money-lender.

SATYAGRAHA—(lit. Insistence on truth), passive resistance.

SATYAGRAHI—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

SATTA.—Speculation.

SAUDAGAR.—Merchant

SAWAI.—A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one-fourth better than others).

SAWEWA.—A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

SEMAL or cotton tree.—A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, **BOMBAX MALABARICUM.**

SEROW, SARAU.—A goat antelope, *NEMORHAEDUS RUBALINUS.*

SETH, SHETH.—Merchant, banker.

SETTLEMENT—(1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land; (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created, (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments

SHAHID.—A Musalman martyr.

SHAHZADA—Son of a King

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Arabic)—A chief.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA—A Mohammedan title denoting "learned."

SHAMSHER-JANG.—"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)

SHANBEOG—See **PATWARI.**

SHASTRAS.—The religious law-books of the Hindus.

SHEGADI, seggaree, Shigri—A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it.

SHER—Tiger.

SHER, ser, seer.—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs.

SHETH, shethia.—A Hindu or Jain merchant.

SHIAS—Musalman who accept Ali as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs.

SHIGURAM—See **TONGA.**

SHISHAM or sissu—Blackwood. A valuable timber tree. **DALBERGIA SISSOO.**

SHRADDHA.—Annual Hindu ceremony of propitiating the manes.

SHRUTI.—Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis.

SHROFF.—Banker.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices.

SIDI.—A variation of "Said." Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army.

SILLADAR.—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.

SINDHIA.—See under "Gaekwar."

SMRITI.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas.

SOLA.—A water-plant with a valuable pith. **AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA.**

SONI, SONAR.—Goldsmith.

SOWAR.—A mounted soldier or constable.

SOWKAR—Merchant.

SWADESHI—Lit. Swa-one's own; desh=of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" emphasizing the preference against everything "par," foreign.

SRI OR **SHRI**.—Lit. fortune, beauty, a Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed to him; nearly = "Esquire"); used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stadt*).

SRIJUT, **SRIYUT**.—Modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr."

STUPA or **tope**.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

SURAB.—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad.

SUBAH DAR.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule, (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army; (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN.—A King.

SUNNAT.—Traditional law followed by Sunnis.

SUNNIS.—Musalmans who accept the first four Khalifs as lawful successors of the Prophet.

SUPARI.—The fruit of the betel palm, *ARECA CATECHU*.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chief police officer in a District; (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jail.

SURAJ, **SURYA**.—Sun.

SURTI.—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the dhed caste who work as house servants of Europeans, and whose house speech is Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Lala."

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious ascetic. Also applied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants of Math, etc.

STOR, **sals**.—A groom.

SYED, **SYUD**.—More variations of "Said."

TABLIGH.—The Mahomedan conversion movement.

TABUT.—See **TAZIAH**.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a District syn. taluka, Bombay; taluka, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tahsil, syn. Mamladar, Bombay; township officer or myo-ok, Burma; Mukhtiarkar, Sind; Vahl-vatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements. syn. tagai. Also "Tagavi" (M. "Tagai") Bombay.

TAKLI.—Small distaff for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr. Gandhi.

TAL.—Lake; Musical term.

TALAK.—Mahomedan term for divorce.

TALATI.—Village accountant.

TALAV, or **talao**.—A lake or tank.

TALUK, **taluka**.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn. tashil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat.

TALPUR.—The name of a dynasty in Sind.

TAMAKHU, **TAMBAKU**.—Tobacco.

TAMASHA.—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition.

TAMBU.—Tent in the Bombay Presidency.

TAMTAM, **tuntum**.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANK.—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley, in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India.

TAPEDAR.—See **PATWARI**.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, **toddy**.—The sap of the date, palmyra, or coconut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called *Sendhi*.

TASAR, **tussore**.—Wild silkworms, *ANTHRAEA PAPHIA*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

TALTI.—Brush woodfence or hurdle.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut, Marathi, dola.

TRAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *TEOTONA GRANDIS*.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—See Council bills.

THAGI, **thuggee**.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THAKUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmins; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats.

THAMIN.—The brow-antlered deer, Burma *CERVUS ELDI*.

THANA.—Military or Police-Station hence the circle attached to it.

TID or TIR.—Locust.

TIKA.—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

TIKA SAHIB.—Hair-apparent in several North Indian States.

TIKAM.—The English pickaxe (of which "pickaxe" is the common corruption. "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from *Tikshna* = Sharp).

TIL.—An oilseed, *SESAMUM INDICUM*; also known as gingelly in Madras.

TILAK.—(Short *t*) the caste mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel.—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TIPAI, Teapoy.—A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

TITAR.—Partridge.

TOLA.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

TONGA.—A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top, *syn.* **SHIGRAM.**

TOTE.—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate.

TSINE.—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *BOS SONDAICUS* *syn.* **healing and banteng.**

TUMANDAR.—A Persian word denoting some office.

ULAMA, (Plural of Alim).—Mahomedan learned men.

UMARA.—Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of "Amir."

UMBAR.—A wild fig—(*FICUS GLOMERATA*).

UNEDWAR.—A hopeful person; one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a situation; candidate.

UNIT.—A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

URDU.—Hindustani language as spoken and written by Mussalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus.

URIAL.—A wild sheep in North-Western India, *OVIS Vignei*.

URID, URID —A pulse, 'black grain' (*PHASEOLUS MUNGU*).

URUS.—Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint.

USAR.—Soil made barren by saline effluence, Northern India.

USTAD.—Master, teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

UTHAMA.—Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

VAHIVATDAR.—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; *syn.* **tahsildar.**

VAID or Baldya (is also a caste in Bengal).—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VAKIL.—(1) A class of legal practitioners; (2) an agent generally.

VEDA.—Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

VEDANTA.—The philosophy of the Upanishads.

VIHARA.—A Buddhist monastery.

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish.

VILLAGE UNION.—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

WAAZ.—Mahomedan sermon.

WADA or WADI.—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard; (2) private closed land near a village.

WAKF.—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

WALI.—Like "Sardar." The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir."

WAO.—A step well.

WATAN.—A word of many senses. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

WET RATE.—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation.

WRITER.—South Indian equivalent of *babu*.

YAMA.—Hindu god of death.

YOGA.—A system of Hindu philosophy. Practice of breath control, etc., said to give supernatural powers.

YOGI.—A Hindu ascetic who follows the Yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions.

YUNANI.—Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZABARDAST.—Lit. "Upper hand," hence strong, oppressive.

ZABARDASTI.—Oppression.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDARI.—(1) An estate; (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord.

ZANANA.—Of women. Women's apartment, harem.

ZIARAT.—Pilgrimage Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage.

ZIKR.—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint.

ZILA.—A District.

ZOR-TALAM.—Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathiawar States.

ZULM, ZULUM.—Tyranny, Oppression.

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich the child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loin-cloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to bedeck the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puffed from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles; folded brims, projecting brims: long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathar

of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress bending his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *aosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elaecarpus gunturus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas,

respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Papu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red; gold or silver; gem diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone; small or tall, weak or strong; a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog; and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna; Krishna black; Bhuma terrible; Nakula a mongroose. Shunaka a dog; Shuka a parrot, Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond; Ratna or Ratan a jewel; Sonu or Chinna gold; Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy; Vishnu is a pervader. Govinda is the cowed Krishna; Keshava has fine hair; Rama is a delighter; Lakshmana is lucky; Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters; Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts; Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day; Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha. Sita is a furrow; Savitri a ray of light; Tara a star; Radha prosperity; Rukmini is she of golden ornaments; Vinama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children; and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishyas, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. *Dasa* means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although *Kalidas*, the famous poet, was a *Shudra*, *Ramadass*, the famous guru of *Shivaji*, was a Brahmin. The *Vaishnavas* have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add *Das* to their names. The Brahmins of Southern India add *Aiyar* or *Aiyangar* to their names. *Shastri*, *Acharya*, *Bhat*, *Bhattacharya*, *Upadhyaya*, *Mukhopadhyaya*, changed in Bengal into *Mukerji*, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the *Rajputs* and *Sikhs*, the title *Singh* (lion) has become more popular than the ancient *Varma*. The *Sindhi* *Mal*, as in *Gidumal*, means brave and has the same force. *Raja* changed into *Raya*, *Kao* and *Rai* was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like *Bose* and *Ghose*, *Dutt* and *Mitra*, *Sen* and *Guha*, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. *Shet*, chief of a guild or a town, becomes *Chetty*, a *Vashya* title, in Southern India. *Mudaliyar* and *Nayudu*, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. *Nayar* and *Menon* are the titles of important castes in Malabar. *Ram*, *Lal*, *Nand*, *Chand*, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like *Ji*, as in *Ramji* or *Jamshedji*, the *Kanarese* *Appa*, the *Telugu* *Garu* the feminine *Bai* or *Devi*, are honorific. Prefixes like *Babu*, *Baba*, *Lala*, *Sodhi*, *Pandit*, *Raja*, and the *Burmese* *Maung* are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession. In some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. *Mehta*, *Kulkarni*, *Deshpande*, *Chitnavis*, *Mahalanavis* are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix '*kar*' or '*wallah*' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have *Chiplunkars* and *Suratwallahs*, or without these affixes we may have *Bhavnagris*, *Malabaris* and *Bilimorias*, as among *Parsis*. Thus *Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar* would be a Hindu, whose personal name is *Vasudev*, his father's name *Pandurang*, and family name derived from the village of *Chiplun*, is *Chiplunkar*. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of *Musalman* names follows the same lines as *Hindu* names. But *Muslims* have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as *Hindu* appellations. The agnomens *Baksh*, *Din*, *Ghulam*, *Khwaje*, *Fakir*, *Kazi*, *Munshi*, *Sheikh*, *Syed*, *Bugum*, *Bibi* and others, as well as honorific additions like *Khan* have meanings which throw light on *Muslim* customs and institutions. The *Parsis* also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of *Hindus* in Western India *Bathwallah*, *Readymoney*, *Contractor*, *Saklatwallah*, *Adenwallah* and others like them are tell-tale names

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the *Fine Arts*, and those applied to Industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, *Industrial art* forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term *Indian Art* will here be confined to *Architecture*, *Sculpture* and *Painting*.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them; or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:—

Name.	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
Buddhist	.. B.C. 250—A.D. 750.	Ellora, Ajanta, Kail, Sanchi.
Jaina	.. A.D. 1000—1300.	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
Brahminical.	A.D. 530 to the present day.	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvaneshwar, Dharwar.

Name	Dates	Locality of the best Examples.
Chalukyan	. A.D. 1000—1200.	Umer, Somnathpur, Ballur.
Dravidian	.. A.D. 1350—1750.	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.
Fathan	.. A.D. 1200—1550.	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore.
Indo-Saracenic	A.D. 1520—1760.	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur.

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. *Jaina Architecture* is found in its most highly developed form in the *Dilwara* temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint; a porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches

for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central coil and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five-fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosque and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fathchpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jalpur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghats or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of

Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline, but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece and then decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally discovered in 1816. They are painted in a species of tempera; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian artists by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahar. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less fully endowed with the technical and purely aesthetic qualities than were the Moghul painters; but they brought to their work poetry and sentiment which are not to be found in that of the Mahomedans. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to

Western practice, and, when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England; and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imitated in India; and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere; and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this

branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art; and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1928. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by the present Director, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H., R.B.C.

Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from life is quite capable of negating its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in **Mural Painting** it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England.

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main

periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibition in London.—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H. H. the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England. The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectural drawings. At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting, and since this Exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has completely collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent.

Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions, and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work.

Fergusson's first architectural period is the Buddhist, of which the great tower at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan toposes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study:—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvanewar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Dattia, Uricha, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic.

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of

development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Masjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Masjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun, Sudar Jung, &c., and the unique Quth Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Masjid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shews a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North.

II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "Indigenous Indian" school of archaeologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of

the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archaeology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediæval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials: veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tab-

les, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picture-queeness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially

applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and

perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design.

Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India are as varied as they are numerous. Until a few years ago, the earliest known were the brick and stone erections of the Maurya period, a group of mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh, illustrative of the Vedic funeral customs and assignable roughly to the 7th or 8th century B.C., and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about the same period. The absence of structures of an earlier period was then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture had been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations, however, at Mohenjo-daro, in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab, have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B.C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style; those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by faneated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities

including gold and silver jewellery, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C. of a highly developed city life, and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to-day. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

Monumental Pillars.—The monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period, include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Pataliputra (modern Patna), and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar

edicts of Asoka (C. 250 B.C.), the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka *stupa* at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka are known besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, viz., a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhumed at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy, and originally supported a wheel symbolizing the law of piety preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archæological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north-east of Benagar in the Gwalior State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70), and a third at Eran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All those are of stone, but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandra identified with Chandragupta II. (A.D. 375, 413) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful "to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged ever in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now." Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist in the South Kanara District. A particularly elegant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudabidri, not far from Mangalore. An interesting discovery was lately made concerning the Iron Pillar at Dhar, Central India. The Pillar is like that at New Delhi, one of those large sized products of ancient Indian metal workers which have excited the admiration of modern metallurgists. The Pillar is now broken in three pieces, measuring together more than 43 feet in length, and there is reason to believe that a fourth piece 7 feet long has disappeared. The date and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain until a recent discovery which is of an inscription of the time of the Parumara King Bhaja of Dhar, A.D. 1018-60, fragments of which were found in a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a grammar school established by that King. This is held to fix the period when the pillar was made.

Topes.—*Stupas*, known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called *Topes* in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends. Though we know that the ancient Jains built *stupas*, no specimen of Jaina *stupas* is now extant. A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times, was the Jaina *stupa* which stood on the Kankali Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great *Tope* of Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire

of its class. It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially wooden in character, and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate sculptures. The original *stupa*, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-crowned pillar near the south gate, but as Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The *tope* proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed. The inscription, according to many scholars, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves.—Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz., the Buddhists, Hindus and Jains. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhalli putra Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *vikaras* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consist of a half surrounded by a number of cells. In the later

riharas there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *riharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Siva and is not earlier than the 7th century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I, (A. D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri; those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora; and those of the latest period, at Anka in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art.

Gandhara Monuments.—On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara, are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude Eroses bearing a long garland, winged Atlantes without number, and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at Peshawar, locally known as Shah-j-k-i-Dheri, which was explored in 1909, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the *stupa* raised over a portion of the relics of Buddha by the Indo Scythian king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto's Government to the Buddhists of Buria and are now enshrined at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the *stupas* at Manikvala in the Punjab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generals, Ventura and Court, in 1830. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka. There was brought to light at Taxila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved to be the largest monastery so far unearthed in north-west India. In it there was an inscription dated in the year 134 of an unspecified era and roughly corresponding with the year 76 A.D. The record is regarded as important because of the assistance it gives in dating Gandhara sculptures in various parts.

Structural Temples.—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitaragan in the district of Cawnpore and the temples at Tigowa, Nachna, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples *viz.*, Tad Khan and Durga temples at Alhole in Bijapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-

Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Ghubaneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Asia in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Rathas, or 'Seven Pagodas,' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than *raths*. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasa-rath at Conjeeveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Alhole and Pattadakal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storied spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Ratthali, Tiliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Itagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Halebidu, Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. The Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nighva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore, showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II. of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His

Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Benagar pillar. The pillar had been known for a long time but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Hellodoros, son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Hellodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata*, which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and presumably a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind.'

Saracenic Architecture—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jain temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called *Ashar-din-ka-jompra* at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Alauddin and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jamai Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and

ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur team with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shak, the Ekhlaki mosque, Kadam Kasul Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." (It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and paneled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jamai Masjid, Qagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jahangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of I'timad-ud-daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter are indicated below.

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph

lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly, Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes—'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improve-

ment upon the existing arrangements; but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems, all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is suggested that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local

time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich, and would correspond with 97° 30' E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-one minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time, in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time, but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the corrections given as below:—

			R.	M.			R.	M.
Gibraltar	..	..	sub.	0	32	Rangoon River Entrance	..	1 35
Malta	..	..	aaa	1	34	Penang	..	sub 1 39
Karachi	..	..	sub.	2	33	Singapore	..	3 25
Bombay	..	..	..	1	44	Hongkong	..	4 27
Goa	..	..	..	2	44	Shanghai	..	0 34
Point de Galie	..	..	add	0	12	Yokohama	..	add 3 6
Madras	..	..	sub	5	6	Valparaiso	..	sub, 4 40
Calcutta	..	..	..	0	19	Buenos Ayres	..	add 4 9
Rangoon Town	..	..	add	2	41	Monte Video	..	0 32

Coinage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000=£100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A **lakh** is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. the anna is again sub-divided into 12 pils.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weights of units.

The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seers, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2,057 lbs. and the maund 82.28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d. 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshungunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs. which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the

Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1915.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1915, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew —

Mr. C. A. Silberrad (*President*).

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.

Mr. Bustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August 1916, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says:—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are:—

FOR INDIA

8 kha-khas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or $2\frac{1}{2}$ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamu
2 ngamus	= 1 tikal [wiss.]
100 tikals	= 1 pelktha or

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3 60 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

Provincial Government Action.—Amongst the various Provincial Governments in India, Bombay Government is the only one which has taken action to standardize the weights and measures, etc., used in trade in the Presidency.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (*Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901*; the *Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6*) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turkiand Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its

lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengal type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmans and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its ecological habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim the Limbus, Murrms and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Panjays of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhya to Cape

Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is continuous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian, whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly, and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3.4 in Assam to 22.6 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent, in Northern

Ireland 50.8 per cent, in Canada 53.7 per cent, in the U.S.A. 56.2 per cent and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefitted at the expense of the smaller towns.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

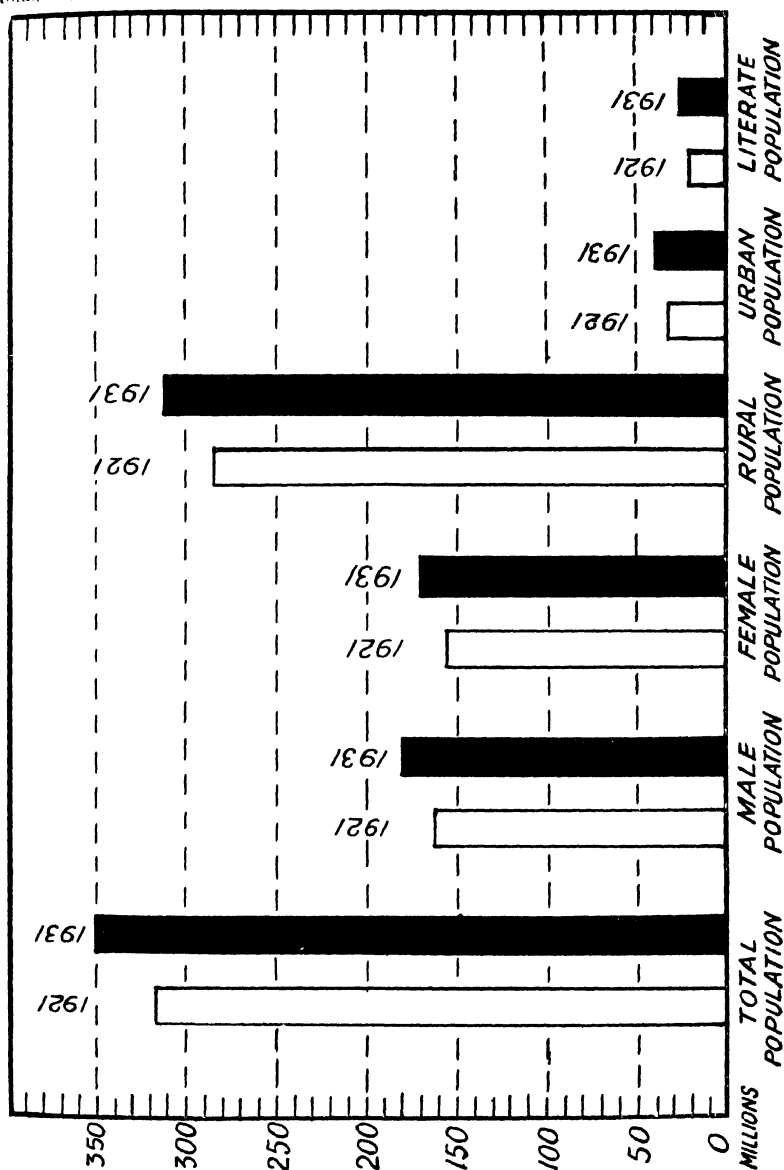
Class of Places	1931		1921		Percentage of total Population				
	Places	Population	Places	Population	'31	'21	'11	'01	'91
Total Population	699,406	352,837,778	687,981	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696,831	313,852,351	685,663	286,467,204	89.89	89.90	69.0	69.0	5
Urban Areas	2,575	38,985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11.10	2.94	9.9	9.9	5
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,113	54	3,517,749	1.3	1.1	9.1	2.1	1.1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,091,288	200	5,968,794	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,149,402	451	6,220,889	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9
Towns having 5,000 to 10,000	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1.9	2	2.1
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,205,760	691	2,333,129	6	7	6	6	6

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 730,546 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these 595,078 are of Asiatic birth, 118,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The emigration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 165,500 Indians in the Union of South Africa, of whom 142,979 are found in Natal. There are 26,759 in Kenya, the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauri-

tius 268,870, Trinidad and Tobago 138,667, British Guiana 130,510, Fiji 75,117 and much smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, Zanzibar, Uganda and Hong Kong. There are about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of under 2,000 in various other parts of the British Empire and probably about 9,000 in the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India is 2,300,000. Outside the Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 in the Dutch East Indies, 35,000 in Dutch Guiana, 7,500 in Madagascar and smaller numbers in Portuguese East Africa, the U.S.A., Persia, Iraq and other countries.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hutton, the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns. "So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab", he says, "that disputes as to whether a man was *Adi Dharmi* (Adherent of the original reli-

gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 8 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religious are set out in the following table —

Religion.	Actual number in 1921. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent. (Increase + Decrease—). 1911-1921.
Hindu	239,195	6,824	+10.4
Arya	468	15	+92.1
Sikh	4,336	124	+33.9
Jain	1,252	36	+6.2
Buddhist	12,787	365	+10.5
Iranian (Zoroastrian (Parsi))	110	3	+7.8
Musalman	77,678	2,216	+13
Christian	6,297	179	+32.5
Jew	24	1	+10.9
Primitive (Tribal)	8,280	236	-15.3
Miscellaneous (Minor Religions and religions not returned)	571	16	+3,072.6

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as *Adi-Hindu*, *Adi-Dravida*, etc., under "miscellaneous".

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa. In the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent. of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal,

Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians.—The Christian community now numbers just 6½ millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32.5 per cent over the last census of which 20 per cent is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent in Cochin and 31.5 per cent in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,837,778, viz., British Territory 271,526,933 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,870,742 in British Territory and 9,224,566 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in the last 50 years—

—	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1881 to 1931.
Whole India ..	+10.6	+1.2	+39.0
Provinces ..	+10.0	+1.3	+36.8
States ..	+12.8	+1.0	+46.6

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931 - Population of Provinces and States.

Province, State or Agency.	POPULATION, 1931				POPULATION, 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-)		
	Area in Square Miles	Persons.	Males	Females.		1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA.	1,808,679	352,837,778	181,828,923	171,008,855	318,942,480	+ 10 6	+ 1 2	+ 39 0
PROVINCES.	1,096,171	271,526,933	139,931,556	131,595,377	246,856,191	+ 10 0	+ 1 3	+ 36 8
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	560,292	296,031	264,211	459,271	+ 13 1	- 1 2	+ 21 4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	3,143	29,463	19,702	9,761	27,086	+ 8 8	+ 2 4	+ 101 4
Assam	55,014	8,622,251	4,537,206	4,085,045	7,459,128	+ 13 6	+ 13 4	+ 79 2
Baluchistan	54,258	463,508	270,004	193,504	420,648	+ 10 2	+ 1 5	+ 21 8*
Bengal	77,521	50,114,002	26,041,698	24,072,304	46,702,807	+ 7 3	+ 2 7	+ 37 3
Bihar and Orissa	83,054	37,677,576	18,794,138	18,883,438	33,995,418	+ 10 8	- 1 4	+ 21 6
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	123,679	21,930,601	11,535,903	10,394,698	19,348,219	+ 13 3	- 1 8	+ 32 8
Burma	233,492	14,667,146	7,490,601	7,176,545	13,212,192	+ 11 0	+ 9 1	+ 292 5
Central Provinces and Behar ..	99,920	15,507,723	7,761,818	7,745,905	13,912,760	+ 11 5	+ 0 0	+ 29 8
Coorg	1,593	163,327	90,575	73,752	163,838	- 0 3	- 6 4	+ 8 4
Delhi	573	636,246	369,497	266,749	488,452	+ 30 3	+ 18 0	+ 81 3
Madras	142,277	46,740,107	23,082,999	23,657,108	42,318,985	+ 10 4	+ 2 2	+ 51 6
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	13,518	2,425,076	1,315,318	1,109,758	2,251,340	+ 7 7	+ 2 5	+ 53 9
Punjab	99,200	23,530,852	12,880,510	10,700,342	20,685,478	+ 14 0	+ 5 7	+ 39 2
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	106,248	48,403,763	24,445,006	23,963,757	45,375,069	+ 6 7	- 3 1	+ 10 6

Census of India 1931—Continued.

Province, State or Agency.	POPULATION 1931			POPULATION, 1921		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)		
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females	Both Sexes	1921-31	1911-21	1881-1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States and Agencies								
Assam State	712 508	81,310 845	41 897 397	33 413 478	72 086 289	- 12 8	- 1 0	- 40 6
Baluchistan States	12 320	625 606	306 927	318 679	531 118	- 17 8	- 10 2	- 96 8
	80,410	405 109	218 410	186 699	378 977	+ 6 9	- 9 2	- 5 3*
Baroda State	8 164	2 443 007	1 257 817	1 185 190	2 126 322	+ 14 9	+ 4 6	+ 12 0*
Benzal States	5 434	973 336	516 162	457 174	806 426	- 8 5	- 9 0	- 39 4
Bihar and Orissa States	28 648	4 652 007	2 284 422	2 367 585	3 059 669	- 17 5	- 0 4	- 93 0
Bombay States	27 904	4 468 306	2 248 623	2 219 773	3 367 819	+ 15 5	+ 0 1	- 28 2
Central India Agency	51 597	6 932 700	3 405 438	3 527 262	6 002 551	- 10 5	- 2 1	- 22 0*
Central Provinces States	31 175	2 483 214	1 235 355	1 247 829	2 066 900	+ 20 1	- 2 4	+ 79 0
Cochin State	26 307	3 523 070	1 807 031	1 656 039	3 493 176	- 10 3	- 1 3	- 14 6*
Hyderabad State	82 698	14 436 148	7 370 010	7 066 138	12 471 770	- 15 8	- 6 8	- 46 6
Jammu and Kashmir State	84 516	3 646 243	1 938 338	1 707 905	3 320 518	- 9 8	+ 5 1	+ 43 3†
Madras States Agency	10 698	6 754 484	3 373 032	3 381 452	5 460 312	- 23 7	+ 13 5	+ 101 9
Cochin State	1 480	1 203 016	580 813	613 203	979 080	- 23 1	- 6 6	- 100 7
Travancore State	7 625	5 095 973	2 565 073	2 530 900	4 006 062	- 27 2	+ 16 8	- 112 2
Other Madras States	1 593	453 495	218 146	235 349	475 170	- 4 6	- 2 2	- 32 1
Mysore State	20 326	6 557 302	3 353 963	3 203 339	5 078 892	- 9 7	- 3 0	- 56 6
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	22,538	2 559 258	1 212 347	1,046,941	2 825,136	- 20 0	- 74 2	+ 2,500 8*
Punjab States	5 820	437 787	229 260	208 497	408 019	+ 7 3	- 1 0	+ 21 5
Punjab States Agency	31 241	4 275 518	2 481 394	2,020 824	4,008 017	- 11 6	+ 5 5	+ 27 7
Rajputana Agency	129 069	11 225 712	5 885 025	5,340 684	9,831,755	+ 14 2	- 6 5	+ 11 1
Sikkim State	2 818	109 808	53 825	53 983	81 721	+ 34 4	- 7 1	+ 200 5†
United Provinces States	5 943	1 208 075	618 171	587 890	1,134 861	- 6 3	- 4 6	- 9 7
Western India States Agency	35,442	3,998,250	2 023,754	1,973,496	3,581,610	+ 12 9	+ 0 5	+ 16 5

* Variation calculated from 1901-1931.

† Variation calculated from 1891-1931.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India, Bombay record a decrease in population since the 1921 census.

Lahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent, over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 119,470 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21.5 in Karachi, 15.9 in Rangoon, 14.5 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,485,582 of which 1,196,784 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City.	Total Population	Density.	Literates per 1,000.		PERCENTAGE VARIATION.						
			Females per 1,000 males.	Males.	Females	Males	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	24,354	489	430	269	+ 11 0	+ 4 3	+ 11.9	+ 79.2		
Bombay	1,161,383	48,000	554	291	153	- 26 2	+ 20 0	- 1.2	+ 50.2		
Madras	647,230	22,249	897	433	170	- 1 8	+ 1 6	+ 22.8	+ 59.1		
Hyderabad with Secunderabad, etc.	466,894	8,809	889	449	118	+ 12 0	- 19 0	+ 16 0	+ 27.0		
Delhi with New Delhi, Shahdara, etc	447,442	6,835	670	246†	89†	+ 11 6	+ 30 7	47 0	+ 158.1		
Lahore	429,747	10,913	565	297	124	+ 12 7	+ 23 2	+ 52.5	+ 187.7		
Rangoon	400,415	16,146	477	512	379	+ 24 9	- 16 6	+ 17.1	+ 198.4		
Ahmedabad	313,789	853	853	*	*	+ 16 6	- 26 4	+ 14.5	+ 145.9		
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station	306,470	11,799	902	405	168	+ 19 1	+ 25 3	+ 29 0	+ 96.6		
Lucknow	274,659	13,272	745	253	43	- 1 6	- 4 6	+ 14.2	+ 8.2		
Amritsar	264,840	24,844	666	205	69	+ 6 0	+ 4 9	+ 65.3	+ 74.4		
Karachi	263,565	6,720	688	286	114	+ 30 2	+ 42 8	+ 21.5	+ 258.3		
Poona	250,187	6,400	811	408	149	+ 5 3	+ 23 9	+ 16.5	+ 86.6		
Gawnpore	243,755	24,756	696	233	62	- 12 0	+ 21 2	+ 12.6	+ 56.9		
Agra	229,764	12,449	813	214	52	- 1 4	+ 0 0	+ 23.8	+ .4		

* Not available.

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

Population of Principal Towns—Continued.

City.	Total Population.	Density.	Literates per 1,000		PERCENTAGE VARIATION.					
			Females per 1,000 males.	Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nagpur ..	215,165	10,578	848	305	95	— 21 0	— 43 0	— 48 0	— 119 0	
Benares ..	205,315	25,945	802	300	83	— 4 4	— 2 6	— 3 5	— 16 1	
Allahabad ..	183,914	12,118	776	347	133	— 0 2	— 8 4	— 17 0	— 14 9	
Madura ..	182,018	22,555	985	444	94	+ 26 6	+ 2 8	— 31 0	+ 146 6	
Srinagar ..	173,578	15,779	831	174	14	+ 3 0	+ 12 2	— 22 5	+ 46 0†	
Patna ..	159,690	10,646	731	305	86	+ 1 0	— 11 9	+ 33 1	— 6 42	
Mandla ..	147,932	5,917	905	704†	390†	— 24 8	+ 7 7	— 0 7	— 21 7†	
Sholapur ..	144,654	885	885	254†	48†	— 18 5	+ 94 9	+ 21 0	+ 141 5	
Jalpur ..	144,179	48,060	850	218	32	— 14 4	— 12 3	+ 19 9	+ 1 1	
Barilly ..	144,031	17,652	842	227	62	— 2 8	— 0 0	+ 11 3	+ 25 1	
Tiruchinopoly ..	142,843	17,657	957	485	152	+ 17 9	+ 2 5	+ 18 6	+ 69 1	
Dacca ..	138,518	23,086	745	444	261	+ 21 0	+ 10 0	+ 16 0	+ 76 8	
Meerut ..	136,709	18,749	750	266	108	— 1 6	+ 5 1	+ 11 5	+ 36 8	
Indore ..	127,327	14,147	734	348	98	— 48 2	+ 107 1	+ 36 8	+ 53 4†	
Jubbulpore ..	124,382	7,897	796	357	109	+ 11 0	+ 8 0	+ 14 0	+ 64 0	
Peshawar ..	121,866	13,801	607	235†	67†	+ 2 9	+ 6 7	+ 16 7	+ 52 4	
Aimer ..	119,524	7,031	811	322	95	+ 16 8	+ 31 7	+ 5 3	+ 145 2	
Multan ..	119,457	9,084	754	200	33	+ 13 6	+ 14 5	+ 40 9	+ 73 9	
Rawalpindi ..	119,284	9,527	570	326	64	— 1 4	+ 16 9	+ 17 9	+ 125 2	
Baroda ..	112,860	10,864	799	496	184	— 4 3	+ 4 7	+ 19 2	+ 6 0	
Moradabad ..	110,562	29,020	802	205	75	+ 8 0	+ 1 9	+ 33 7	+ 59 5	
Tinnevely with Palamcottah ..	109,068	11,314	1,098	458	108	+ 12 1	+ 11 9	+ 8 6	+ 164 8	
Mysore ..	107,142	10,714	887	420	173	+ 4 7	+ 17 7	+ 27 6	+ 77 7	
Salem ..	102,179	23,065	973	339	72	— 16 2	+ 11 7	+ 95 6	+ 101 7	

* Not available.

† For Municipality only.

‡ 1891-1931.

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses:—

Age-group.	1931.		1921.		Age-group.	1931.		1921.	
	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.		Males	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males
0—10 ..	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810	40—50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
10—20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60 ..	561	545	619	606
20—30 ..	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70 ..	269	281	347	377
30—40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over.	115	125	160	180
					Mean age .	23 2	22 8	24 8	24.7

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as against 30.6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance

be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

City	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928	1929.	1930.
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta . . .	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhoea and enteritis.

Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that

has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where females are in excess, the excess is still most marked in the lower castes and does not always extend to the higher. Among the aboriginal tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal.

Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years.

Number per 1,000 of total married who are under 15 years.

Provinces, etc	Males.	Females.
India ..	65 7	157 3
Burma	1 8	6 7
India Proper	68 0	161 8
Hindus	73 1	164 1
Muslims	59 4	174 3
Jains ..	32 5	108 3
Tribal ..	49 6	93 3
Sikhs	26 9	74 6
Christians	15 4	43 3

Widows and Remarriage.—Infant marriage naturally involves infant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed, but of serious importance where it is not. Widows among Hindus numbered just under two millions in 1931, but the general ratio of widows has decreased as compared with 1921. In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jains and

Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen; Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1931 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20. In spite of reformist movements, to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions.

Age	1931.	1921.
All ages	155	175
0—5	1	1
5—10	5	5
10—15	10	17
15—20	34	41
20—30	78	92
30—40	212	212
40—60	507	494
60 and over	802	814

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy; for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monasteries of which almost every Burman village has at least one. Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy. Cochin State, in spite of a very rapid growth

in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,473 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travancore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer and Mysore one to every five. Besides the

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most provinces, of getting good women teachers, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of female education is the early age of marriage, which causes girls to be taken from school before they have reached even the standard of the primary school leaving certificate.

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy —

Religion.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.
All religions (India)	95
Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	64
Christians	279
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

hundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males and 28 out of every 10,000 females are literate in English, and both sexes taken together 123 out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various religions and communities, the figures are as follow —

Religion.	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and overs who are literate in English
All religions (India)	123
Hindus	113
Sikhs	151
Jains	306
Buddhists	119
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	5,041
Muslims	92
Christians	919
Jews	2,636
Tribal	4
Others	28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000; Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

English Language.—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two

Languages.—In the whole Indian Empire 225 languages were returned at the census, dialects, as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered.

The principal languages are given in the following statement —

Language.	Total number of speakers (000's omitted)				Number per 10,000, of total population.	
	1931		1921.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Western Hindi	37,743	33,804	50,210	46,504	2,090	1,990
Bengali	27,517	25,952	25,239	24,055	1,523	1,527
Telugu	13,291	13,083	11,874	11,727	736	770
Marathi	10,573	10,317	9,296	9,095	585	607
Tamil	10,073	10,339	9,284	9,496	558	608
Punjabi	8,799	7,040	8,961	7,272	487	414
Rajasthani	7,271	6,627	6,656	6,025	403	390
Kanarese	5,690	5,516	5,253	5,121	315	325
Oriya	5,485	5,709	4,952	5,192	304	336
Gujerati	5,610	5,240	4,967	4,585	311	308
Burmese	4,332	4,522	4,135	4,288	240	266
Malayalam	4,633	4,605	3,736	3,762	257	271
Lahnda (or Western Punjabi)	4,603	3,963	3,050	2,602	255	273

The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse, which has given rise to bi-lingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages, has formed the subject of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules, we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and

central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct; but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India.

Infirmities.—These are classes under four main heads—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The appended statement shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the population:—

Infirmity.	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION.					
	—	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane	120,304	88,305	81,006	66,205	74,279	81,132
	34	28	26	23	27	35
Deaf-mutes	230,895	189,644	199,891	153,168	196,861	197,215
	66	60	64	52	75	86
Blind	601,370	479,637	443,653	3 ⁺ ,104	458,968	526,748
	172	152	142	121	167	229
Lepers	147,911	102,513	109,094	97,340	124,244	131,968
	42	32	35	33	46	57
TOTAL ..		860,099	833,644	670,817	856,252	937,063
		272	267	229	315	407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation.—It is a well known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 67 per cent of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent. in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 103 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

Between the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a comparison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0.65 of an acre is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent. of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the Navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country; in other words, 850 odd millions are ruled by one million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs. 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the death of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business

and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General is the sole representative of the Crown in India; he is assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom is responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in the Punjab and Bombay it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it has the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated and was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919.

THE REFORMS OF 1919.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921. The Act was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in India in the winter of 1917-18 by the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) and the Viceroy

(Lord Chelmsford), the results of which were embodied in their Report on Indian Constitutional Reform issued in the spring of 1918. The recommendations in this report were supplemented by those of two Committees which toured in India in the winter of 1918-19, and which issued their Reports in the spring of 1919. A third Committee was appointed during the latter year to make recommendations for the

modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom, and issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their turn issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In ten of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and the North West Frontier Province—the Local Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme, was brought into line with it in 1922. An Act of Parliament was passed, constituting Burma a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council and Ministers and a Legislative Council elected on a very democratic franchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining provinces were then, inclusive of the N. W. Frontier Province, directly administered by Chief Commissioners, who are technically mere agents of the Central Government of India. No change was made by the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces but the Frontier Province was, after the Burma precedent, made a Major Province in 1932.

Dyarchy.—In ten nine provinces the executive Government is a dual organism which owes its unity to the Governor. One half of the organism consists of the Governor and his executive Council, all of whom are appointed by the King. This body is responsible for the administration of those subjects which are "reserved." The other half of the executive organism is the Governor acting with the advice of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold office during his pleasure, and must be elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

The Provinces.—Starting from the premise that it was in the provinces that the first substantial steps must be taken towards the development of a system of responsible government the framers of the Act of 1919 provided

for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature, which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces; but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the exercise of this right in certain specified provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine intervention by the Indian Legislature in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance.—The "revenues of India"—or, rather, their sources—are definitely divided between the Central and Provincial Governments; the Provincial Governments have now almost complete control over the administration of their "allocated" revenues, they have power to supplement them by raising loans on the security of these revenues, and their right, subject in certain cases to the Governor-General's sanction, to initiate new taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governors' provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the comparative exiguousness and inelasticity of its own revenues, having been exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinces to the Government of India at the outset was Rs. 983 lakhs, of which Madras contributed Rs. 348 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. The annual contribution was in no case to be subject to increase in the future, and if reduction of the aggregate were found possible by the Government of India, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quota of the several provinces. The Provincial contributions were gradually foregone and finally extinguished by the Government of India in the years of its successive annual prosperity Budgets before the commencement of the world wide economic depression in 1929.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent. as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules gave the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend to the franchise women.

The following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils:—

Province.	Elected.	Nominated and <i>ex-officio</i> .		Total.
		Officials.	Non-officials.	
Madras	25	23	6	127
Bombay	86	20	5	111
Bengal	113	20	6	139
United Provinces	100	18	5	123
Punjab	71	16	6	98
Bihar and Orissa	76	18	9	103
Central Provinces	53	10	5	68
Assam	39	9	5	53
Burma	78	13	8	101
North-West Frontier Province	28	7	5	40

The figures for officials in this table are maxima in every case, and where less than the maximum number of officials is nominated to any Council, the number of nominated non-officials must be increased in proportion; e.g., if there are only 16 officials (nominated and *ex-officio*) on the United Provinces Council, there must be seven nominated non-officials. The official members who have seats *ex-officio* are the members of the Executive Council, who are at present four in number, the statutory maximum in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, three in Bihar and Orissa, and two in each of the remaining provinces. These Executive Councils contain an equal

number of Indian and British members except in Bihar and Orissa where two of the three members are British officials.

Electorates.—The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis which is designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse elements of the Indian population naturally range themselves. Although there are minor variations from province to province, a table showing their character in one province (Bengal) will give a sufficiently clear idea of the general position.

Class of Electorate.	No. of Electorates of this Class.	No. of Members returnable by Electorates of this Class.
Non-Muhammadian	42	46
Muhammadian	34	39
European	3	5
Anglo-Indian (in the technical sense of persons of mixed European and Asiatic descent).	1	2
Landholders	5	5
University	1	1
Commerce and Industry	8	15
Total	94	113

Of the 94 constituencies in Bengal, all but nine (those representing the University and Commerce and Industry) are arranged on a territorial basis, i.e., each constituency consists of a group of electors, having the prescribed qualifications which entitle them to a vote in a constituency of that class, who inhabit a particular area. The normal area for a "Muhammadian" or "non-Muhammadian" constituency is a district (or where districts are large and populous, half a district) in the case of rural constituencies, and, in the case of urban constituencies, a group of adjacent municipal towns. Some large towns form urban constituencies by themselves, and the City of Calcutta provides eight separate constituencies, six "non-Muhammadian" and two "Muhammadian", the latter, of course, being coterminous with the former.

Throughout the electoral rules there runs a general classification of the various kinds of constituencies into two broad categories, those

which are designed to represent special interests such as Landholders, Universities, Planters or Commerce being described as "special" constituencies, and those which are based on a racial distinction—Muhammadian, European, Sikh, etc.—being known as "general" constituencies.

Voters' Qualifications.—The qualifications for electors (and consequently for candidates) vary in detail from province to province, chiefly on account of variations in the laws and regulations which form the basis of assessment of income or property values. Generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue or of its equivalent, or of income tax, or of municipal taxes, but in all provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote, irrespective of the amount of their income or property.

POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In origin the legislative authority in British India was a meeting of the Governor-General (or, in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the Governor) with his Executive Council, "for the purpose of legislation." When met for this purpose there were added to the Executive Council certain "additional members," at first very few in number, and those few all nominated by the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case might be. A Council so constituted had originally no powers or duties beyond those immediately arising out of the discussion of the particular legislative measure which at the time was engaging its attention, and its functions were confined strictly to the discussion and enactment of legislative measures. In course of time the number of "additional" members, and the proportion of these who were non-official Indians, were steadily increased, the principle of election was gradually substituted for nomination as the means of selecting non-official members, and the functions of the Councils were extended so as to include the right of interpellation, of the discussion of matters of general public interest, and of criticising and discussing the budget proposals of the Executive Government. This extension of the powers of the Councils was in the main the result of the "Morley-Minto Act" of 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 had given power to discuss the budget but not to divide the Council upon it. Lord Morley's Act went further and provided that notwithstanding the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative measures, the Local Government might make rules authorising the discussion of the annual financial statement, of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were definitely to recognise the principle of election as the means of selecting non-official members of all Councils (although the method adopted was mainly that of indirect election), a considerable increase in the number of both non-official and official members, and the setting up in every province of a non-official (though not, save in one province, an elected) majority. A further important, though indirect, result of the Morley-Minto Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly generally understood, they still remained in hearty up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere accessories to the Executive Government of the provinces for the purpose of advising on, and

enacting, legislation. It is true that the non-official element in the Provincial Councils as constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had acquired a considerable measure of control over legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it placed the non-official members in a slight majority over their official colleagues; but for various reasons this control even in the sphere of legislation, can hardly be described as definite popular control, and over matters outside the legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

(i) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies;

(ii) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation; and

(iii) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after four years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own President. At the outset the President is nominated by the Governor, but from the start every Council has an elected Deputy President. The Governor (who formerly was *ex-officio* President of his Legislative Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of these newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope, which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72b).

72b.—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed :—

Provided that—

(a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(b) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and

(c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor communicated to the council.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure :—

(i) Contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and

(ii) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(iii) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(iv) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(v) Salaries of judges of the high court of the province and of the advocate-general.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

Executive and Legislature.—In the light of these facts it is now possible to explain more exactly the relationship between the provincial executive and the provincial legislature. The dual character of the former has already been mentioned, and the corresponding bifurcation of provincial subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories. The rules under the act prescribe a list of 20 subjects which are transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, the more important of which are Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education (with certain reservations), Public Works, Agriculture, Excise, and Development of Industries. The "reserved" subjects comprise all those in the list of "provincial" (as distinct from "central") subjects which are not transferred.

Machinery.—No change was made by the Act of 1919 in the machinery and methods of administration by the Governor in Council, decisions are taken at the Council Board, as before, by a majority vote, and the Governor is entitled, as before, to overrule such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it. For such decisions the Governor in Council remains, as before, responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power of enforcing them despite opposition by a majority of the Legislative Council. But, the whole spirit of the Act and the existence of a large non-official elected majority in every Provincial Legislative Council is an important factor in determining the policy to be pursued by the official half of the Government in its administration of reserved subjects. A further and not less important factor is the existence in the Government, side by side with the Executive Council, of two or more Ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislature, who, though they are not charged by law with, and in fact are legally absolved from, any responsibility for decisions on matters outside the transferred sphere, will necessarily be able, and in fact are expected, to make their opinions felt by their colleagues in the Executive Council. But these factors, while they will doubtless lead to

constant endeavour on the part of the official half of the Government to accommodate its policy to the wishes of its ministerial colleagues and of the majority of the legislature, and to avoid situations which involve resort to the enforcement of its decisions in the face of popular opposition, are not intended to obscure the responsibility to Parliament in the last resort of the Governor in Council for the administration of reserved subjects and the right of His Majesty's Government, and of the Secretary of State as a member thereof, to lay down and require the observance of any principles which they regard as having the support of Parliament and in the last resort of the British electorate.

Transfer of Control.—With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different. Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parliament to the elector and the Legislative Council in the Indian province. The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the Executive Council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of "reserved" subjects or "departments," so each Minister is directly responsible for the administration of those particular transferred "departments" which are included in his portfolio. But his responsibility lies, not, as in the case of a member of the Executive Council, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as commanding or likely to command the support of the majority of that body. He holds office during the Governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence not only of the Governor, but also of the Legislative Council, upon whose vote he is directly dependent for his salary. Further, the control of the Legislative Council over transferred subjects, both as regards supplies and legislation, is almost entirely free from the restrictions just noticed which necessarily qualify its control over the "reserved" subjects. It is thus within the power of the Provincial Council to insist on the pursuit of a policy of its own choice in the administration of transferred subjects by withdrawing its confidence from a Minister who departs from that policy and bestowing it only on a successor who will follow its mandate and this power is dependent on the provincial elector in virtue of his freedom to control the composition of the Legislative Council by the use which he makes of his vote. No doubt this statement requires some qualification before it can be accepted as literally accurate, for, technically, the authority charged with the administration of transferred subjects is "the Governor acting with Ministers appointed under this Act," not the Ministers acting on their own initiative, and, further, the Governor, who is not, of course, subject to removal from office by the Legislative Council, is charged personally with responsibility for the peace and tranquillity of his province, and would be entitled, and indeed bound, to recommend the removal of a department from the transferred list if he found the legislature bent on pursuing a policy in its administration which, in his judgment, was incompatible

with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great, and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministers should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then in the opinion of the Committee the Governor should ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to vote any particular piece of legislation. It is not possible but that in India, as in all other countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers acting with the approval of a majority of the Legislative Council, but there is no way of learning except through experience and the realisation of responsibility."

Provision of Funds.—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made "for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such administration," i.e., the "administration of transferred subjects by the Governor acting with Ministers." Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the desire of his Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes. The passage is as follows:—

"The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments. They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certain circumstances, become the cause of much friction in the provincial government, and they

are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible. They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council. The Committee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects, but they recommend that the Governor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion, though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances. If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint. Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good.

"The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it. The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects; but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care. On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers."

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" are of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires, as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bars to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians), and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legisla-

ture. It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation. Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper, i.e., the Executive Councillors, still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919. That Act however, has entirely remodelled the "Indian Legislature," and it is now called, which has become, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such

as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 may be officials. The "Legislative Assembly" consists of 144 members, of whom 105 are elected (including in the case of the Council of State, one Berar member who, though actually elected, as technically a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, not fewer than one third are required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are not *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General, as also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President, and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the allotment of the elective seats:—

	Legislative Assembly.	Council of State.
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces ..	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa ..	12	3
Central Provinces ..	6	2
Assam	4	1
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	..

Burma	4	2
Delhi	105	34

Since the area which returns perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis is the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act is thus that there is in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters are qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Legislative Assembly which are assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Legislative Assembly are the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency is insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen," and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Council, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian legislature differ but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils within their provincial sphere, and it has acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt has yet been made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces and as consequently the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfil-

ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor-

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 makes no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions now exist which have undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer was necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning was made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in

General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined in their application to categories of subjects.

the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected; then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement. For five years from 1920-21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 136,500*l.*, which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and a contribution of 40,000*l.*, which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission. This system still continues

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These Members hold respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Land; Home; Finance; Commerce & Railways, Industries and Labour; Law. The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs. Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner with the assistance of a Railway Board; and are for administrative purposes grouped under the aegis of the Railways Department. The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an "Ordinary" member of the Council. He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is re-

ferred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed; that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or in the case of Specialist recruited direct by contract.

THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

The keynote of the 1919 scheme is effective provincial autonomy and the establishment of an immediate measure of responsibility in the provinces all of which are raised to the status of Governors in Council. This demanded a sharp division between Imperial and Provincial functions. The following subjects are reserved to the Government of India, with the corollary that all others vest in the Provincial Governments:—

1. (a) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.

(b) Naval and military works cantonments.

2. External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.

3. Relations with States in India.

4. Political charges.

5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely:—

(a) railway and extra-municipal tramways in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (d) of Part II of this Schedule;

(b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith and

(c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (c).

7. Light-houses (including their approaches) beacons, lightships and buoys.

8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

10. Posts, telegraph and telephones, including wireless installations.

11. Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt, and other sources of all-India revenues.

12. Currency and coinage.

13. Public debt of India.

14. Savings Banks.

15. The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.

16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure.

17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.

18. Trading companies and other associations.

19. Control of production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest

20. Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned expedient in the public interest.

21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.

22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Departments.

23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24. Geological survey.

25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.

26. Botanical Survey.

27. Inventions and designs.

28. Copyright.

29. Emigration from, and immigration into British India, and inter-provincial migration.

30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.

31. Central police organisation.

32. Control of arms and ammunition.

33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.

34. Ecclesiastical administration including European cemeteries.

35. Survey of India.

36. Archaeology.

37. Zoological Survey.

38. Meteorology.

39. Census and statistics.

40. All-India services.

41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.

42. Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of law in connection therewith.

43. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.

44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council.

45. The Public Service Commission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency, The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E.
O.B.E., D.L., T.D., 18th April 1936.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Private Secretary J. G. Lathwaite, Esq.,
C.I.E.

Asst. Private Secretary.—C. B. Duke, I.C.S.

Military Secretary Lt. Col. H. H. Stable,
C.I. Horse.

Personal Assistant—W. H. P. de la Hay,
M.B.E.

Surgeon—Major H. H. Elliott, I.M.S.

Assistant to Surgeon—J. A. Rogers, M.B.E.
M.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Comptroller of the House hold—Major W. E.
Maxwell, C.I.E., (The Baluch Regiment)

Aides-de-Camp—Squadron-Leader J. C. E. A.
Johnson, R.A.F., Captain W. H. Goschen,
Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant A. H. P. Noble,
R.N., Captain D. Ross, 15th Lancers, Captain
A. G. Stocker, 13/18th Hussars, Captain P.
M. Borwick, Royal Scots Greys.

Indian Aides-de-Camp.—Risaldar-Major (Hony
Captain), Muhammad Zaman Probyn's Horse,
Risaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, Governor-
General's Body Guard

Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Lt. Colonel
(Hony Colonel) A. M. Robertson, M.C., V.D.,
Commanding, 1st Bn Bengal Nagpur Railway
Regiment, A.F.I., Lt. Colonel (Hony Colonel)
A. B. Beddow, V.D., Commandant, Surma Valley
Light House, Lt. Colonel (Hony. Colonel)
T. Lamb, V.D., The Bengal Artillery, A.F.I.,
Lt. Colonel (Hony Colonel) W. H. Shoober, The
Nagpur Regiment, A.F.I., Lt. Colonel
(Hony Colonel) E. K. Glazebrook, The Rangoon
Battalion, A.F.I., Lt. Colonel (Hony Colonel)
A. Duncan, V.D., The Bengal Nagpur Railway
Battalion, A.F.I., Lt. Colonel (Hony Colonel)
R. S. Weir, V.D. Commanding, The Allahabad
Contingent, Captain A. G. Maundrell, C.I.E.,
R.I.N., Lt. Colonel (Hony Colonel) M. G. Platt,
O.B.E., M.C., A.I.R.O., Lt. Colonel (Hony Colonel)
G. D. Moore, V.D., Commandant, The Bombay,
Baroda and Central India Railway, A.F.I.,

Lt. Colonel (Hony. Colonel) D. M. Reid, M.C.
The Madras Contingent, A.F.I.

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Shambhaji Rao Bhonsle, O.B.E., Adjutant-
General, Gwalior Army, Brigadier Rahmatulla
Khan, Thakur, General Staff Officer, Jammu and
Kashmir State Forces, Lt. Colonel Mirza Kader
Beg, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, 1st Hydera-
bad I. S. Lancers, Subadar-Major (Hony.
Captain) Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M.,
late 53rd Sikhs, Risaldar-Major Karam Singh,
Bahadur, I.D.S.M. late 15th (D.C.O.) Lancers
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Khan, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., I.D.S.M., late
31st (D.C.O.) Lancers, Subadar Major (Hony.
Captain) Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M.,
late 9th Jat Regiment, Subadar-Major (Hony.
Captain) Gulab, Shah Sardar Bahadur, 3/10th
Baluch Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony.
Captain) Jaffar Hussain H.O. The Viceroy's
Body Guard Risaldar-Major (Hony. Lieut.)
Sheikh Faizuddin, I.D.S.M., 9th Royal Deccan
Horse, Subadar-Major and Hony. Captain
Bukham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M.,
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I.M.S., Lt. Colonel Sir Hussan Suhrawardy, K.T.,
O.B.E., I.T.F.M.C., Lt. Colonel G. G. Jolly, C.I.E.,
M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S.,
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R.A.M.C., Colonel L. V. Thurston, D.S.O., late
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din Ahmad, O.B.E., (Bengal), Mr. G. R. Gover-
dhan, L.M.S. (Central Provinces), Major J.
M. Pereira, I.M.D. (Bihar and Orissa), Khan
Salih Dr. Suiyd Wahiduddin Haider (United
Provinces), Khan Salih Mir Muhammad Ismail
(Punjab)

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Auditor-General, Sir Ernest Buidon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Deputy Auditor-General in India, A. C. Badenoch, C.I.E., I.C.S.

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Secretary, Principal Supply Officers' Committee (India), Major A. B. Gibson.

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Deputy Secretary, A. S. Hands, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.
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Deputy Secretary, Political, Major P. Galsford.
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Secretary Indian Accountancy Bd., M. I. Tannan, I.E.S., Bar-at-Law.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib Ladli Pershad, B.A. (on leave), Rai Sahib A. N. Puri, B.A., LL.B. (offg.).

Assistant Secretary, G. Corley Smith, M.B.E., Chief Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, J. Oswald, M. Inst. C.E.

Nautical Advisers to the Government of India Capt. E. V. Whist, O.B.E., R.I.M. (Retd.).

Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, Engr. Capt. J. S. Page, R.I.M.

Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, A. N. Seal, B.Sc.

Actuary to the Government of India, N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., A.I.A.

Officer on Special Duty, Susil C. Sen, M.Sc., B.L., Attorney-at-Law.

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Secretary, The Hon'ble Sir D. G. Mitchell, K.O.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Joint-Secretary, The Hon. Mr A. G. Clow, C.I.E., I.C.S.

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Under-Secretary, M. Ikramullah, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur S. K. Banerjee.

Superintendent, Rai Sahib Dip Chand.

Superintendents, B. C. Tawakley, M.A., A. N. Banerjee, J. W. Threlfall, (Temp) on leave, Tara Chand, (offg.), S. C. Jerath, (offg.)

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Offg. Member, J. C. Highet, F.C.H.

Director, Mechanical Engineering, F. Ingoldby (on leave.)

Director, Finance, T. S. Sankara Aiyar.

Director, Establishment, D. B. Mathra Das.

Director of Civil Engineering, Col. H. L. Woodhouse, M.C.

Director, Traffic, F. D'Souza.

Secretary, L. H. Kirkness, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D.

Dy. Director, Finance, K. B. Barkat Ali.

Dy. Director, Mechanical Engineering, R. C. Paranjoti.

Deputy Director, Establishment, Khan Sahib Z. H. Khan.

Dy. Director, Establishment II, K. M. Hassan.

Deputy Director, Traffic (Transportation), J. W. C. Holt.

Dy. Director (Commercial) H. M. Jagtiani.

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Timber Advisory Officer, C. W. Scott, O.B.E., D.F.C., B.S.O., I.F.S.

Assistant Secretary, E. C. Rundlet.

Superintendent Stores, H. W. C. C. Smith (on leave)

Superintendent, Finance, K. S. Raghavan.

Superintendent, Traffic, J. S. Sequeira.

Superintendent, Budget, R. S. Kishori Lal.

Superintendent, Establishment, (No. I), B. S. Malhan.

Superintendent, Works, E. Carlson.

Offg. Superintendent, Establishment (No. II) Rao Sahib S. L. Puri.

Offg. Superintendent, Stores, Serajul Haq.

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Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation (Civil), L. H. Swain, (offg.).

Dy. Chief Controller of Standardisation, Mechanical, T. G. Creighton (offg.).

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Mechanical, T. T. Lambo (offg.).

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Civil, J. V. Stuart Edwards (offg.).

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Specification & Records, A. Vasudevan (offg.).

Officers on Special Duty, W. E. Gelson and E. A. Blackwood.

Office Superintendent, Divan Chand Kohli.

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Joint Secretary and Draftsman, J. Bartley, C.I.E. William, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. A. deC. I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur, Amrita Lal Banerjee, B.A.

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Chick.

Superintendents, L. E. James, A. K. Gupta, B.A.

The Government of India.

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2nd Solicitor, S. Webb-Johnson, O.B.E.
Asst. Solicitor, S. N. Mushran, Bar-at Law.

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ent. for Epigraphy, Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra, M.A., M.O.I., Ph.D.; *Assistant Superintendent*, *Archaeological Section Eastern Circle*, T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent*, *Archaeological Survey, Leave Reserve*, Dr. C. L. Fabri; *Assistant Engineer*, Dr. Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari, Ph. D., C.E.; *Curator*, *Central Asian Antiquities Museum*, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph.D. M.Sc., F.S.C.; *Officer on Special Duty*, Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Litt D., F.S.A.

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Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S.

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, (Offg.) Lt.-Col. Dewan Hakimul Rai, M.C., M.D., Ch B (Edin).

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Will, M.B., M.R.C.P. *Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli*, Lt.-Col. J. Taylor, D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Offg. Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Lieut. Colonel W. J. Webster, M.C., M.D.

Director-General of Observatories, Poona, C. W. B. Normand, M.A., D.Sc.

Director, Kodakana and Madras Observatories, Thoms Roysds, D.Sc. *Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory*, Dr S C Roy, D.Sc.

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A.

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Dr. Bains Prashad, D.Sc.

Master, Security Printing, Nask Road, Major D. Fitz John Fitzmaurice.

Director, Intelligence Bureau, Sir Horace Williamson, Kt., C.I.E.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Dr J. Matthal C.I.E., I.F.S.

Deputy Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji, B.A.

Controller of Patents and Designs, K. Rama Pal, M.A.

Keeper of the Records, Khan Bahadur A F M. Abdul Ah, M.A.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	.. 20 Oct. 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart. ..	.. 8 Feb. 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a) ..	.. 12 Sep. 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (b) ..	.. 28 Oct. 1793
(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmouth	
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (offg.) ..	.. 17 Mar. 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (c) 18 May 1798	

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT
WILLIAM IN BENGAL—*contd*

Name.	Assumed charge of office
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time) .. .. .	.. 30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. .. .. .	.. 10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (d) .. .. .	.. 31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C. (e)	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (<i>offg.</i>) .. .. .	.. 13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P.C. (f) .. .. .	.. 1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (<i>offg.</i>)	13 Mar. 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C.	4 July 1828
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley,	2 Dec. 1799
(d) Created Earl of Minto	24 Feb. 1813
(e) Created Marquess of Hastings.	2 Dec. 1816
(f) Created Earl Amherst	2 Dec. 1826

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. .. .. .	.. 14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (a) (<i>offg.</i>) .. .. .	.. 20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (b)	4 Mar. 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c)	28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (<i>offg.</i>)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (d) .. .. .	.. 23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (e)	12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, P.C. (f)	29 Feb. 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.	21 Dec. 1839.
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.	2 May 1846
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge,	25 Aug. 1849
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Viscount Canning, P.C. (a)	1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., P.C.	12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (b) (<i>offg.</i>)	21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (<i>offg.</i>)	2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c)	12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (<i>offg.</i>)	9 Feb. 1872
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T. (e) (<i>offg.</i>)	23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f)	3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g)	12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (h)	13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C.	27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Amthill (<i>offg.</i>)	30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (i)	13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.C., G.C.M.G.	18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (j)	23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford .. .. .	.. Apl. 1916
Marquess of Reading .. .. .	.. Apl. 1921
Baron Irwin .. .. .	.. Apl. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon .. .. .	.. Apl. 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow .. .. .	.. Apl. 1936
(a) Created Earl Canning,	21 May 1859.
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton,	28 April 1880.
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	12 Nov. 1888.
(i) Created an Earl	June 1911.
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.) On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.	

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President :—The Hon Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.

Deputy President :—Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury.

A. ELECTED MEMBERS (105).

Constituency.	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Mr S. Satyamurthi
Ganjam <i>cum</i> Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr V V. Giri.
Godavari <i>cum</i> Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr K. Nageswara Rao.
Guntur <i>cum</i> Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr N G. Ranga Ayyangar
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Salem and Combatore <i>cum</i> North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr T S Avinashilingam Chettiar.
South Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr C N Muthuranga Mudaliar.
Tanjore <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr T S S Rajan.
Madura and Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raju.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr Samuel Aaron.
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mr. Umar Aly Shah.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan) ..	Haji Abdul Sattar H Esak Sait.
Madras (European)	Mr F. E James
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode, Kt., C I E
Madras Indian Commerce	M R Ry Sami Venkatachalam Chetty Garu
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Dr G V Deshmukh.
Ditto.	Sri Cowasji Jehanji, K C I E, O B E.
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navalral.
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr Bhulabhai Jivaji Desai.
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Huseinbhoj A. Laljee.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Keshavrao Marutnrao Jedhe.
Ditto.	Mr. N. V. Gadgil.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. S K Hosmani.
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. M. A Jinnah
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon.
Ditto.	Mr Naji Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto
Bombay (European)	Mr. W. B. Hossack.
Ditto.	Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).	Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji.
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders) ..	Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K C S I

Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce). **	Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody, K.B.E.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. N. C. Chunder.
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)..	Dr. P. N. Banerjee.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Suryya Kumar Som.
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta.
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) ..	Sir Abdul Rahim, K.C.S.I., Kt.
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Haji Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan.
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.
Bakarganj cum Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr. A. K. Fuzul Huq.
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Md. Anwarul Azim.
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Kabir Ud Din Ahmad.
Bengal (European)	Sir Darcy Lindsay, Kt, C.B.E.
Do.	Mr. J. A. Milligan.
Do.	Mr. G. Morgan, C.I.E.
Bengal Landholders	Mr. Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury.
Marwari Association, (Indian Commerce) ..	Babu Baijnath Bajoria.
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban).	Dr. Bhagavan Das.
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh.
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Sri Prakasa.
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya.
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Shri Mohan Lal Saxena.
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Sirdar Jogendra Singh.
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban).	Maulana Shaukat Ali.
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi.
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Kt, C.I.E.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, Kt
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, C.I.E.
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali.
United Provinces (European)	Mr. J. E. Scott.
United Provinces Landholders	Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Ananda Gajapatiraj of Vizianagram.
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Lala Sham Lal.
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Bhai Parmanand.
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Raizada Hans Raj

** Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.	Name.
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. K. L. Gauba.
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. H. M. Abdullah.
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah, Kt
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Shalk Fazal-i-Haq Piracha.
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sirdar Mangal Singh.
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh.
Punjab Landholders	Mr. M. Ghiasuddin.
Darbhanga cum Saran (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Mr Satya Narain Singh.
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Bepin Bihari Varma.
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Pandit Nilakantha Das.
Do. do.	Mr. Bhubananda Das.
Patna cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Mr Anugrah Narayan Sinha.
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Mr Shri Krishna Sinha.
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).	Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall.
Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Babu Ram Narayan Singh.
Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadan).	Mr. Muhammad Nauman.
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Badi-uz-Zaman.
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Mr. Badrul Hasan.
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Raja Bahadur Harihar Prosad Narayan Sinha, O B E.
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare.
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Seth Govind Das.
Do. do.	Mr Ghanshiam Singh Gupta.
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Sheodass Daga.
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha
Surma Valley cum Shillong (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.
Assam (Muhammadan)	Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury.
Assam (European)	Mr. C. H. Witherington.
Burma (Non-European)	U. Thein Maung.
Do.	Dr. Thein Maung.
Do.	U Ba Si.
Burma (European)	Mr. F. B. Leach.
Delhi (General)	Mr. M. Asaf Ali.
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.
North-West Frontier Province (General) ..	Dr Khan Saheb.

Province or body represented.					Name.
NOMINATED MEMBERS—EXCLUDING THE PRESIDENT (41)					
(a) OFFICIAL MEMBERS (26)					
Government of India	..	..	..	..	The Hon Sir Frank Noyce, Kt, C S I, C I E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	The Hon Sir Nipendra Nath Sircar, Kt.
Do.	..	..	..	..	The Hon Sir James Grigg, K C B
Do.	..	..	..	..	The Hon Sir Henry Craik, K C S I.
Do.	..	..	..	..	The Hon Chaudhuri Muhamud Zafulla Khan
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr P. R. Rau
Do.	..	..	..	..	Sir Gopja Shankar Bajpai, K B E., C I E, C B E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K C I E, C S I, C I E, M V O.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr G R F Tottenham, C S I, C I E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr G H Spence, C I E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr A. H Lloyd
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr E M Jenkins
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr P R Rau.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr H Dow, C I E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr A S. Hands, C I E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr C K Rhodes
Madras	..	..	..	..	M R Ry Rao Bahadur A A Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal
Do.	..	..	..	..	M R Ry Diwan Bahadur R V Kishna Ayyar Avargal
Bombay	..	..	..	..	Mr S A V Acott.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr Sayyid Amnuddin
Bengal	..	..	..	..	Mr A J Dashi.
The Punjab	..	..	..	..	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Khurshad Muhamad
The Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	Mr N J Roughton.
Assam	..	..	..	..	Mr J H Hutton.
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	Mr L Owen
Bihar & Orissa	..	..	..	..	Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh
(b) Berar representative (1)					Mr M S Aney.
(c) Non-OFFICIAL MEMBERS (14).					
Bombay	..	..	..	..	Dr R D Dalal
Bengal	..	..	..	..	Rai Bahadur Sri Satya Charan Mukherjee, Kt., C B E.
The Punjab	..	..	..	..	Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt, C I E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Capt Sardar Sher Mohammad Khan, C I E, M B E
Do.	..	..	..	..	Hon'y Capt Rao Bahadur Lal Chand, O B E
Madras Presidency	..	..	..	..	Mr. Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C I E.
North West Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	Majoi Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C I E, O B E, Nawab of Dera
Associated Chambers of Commerce	..	..	..	..	Mr L C Buss
Indian Christian	..	..	..	..	Mr F X. DeSouza.
The Depressed Classes	..	..	..	..	Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah
Anglo-Indian Community	..	..	..	..	Lt-Col Sir H A J Gidney, Kt.
Labour Interests	..	..	..	..	Mr N M Joshi.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-Law.

A.—ELECTED MEMBERS (33).

Constituency.	Name.
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	Diwan Bahadur Sir S. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, Kt.
Do.	Mr. Yarlagaadda Ranganayakalu Naidu.
Do.	Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder.
Do.	Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E.
Madras (Muhammadan)	Syed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)	Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit.
Do.	Mr. Shantidas Askaran.
Do.	Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt., C.I.E.
Sind (Muhammadan)	Mr. Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Mr. R. H. Parker.
Last Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Jagadish Chandra Banerjee.
West do. do.	Kumar Nripandra Narayan Sinha.
West do. do.	Mr. Satyandra Chandra Ghose Maulik.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy.
Last do. do.	Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hafeez.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Sir George Campbell.
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad.
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan)	Pandit P. N. Sapru.
United Provinces West (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Halim
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)	Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai.
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.
Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Buta Singh.
Last Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Chandri Muhammad Din.
West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan.
Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan.
Do.	Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam.
Central Provinces (General)	Mr. V. V. Kalikar.
Assam (Non-Muhammadan)	Sgt. H. P. Barua.
Burma (General)	Capt. Maung Aye.
Burma Chamber of Commerce	W. T. McIntyre.

Constituency.	Name.
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B.—NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President.*(a) *Official Members (13 excluding President)*

Government of India	.. .. .	His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels G.O.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Do.	.. .. .	Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E. O.B.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. M. G. Hallett, C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. D. G. Mitchell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Sir Bertland Glanely, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. T. A. Stewart.
Do.	.. .. .	Sir Guthrie Russell, Kt.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. A. J. Raisman
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. A. G. Clow.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. Shavee A. Lal
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E.

(b) *Berar Representative.*

Berar Representative	Mr. Ganesh Srikriahna Khaparde.
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(c) *Non Official Members.*

Madras	Sir David Devadoss, Kt.
Do.	D. B. Sir K. R. Menon.
Bombay	Khan Bahadur Dr Sir N. Chokey, Kt., C.I.L.
Bengal	.. .. .	Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Prime Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Husain Bahadur
Do.	.. .. .	Maharajah Jagadish Nath Ray of Dinajpur.
The United Provinces	.. .. .	Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan.
Do.	.. .. .	Saiyid Ishrat Husain.
The Punjab	.. .. .	Raja Charanjit Singh.
Do.	.. .. .	Nawab Malik M'd Hayat Khan Noon, C.S.I.
North-West Frontier Provinces	.. .. .	Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Khan of Hoti.
Bihar	.. .. .	Maharajahdhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.
Do.	.. .. .	Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din Haidar, O.B.E.

The Bombay Presidency.

Consequent on the seperation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency as from April 1, 1936, Bombay has suffered a diminution territorally and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind.

The Bombay Presidency now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency there are the rich plains of Gujerat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapi, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujerat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and a people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujerat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindi, Gujerati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujerat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kinrobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island.	69,862
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island.	31,69,700
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island.	
(daily average.)	95 007
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candies of 784 lbs)	3,06,507
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad.	20,14,856
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad	49,920
Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist.	2,90,332
Number of Looms in Sholapore „	6,113
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island)	32,31,722
Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island) ..	74,888

Administration.

The Presidency is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of two members, with the assistance of two Ministers. The exact change made in the functions of the Provincial Governments is indicated in the section on the Provincial Governments (*q. v.*) where a description is given of the division of the administration into two branches, the Reserved Subjects, administered by the Governor and his Council and the Transferred Subjects, administered by the Governor and his Ministers, the whole Government commonly meeting and acting as one. In another part of that section the division between Reserved and Transferred subjects is shown. This new form of administration under the Reform Act of 1919 came into operation in January 1921. All papers relating to public service business reach Government through the Secretariat, divided into seven main departments, each under a Secretary: (a) Finance; (b) Revenue; (c) Home and Ecclesiastical; (d) Political and reforms; (e) General and Educational; (f) Legal; (g) Public Works. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November; but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Governor-in-Council the Presidency is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilian Assistants Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each Taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and nine puisne Judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate Judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in

all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 30 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Ffife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal

which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Fingerprint Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agricultural College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid.

The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (g. v., Education).

The Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1927-1932 reveals much information regarding the progress of education in recent years. The passing in 1923 of the Primary Education Act was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education in the Bombay Presidency during the last 30 or 40 years whereby the control of Primary Education was transferred from the Department to the Local Authorities. Most of the Boards have prepared schemes for the expansion of education, some of them on a compulsory basis, and many boards have levied additional taxation but the finances of Government have not permitted them to perform to the full the part contemplated by the Act. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that during the quinquennium the assignments of Government to Primary Education fell from Rs. 1,21,59,848 to Rs. 1,18,17,308. The decrease was mainly due to retrenchment in Government grants during 1931-32.

The total number of Institutions increased during the quinquennium from 16,211 to 17,159. Recognised institutions increased by 1,145 to 15,929 while unrecognised institutions decreased by 197 to 1,230. Of the recognised institutions 18 are Arts and 11 Professional Colleges and 714 Secondary Schools, 14,616 Primary Schools and 314 Special Schools.

The total number of recognised and unrecognised educational institutions during the year 1933-34 was 16,730 and the number of pupils 1,374,296.

Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages 10,659 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11.6 square miles. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency was 6.11 in 1933-34. Of the total number of 1,332,324 pupils under instruction, 1,025,928 were boys and 306,596 were girls.

Hindu pupils in recognised institutions numbered 997,886, Muhammadans 235,548, Indian Christians 39,341, Parsis 18,266, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 5,540. The rest comprised 35,943.

The total expenditure on education in 1933-34 was Rs. 398½ lakhs, of which 44.2 per cent was met from Government funds, 19.4 per cent from Board funds, 23.2 per cent from fees, and 13.2 per cent from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 205 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Presidency is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however,

considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial commercial and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I. M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district: whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased by 300 beds in one hospital and 180 beds in another hospital. A number of beds in the Bombay City had to be closed during 1931-32 owing to shortage of funds. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations.

Over 3,210,318 persons including 1,12,710 in-patients were treated during the year 1933. The Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Finance.

Under the Reform Scheme of 1919 Provincial Finance entered on a new phase. Before the passing of this Act Provincial finance was incorporated in Imperial Finance. The Provinces had certain heads of revenue of their own and other heads which they divided with the Government of India. By the new constitution a comparatively clean cut was made between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Provinces. Such revenues as they enjoy the Provinces enjoy in full, and in return they make cash contributions to the Government of India, fixed for a term of years. The general principle underlying this settlement is that these contributions shall gradually disappear. These contributions have now been remitted.

As this chapter goes to press there has just been published the report of Sir Otto Niemeyer on the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments of India under the Government of India Act of 1935. The report indicates no possibility of a reduction in the central expenditure or taxation unless the economic situation improves. He proposes that the centre should retain during the first five years of provincial autonomy the entire proceeds of the income tax, and during the second period of five years retain half and distribute the other half among the provinces. Of this distributable portion, Bombay is to get 20 per cent. Barring this postponed relief, Bombay will get no relief financially, except a saving of 45 lacs as the result of the separation of Sind.

Estimated Revenue for 1936-37—(in lakhs of Rupees).

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.			
			Rs.
V	Land Revenue		345.28
VI	Excise		330.54
VII	Stamps		137.95
VIII	Forests		47.16
IX	Registration		15.03
IXA	Scheduled Taxes ..		18.13
	Total		8,94.09
<i>Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.</i>			
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	12.38	
XIV	Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	7.4	
	Total		19.78

Debt Service			
			Rs.
XVI	Interest		94.83
<i>Local Administration.</i>			
XVII	Administration of Justice		17.26
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements		3.77
XIX	Police		6.51
XXI	Education		14.50
XXII	Medical		13.53
XXIII	Public Health		18.43
XXIV	Agriculture		4.39
XXV	Industries		3.74
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments		26.84
	Total		1,06.97

Estimated Revenue for 1936-37—(in lakhs of Rupees)—*contd.*

	Rs.		Rs.
Civil Works.		XL Extraordinary Receipts	68
XXX Civil Works	38 50	Total Revenue ..	12,08 58
XXXI Bombay Development Scheme	6 86		
Total ..	45 36		
Miscellaneous.		Debt heads :—	
XXXIII Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	7 68	Deposits and advances : Loans and advances by provincial Government Advances from provincial Loans Fund, etc. ..	1,37,10
XXXIV Stationery and Printing ..	2 41	Add:—	
XXXV Miscellaneous	29 78	Opening Balance	69 91
Total ..	39 87	Grand Total ..	14,10 59

Estimated Expenditure for 1936-37—(in lakhs of Rupees).

	Rs.		Rs.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.		34. Agriculture	22 46
6. Land Revenue	46 95	35. Industries	15 88
6. Excise	41 13	37. Miscellaneous Departments ..	..
7. Stamps	2 00	Total ..	590 97
8. Forest	27 22	Civil Works.	
8A. Forest Capital outlay	52	41. Civil Works	118 74
9. Registration	5 62	42. Bombay Development Scheme ..	4 09
9A. Scheduled Taxes	23	Total ..	118 83
Total ..	1,23 67	Miscellaneous.	
Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account.		45 & 46A. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	90 59
14. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	42 60	46. Stationery and Printing	10 48
15. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	4 64	47. Miscellaneous	23 21
Total ..	47 30	Total ..	1,24 28
Debt Services.		52. Extraordinary Charges	02
19. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	1,45 01	Expenditure in England	35 28
21. Reduction or avoidance of debt	17 81	Total Expenditure charged to revenue	12,03 17
Total ..	1,62 82	Capital Account not charged to Revenue.	
Civil Administration.			
22. General Administration ..	1,03 46	55. Construction of Irrigation Works	3 25
24. Administration of Justice ..	59 98	56A. Capital outlay on Public Health	2 16
25. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	17 49	59. Bombay Development Scheme	2 54
26. Police	1,40 09	60. Civil Works (not charged to Revenue)	03
27. Ports and Pilotage	06	60B. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	7 89
30. Scientific Departments	96	Debits, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	1,26 42
31. Education	1,60 68	Total Disbursement ..	13,44 94
32. Medical	40 76	Closing balance	65 65
33. Public Health	21 85	Grand Total ..	14,10 59

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Brabourne,
G.C.I.E., M.C.

Personal Staff.

Private Secy—C. H. Bristow, B.A., I.C.S.

Military Secretary—C. G. Toogood D.S.O., Lt.-Colonel, 2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles

Surgeon—Major P. A. Opie, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Aids-de-Camp—J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, Esq. Indian Police Lt. M. V. Millbank, The Goldstream Guards, Lieut. H. Morland, R.N. Lieut. H. W. F. Walker, The Goldstream Guards

Hon. Aid-de-Camp—H. E. Butler, Esq.

Indian Police—Capt. F. W. Brett, Light Petrol, Bombay Contingent A.F. (1) Lt.-Col. R. S. Moberley, O.B.E., V.D., 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F. (1), Capt. Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao abas Bhausaheb Patankar Subhedar Major and Hon. Capt. Sirdar Bahadur Krishna Khanderao Bhosale, M.V.O. I.D.S.M. (Retd.)

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard—Major G. E. Portal, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)

Indian Aid-de-Camp—Risaldar Hony Lt. Natha Singh, I.D.S.M.

Members of Council and Ministers.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance and Revenue, The Hon'ble Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Home and General.

The Hon. Sir Ahliahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt. (Local Self-Govt.) and The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambh, B.A., LL.B., J.P. (Education)

The Local Self-Government portfolio includes, among other subjects, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation, Forests, and Public Works (transferred). The Minister of Education also deals with the Civil Veterinary Department, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Agriculture.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Department—C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S. *Home and Ecclesiastical Department*—J. B. Brown, D.S.O. & C. (Offg.), I.C.S.

Revenue Department—J. A. Madan, C.I.F., I.C.S.

General and Educational Departments—H. T. Sorley, I.C.S.

Finance Department—C. G. Freke, I.C.S.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs—K. C. Sen, I.C.S.

Public Works Department—T. A. Andrew, I.S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income Tax—Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E.

Director of Veterinary Services—E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Advocate-General—Kenneth McL. Kemp. Bar-at-Law

Inspector-General of Police—G. A. Shukhdy, C.I.E., (Offg.)

Director of Public Instruction—W. Grieve, M.A., B.Sc., I.F.S., (Offg.)

Surgeon-General—Major-Genl E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.

Oriental Translator—J. B. Fernandez, B.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests—C. E. L. Gilbert.

Talukdar Settlement Officer—V. S. Bhide, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration—M. J. Desai, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture—Dr. W. Burns

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay—I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University—V. N. Chandraharur, Bar-at-Law.

Registrar, Bombay University—S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay—W. R. G. Smith

Director of Public Health—Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S., (Officiating)

Accountant-General—W. R. Tennant, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Lt.-Col. E. R. Doyle, C.I.F., D.S.O., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General—C. D. Rae, O.B.E.

Collector of Customs—M. Slade, I.C.S.

Collector of Salt Revenue—M. Slade, I.C.S. (Offg.)

Commissioner of Excise—R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S.

Consulting Surveyor to Government—Major T. H. G. Stamper, F.S.I.M.C.

Registrar of Companies—Major H. C. B. Mitchell

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information—J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law.

Sheriff—Mr. C. B. Mehta

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Sir Abraham Shipman	1862	John Romer (<i>Officiating</i>)	1831
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct.	1864	The Earl of Clare	1831
Humfrey Cooke	1865	Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H.	1835
Sir Gervase Lucas	1866	Died, 9th July 1838.	
Died, 21st May 1867.		James Farish (<i>Officiating</i>)	1838
Captain Henry Garey (<i>Officiating</i>)	1867	Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	1839
Sir George Oxenden	1868	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (b)	
Died in Surat, 14th July 1869.		George William Anderson (<i>Officiating</i>)	1841
Gerald Aungler	1869	Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.	1842
Died in Surat, 30th June 1877.		Lestock Robert Reid (<i>Officiating</i>)	1846
Thomas Rolt	1877	George Russell Clerk	1847
Sir John Child, Bart.	1881	Viscount Falkland	1848
Bartholomew Harris	1890	Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.	1853
Died in Surat, 10th May 1894.		Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time) 1860	
Daniel Annesley (<i>Officiating</i>)	1894	Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B. 1862	
Sir John Gayer	1894	The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour 1867	
Sir Nicholas Waite	1704	Vesey FitzGerald.	
William Aislabie	1708	Sir Philip Edmund Wodehouse, K.C.B.	1872
Stephen Strutt (<i>Officiating</i>)	1715	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	1877
Charles Boone	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>).. .. .	1880
William Phipps	1722	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, 1880	
Robert Cowan	1729	Bart., K.C.M.G.	
Dismissed.		James Braithwaite Pelle, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>).. .. .	1885
John Horne	1734	Baron Reay	1885
Stephen Law	1739	Baron Harris	1890
John Geekie (<i>Officiating</i>)	1742	Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1895
William Wake	1742	Baron Sandhurst	1895
Richard Bouchier	1750	Baron Northcote, C.B.	1900
Charles Crommelin	1760	Sir James Monteat, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1903
Thomas Hodges	1767	Baron Lamington G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	1903
Died, 23rd February 1771.		J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>). 1907	
William Hornby	1771	Sir George Sydenham Clarke G.C.M.G., 1907	
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784	G.C.I.E. (c).	
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785	Baron Willington, G.C.I.E.	1913
Andrew Ramsay (<i>Officiating</i>)	1788	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (d) 1918	
Major-General William Medows	1788	Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1923	
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K.C.B. (a),	1750	C.M.G., D.S.O.	
George Dick (<i>Officiating</i>)	1792	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1928	
John Griffith (<i>Officiating</i>)	1795	G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.	
Jonathan Duncan	1795	The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brahourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. 1933	
Died, 11th August 1811.		Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. Acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.	
George Brown (<i>Officiating</i>)	1811	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793 and then joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793.	
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	1812	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819	(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.	
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. 1827		(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.	
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.	1830		
Died, 15th January 1831.			

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.The Hon. Mr. Husein Ali M. Rahimtulla, *President.*Mr. Namdeo Eknath Navle, *Deputy President.***ELECTED MEMBERS.**

Name and class of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Bombay City (North). (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale. Mr. A. N. Surve. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder. Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza.
Bombay City (South). (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Dr. J. A. Collaco. Mr. B. P. Wadke.
Ahmedabad City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Pestonshah N. Vakil.
Surat City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Sirdar Davar Temuras Kasji Modi.
Sholapur City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishavampayan.
Poona City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Laxman Raghunath Gokhale.
Ahmedabad District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel. Sahebsinhji Juvansinhji.
Broach District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Madhavsang Jorbbhai.
Kaira District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Girdhardas Desai.
Panch Mahals District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Chaturbhai Narshibhai Patel. Mr. Manilal Harilal Mehta.
Surat District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Dr. M. K. Dixit, L. M. & S.
Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Nalk. Mr. Daulatrao Javaramrao Zunzarrao. Manchershaw M. Karbhari.
Ahmednagar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Bahadur Namdev Eknath Navle.
East Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale. Diwan Bahadur Dongarsing Ramji Patil.
Nasik District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Saheb Vaman Sampat Patil. Mr. Vithal Nathu Patil.
Poona District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Vaman Pradhan.
Satara District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vithalrao Vandekar. Mr. Gangajirao Mukundrao Kalbhor.
Belgaum District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Saheb Pandurang Dnyaneshwar Kulkarnie. Mr. Atmaram Bhimaji Achrekar.
Bijapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. R. G. Soman. Mr. Ramchandrarao Bapurao Shinde.
Dharwar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi. Mr. P. B. Chikodi.
Karnataka District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Shankarappa Basalingappa Desai.
Ratnagiri District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli. Mr. Vishwanatharao Narayan Jog.
Sholapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Ganpati Subrao Gangoli. Rao Bahadur Laxman Vishnu Parulekar.
	Mr. Vyankat Anandrav Surve.
	Mr. Jayawant Ghanashyam More.

Name and class of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Kolaba District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr. Narayan Nagoo Patil.
West Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.	Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao.
Bombay City. (Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Husenali Mahomed Rahimtulla.
Ahmedabad and Surat Cities. (Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Gulamhussen Ibrahim Matcheswalla.
Poona and Sholapur Cities. (Muhammadan) Urban.	Mr. Abdulrehman Khan Karim Khan Resaidar.
The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan Pathan.
The Central Division (Muhammadan) Rural.	Khan Bahadur Alibhai Esabhai Patel.
The Southern Division (Muhammadan) Rural.	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi.
	Khan Bahadur Wali Baksh Adamabhai Patel.
	Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Kt.
	Khan Bahadur S. Meherbaksh.
	Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif.
	Mr. Abdul Kadir Jamaluddin Bangi.
	Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar.
	Sardar Mahaboobalikhhan Mahamad Akbarkhan Biradar.
Bombay City (European).	Lt.-Col H. C. Smith.
Presidency (European)	Mr. A. C. Owen.
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars. (Landholders).	Mr. Hanmantrao Ramrao Desai.
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars. (Landholders)	Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada.
Bombay University. (University).	Rao Bahadur Ravji Ramchandra Kale.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Mr J. B. Greaves.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.
Bombay Trades' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. A. Greville Bullocke
Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.
Ahmedabad Commerce and Industry, Mill-owners' Association.	Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai.

NOMINATED.

Non-Officials

Mr. S. H. Prater.
 The Rev. R. S. Modak.
 Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole.
 „ Syed Munawar, B.A.
 „ R. R. Bakhale.
 Dr. B. K. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law.
 „ Purshottam Solanki, L. M. & S.
 Major W. Ellis Jones.
 Mr. B. S. Kamat.
 Mr. Mohamed Suleman Cassam Mitha.
 Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung Bahadur.
 A. E. Servat, I.S.O.

Officials

Mr. Salvid Aminuddin, I.C.S.
 „ C. G. Freke, I.C.S.
 „ H. F. Knight, I.C.S.
 „ A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 „ C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S.
 „ J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 „ H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 „ F. O. J. Roose, M. I. Mech. E. M.I.E.E., F.C.S.
 „ C. M. Lane.
 „ R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Khan Bahadur Azinkhan Inayatallah Khan.
 Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.
 „ C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage. The problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1942 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs. 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands, forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrears of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situate or the taxed transactions took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs. 2,74,96,384, including Rs. 73,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay. Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located.

The temporary provisions of the Order-in-Council relate to the period between April 1, 1936, and the inauguration of provincial autonomy. During this period the Governor will carry on the administration, assisted by two Advisers and a Council which will be purely advisory in character and will comprise members nominated by the Governor. Such provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 as relate to the composition and functions of the provincial legislative councils, the separation of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects, the Ministers and Executive Councils will not apply to Sind during the transitional period.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He has completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind will get a cash subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent. of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

Population.

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and a population of 3,887,000. Of this, the Hindus (including scheduled castes) number 1,015,000 and the Muslims 2,831,000. The rest of the population is made up of 1,930 Anglo-Indians, 6,576 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Christians.

The language of the province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in a form of Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. Few, however, are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The average for males is 106 per 1,000, that for females being as low as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. As against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate, 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Sir George (Now Lord) Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 31,000 miles. The total length is thus some 37,000 miles, which means about 11 times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 569 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 550 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to lead up the river and store the water at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khanpur Feeder East and the Khanpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Perennial, the Central Rice and the South-Eastern Perennial or Dadu.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,750 cuses or 457,500 gallons per second. The total length of the main and branch canals is about 4,700 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 8,000,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 15 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres, cotton 790,000 acres, rice 625,000 acres, *javari, bajra*, etc., 695,000 acres, pulses 53,000 acres, and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons, cotton 592,500 bales, rice 447,000 tons; *javari, bajra*, etc., 298,000 tons, pulses 15,000 tons, and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owing allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. They have already communicated this fear to the new Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham, who has assured them of his sympathy and determination to safeguard their legitimate interests. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an era of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

Karachi.

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital, Karachi. It is a comparatively new town, for according to known

fact it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport. If it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 nearly 1,133,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 bales of cotton, 447,000 tons of rice, 298,000 tons of *jowar*, *bajri*, etc. 15,000 tons of pulses and 117,000 tons of oilseeds. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within four years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1935, the following areas were under cultivation in Sind: 850,000 acres under wheat, 500,000 acres under cotton and 50,000 acres under rice.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary—Major W. R. B. PERL

SECRETARIES

Chief Secretary Mr H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

Finance Secretary—Mr S. Ridley, I.C.S.

Revenue Commissioner—Mr R. E. Gibson,
C.I.E. I.C.S.

Public Works Secretary—Mr W. L. C. Trench,
I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Police—Mr D. Healy

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President—Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah,
Kt., K.C.S.I.

Members—Khan Bahadur Alla Bakhsh wd Khan Saheb Haji Mahomed Omar, O.B.E., Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Shere Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bijarani, Mr Mahomed Hashim Gazdar, Mr Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdin Shah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujahi Shah Sayed, M.B.E., Mr Gover Rora, Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Abdulla Khan Isran, Diwan Bahadur Issarding Tiloksing, Sardar Bahadur Jam Jan Muhammad wd Muhammad Sharf Juncjo; Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad Khan wd Khan Bahadur Sha Pasand Khan, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad, Mr H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., Syed Miran Muhammad Shah Zanulabdin Shah; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kamli Shah Kabul Muhammad Shah, Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas, Mr Parmanand Kundanmal, Mr. G. H. Raschen, Mr S. Ridley, I.C.S., Sheikh Abdul Majid Libaram, Sardar Bahadur Haji Mir Alladad Khan Mir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, Mir Bandeali Khan Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan Talpur, Mr Satraamdas Sakhawatrai Tolani.

To assist the Governor "in such manner as may be prescribed by him in that behalf"—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., and Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing.

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 142,260 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin, are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37 per cent. Telugu, 7.9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal. There are associated with the Governor four members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Sub-

jects and three Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. Madras administration differs, however, in some important respects from that of other major provinces. There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at headquarters, Commissioners of Divisions being unknown in Madras. Another feature peculiar to the Southern Presidency is the manner of choice of the ministers. Following the practice of the Mother of Parliaments, Madras Governors have, ever since the inception of the Reforms, called upon the leader of the dominant party to form a ministry, giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry. Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers' schools numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Talperemba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore have been sanctioned. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is estimated at 2,138,380 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs. 720,018,195 in 1932-33 and Rs. 70,04,81,842 in 1933-34 rose to Rs. 76,98,36,552 in 34-35. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests.

Thirty-two spinning and weaving mills were at work during the year and they employed 44,130 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was three. At the close of the year 1933 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,521. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tie works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is expected that the levy of the excise duty on matches will drive off the market products of inferior quality and it is probable that only the very efficient units of the cottage industry will be able to continue the manufacture of matches once the full force of the excise duty is felt upon the industry. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

The question of finding foreign markets for the products of Madras cottage industries was under the consideration of the Government for sometime and they have passed orders during the year sanctioning an annual subsidy of Rs. 3,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, for three years to enable them to appoint an agent in London for the sale of products of Madras cottage industries in European markets.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 51,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3,053,000. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes. The Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 541 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Law College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College, Madurai, the Government College, Kumbakonam; the Government College,

Rajahmundry; the Agricultural College Coimbatore; the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy).

Cochin Harbour Scheme.

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well equipped harbour. The scheme involves cutting a passage through the bar which hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour accessible and giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement was reached in 1925 between the Government of Madras and the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work is to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effects of the monsoon thereon were observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme.

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 32½ feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and during 1934-35 a minimum depth of 30 feet at L. W. O. S. T. was maintained throughout except for a small patch which had a depth of 29½ feet. The dredging of the Mooring area has been completed. Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and a regular passenger service has been inaugurated.

Proposals have been formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improvements are to be made on the new reclamation of which about 300 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour. It is intended to connect this to the mainland by a railway bridge across the backwater. Reclamation, when completed, will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time. The execution of the further work at the port has been held over pending settlement of certain questions connected with the harbour administration. The matter was discussed at a Conference held in November 1935 and the question of giving effect to the conclusions arrived at the conference is under consideration. The Shoranur Ernakulam line has been converted from metric to broad-gauge and opened for traffic. The line is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation. These developments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency. To facilitate navigation during the night, the channels have been lighted, and a hotel has been constructed to provide their accommodation for passengers calling at the port.

Local Self-Government.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts.—

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919,

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act X of 1930, and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President or Chairman on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934.

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to almost all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards, with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it has been decided to truncate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards truncated was four.

Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about 4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres, the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Mettur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate stands at about £ 5½ millions. A saving of nearly 1½ million is anticipated. Another important

project is the Periyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating electricity. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Valgal. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, a scheme for increasing the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting is in progress. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency total about 7.5 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 36,000.

Electric Schemes.

The first stage of the Pykara Hydro-Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madras has now been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 ft. in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts, *viz.*, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore, and parts of Malabar, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The Glen Morgan scheme started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has now been merged with it. In its present completed form the project consists of the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 33,000 B.H.P. and the transformer station, the receiving station at Coimbatore, 10 other sub-stations, 189 miles of 66 K.V. line, 173 miles of 22 K.V. line and 135 miles of 11 K.V. line. The booked cost up to 31st March 1935 is Rs. 1,30,15,082 and the revised estimates for 1934-35 include an expenditure of Rs. 5,22,000. The revenue realised during 1934-35 is about Rs. 10 38 lakhs against an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,70,000.

Co-operation.

The agricultural classes continued to suffer from the after-effects of the general economic depression and this is reflected in the state of overdues in societies during the year 1934-35, though there was a noticeable fall in the percentage of balance to demand in the case of both principal and current interest in the dues of agricultural societies. A satisfactory feature of the year was that Central Banks increased their loan transactions from Rs. 84.77 lakhs to Rs. 102.07 lakhs. The surplus funds

of Central Banks were still further reduced to Rs. 26.36 lakhs and the Government have since relaxed the restrictions on the deposits of funds of local bodies. The policy of cautious registration of societies was continued. Only 100 societies were registered during the year as against 140 in the previous year, while 28 Societies were liquidated. Under the scheme of subvention by the Provincial Bank for the rectification of Societies the non-official staff was able to reduce overduns in 1,034 bad societies to below 40 per cent. Almost all the Central Banks have adopted the registrars scheme for the examination of individual loans in affiliated Societies with the result that, at the end of the year, additional securities were obtained in respect of loans amounting to Rs. 14.08 lakhs which were ill secured. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society started in March 1932 continued to do satisfactory work during the year. The Central Land Mortgage Bank which was started in 1929 for the purpose of financing primary land mortgage Banks by floating debentures had another successful year. It issued debentures to the extent of Rs. 28,72,800 against as 24,79,500 in 1933-34. In accordance with its policy of counting of high interest bearing debentures into ones carrying a lower rate of interest, one Bank converted debentures of a total value of Rs. 10,83,200 and the benefit of the reduction in the rate was passed on to the ultimate borrowers in the primary banks. Funds are now made available to them at 6 per cent. interest. The Government have guaranteed both the principal of and the interest on the

debentures issued by the Bank satisfying certain conditions and debentures so guaranteed have become trustee securities according to an amendment of the Indian Trusts Act.

Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 29 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including three for agency tracts) Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 41 Subordinate Judges and 144 District Munsiffs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of one Judge and Small Causes Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 74 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent police force is about 29,000 including the Malabar Special Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates 1935-36.
REVENUE.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	R.
II.—Taxes on Income ..	....	5.—Land Revenue	18,34,800
III.—Salt .. ..	....	6.—Excise	36,07,600
V.—Land Revenue ..	7,36,93,700	7.—Stamps	5,69,200
VI.—Excise	4,23,70,800	8.—Forest	38,97,000
VII.—Stamps	2,17,94,000	8A.—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	2,70,700
VIII.—Forest	44,08,000	9.—Registration	29,52,200
IX.—Registration	31,45,400	15.—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	44,48,000

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.
REVENUE— <i>contd.</i>	Rs.	EXPENDITURE— <i>contd.</i>	Rs.
XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Gross Receipts ..	6,16,300	XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Working Expenses	48,79,700
XIV.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	1,72,000	16—Construction of Irri- gation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3,78,100
XVI.—Interest	22,51,700	19.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	67,47,700
XVII.—Administration of Justice	16,04,000	20.—Interest on other Obligations ..	9,700
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	5,34,400	21.—Appropriation for Re- duction or Avoid- ance of Debt ..	28,01,000
XIX.—Police.. ..	5,50,800	22—General Administration	2,80,82,600
XX.—Ports and Pilotage ..	....	24—Administration of Justice	99,79,000
XXI.—Education	8,67,000	25—Jails and Convict Settle- ments	21,45,100
XXII.—Medical	9,59,700	26—Police	1,67,11,500
XXIII.—Public Health ..	1,59,600	27—Ports and Pilotage ..	10,300
XXIV.—Agriculture	4,56,300	30—Scientific Department ..	86,000
XXV.—Industries	14,64,900	XXXA—Hydro-Electric Schemes Working Expenses ..	6,89,900
XXVI.—Miscellaneous De- partments	45,89,800	31—Education	2,52,29,800
XXX.—Civil Works	19,90,500	32—Medical	93,56,400
XXX-A.—Hydro-Electric Schemes—Gross Receipts	13,49,800	33—Public Health	26,59,900
XXXII.—Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund.	2,40,300	34—Agriculture	41,08,600
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	2,07,500	35—Industries	24,40,200
XXXIV.—Stationery and Print- ing	4,69,500	37—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	53,37,600
XXXV.—Miscellaneous ..	9,22,500	41—Civil Works	1,38,37,900
Total Revenue ..	16,49,09,400	41B—Capital Expenditure on Hydro-Electric Schemes met from Revenues	...
Excess of Revenue over Expendi- ture	4,85,000	43—Famine	1,25,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	33,43,800	45—Superannuation Allow- ances and Pensions ..	80,77,200
		45A—Commuted value of Pen- sions financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	7,97,200
		46—Stationery and Printing.	19,33,900
		47—Miscellaneous	4,20,100
		Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue.	16,44,24,400
		Excess of Expenditure over Re- venue .. ..	....

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.
REVENUE—contd	Rs.	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs.
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund Government of India . . . . .	..	55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	37,26,300
Suspense	4,29,200	56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development	21,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	13,00,000	58—Capital Outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes	52,66,000
Civil Deposits	1,92,400	60—Civil Works—Not charged to Revenue	8,28,700
Depreciation Funds .. .	2,16,000	Total	98,42,000
Famine Relief Fund . . .	1,51,100	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government .. .	36,70,100
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	28,01,000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	28,01,000
		Suspense	4,29,200
		Subventions from Central Road Development Account .	10,45,000
		Civil Deposits	1,93,000
		Depreciation Funds . . .	1,74,800
Total—Receipts .. .	17,33,42,900	Famine Relief Fund .. .	2,40,300
		Total—Disbursements	18,28,20,800
Opening { Famine Relief Fund	61,41,931	Closing { Famine Relief Fund	60,52,731
Balance { General Balances .	2,14,53,100	Balance { General Balances	1,50,64,400
		Grand Total	20,39,37,931
Grand Total .. .	20,39,37,931		

Governor.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.

Personal Staff.

Private Secretary, D. H. Elwin, I.C.S.

Military Secy., Capt. T. F. H. Kelly, O.B.E.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (Retd.)

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. R. W. Madoc, Lieut. A. R. C. Southby and Lieut. A. C. S. Delmege

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major Sher Bahadur Khan

Commandant, H. B. the Governor's Body Guard, Capt. R. F. Rutledge, M.C.

Members of Council.The Hon. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E.
I.C.S.**Members.**

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan; (Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Veterinary Industries, Fisheries, Medical, Religious and Charitable Endowments, Public Works and Registration).

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddian (Education, Excise, Local Self-Government and Public Health)

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, C. E. Jones, I.C.S.

Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, T. B. Russell, I.C.S.

Secretary, Home department, H. M. Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Public Works Department, W. Scott Brown, I.C.S.

Secretary, Development Department, C. A. Henderson, I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, H. R. Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, C. H. Mastelman, I.C.S.

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Rao Sahib P. Appu Nan

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Members of the Board of Revenues.

(1) The Hon. Mr. E. F. Thomas, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

- (2) Mr J F Hall, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
(3) Diwan Bahadur N Gopalaswami Ayyangar, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, H F Saunders.

Inspector-General of Police, Sir Charles B Cunningham, Kt., C.S.I.

Surgeon-General, Major General Sir F. P. Connor, Kt., D.S.O., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col C M Ganapathy, M.C., I.M.S.

Accountant-General, L. B. Ward.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Colonel M. M. Khan, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, G B Power, C.I.E.

Collector of Customs, C R Watkins, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Excise, J F Hall, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, Diwan Bahadur B V Sri Hari Rao Nayudu

Director, Kodakkanal and Madras Observatories, T Royds, D.Sc., A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

Supdt., Govt. Central Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr F H. Gravely.

Director of Agriculture, D Ananda Rao

Director of Industries, L B Green

Director of Fisheries, Dr B Sundara Raj.

Chief Conservator of Forests—T A Whitehead, I.C.S.

Director of Veterinary Services, P T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., J.V.S.

Presidents and Governors of Fort St. George in Madras.

William Gyfford	..	..	..	1684
Ellhu Yale	..	..	..	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	..	..	..	1692
Thomas Pitt	..	..	..	1698
Gulston Addison	..	..	..	1709

Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709

Edmund Montague (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1709
William Fraser (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1709
Edward Harrison	..	..	1711
Joseph Collet	..	..	1716
Francis Hastings (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	..	..	1721
James Macrae	..	..	1725
George Morton Pitt	..	..	1730
Richard Benyon	..	..	1735
Nicholas Morse	..	..	1744
John Hinde	..	..	..
Charles Floyer	..	..	1747
Thomas Saunders	..	..	1750
George Pigot	..	..	1755

Robert Palk	..	..	1763
Charles Bouehler	..	..	1767
Josias DuPre	..	..	1770
Alexander Wynch	..	..	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	..	..	1775
George Stratton	..	..	1776
John Whitehill (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbord, Bart.	..	..	1778
John Whitehill (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1780
Charles Smith (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	..	..	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	..	..	1785
Alexander Davidson (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	..	..	1786
John Holland (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1789
Edward J. Holland (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1790
Major-General William Medows	..	..	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	..	..	1792
Lord Hobart	..	..	1794
Major-General George Harris (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1798
Lord Clive	..	..	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	..	..	1803
William Petrie (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1807
Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart., K.B.	..	..	1807
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby.	..	..	1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	..	..	1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827.	..	..	1820
Henry Sullivan Gröme (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1827
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	..	..	1822
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	..	..	1832
George Edward Russell (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.	..	..	1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., O.B.	..	..	1842
Henry Dickinson (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1848
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	..	..	1848
Daniel Eliott (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1854
Lord Harris	..	..	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	..	..	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	..	..	1860
Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.	..	..	..
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. (<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General 1863 to 1864.)	..	..	1861
Edward Maltby (<i>Acting</i>)	..	..	1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (a) (<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872)	..	..	1866
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (<i>Acting</i>).	..	..	1872

Lord Hobart 1872	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1911
Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.	Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.C.M.G. (b)
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. 1875	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1912
(Acting).	Sir Murray Hamrick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1912
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 1875	(Acting)
G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Right Hon. Baron Pentland, F.C., G.C.S.I., 191
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E.. 1880	G.C.I.E.
Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1918
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1881	G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c)
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., 1881	Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1919
C.I.E.	Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1924
The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, F.C. .. 1886	Lord Goschen, F.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. 1924
Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by	(Acting) Viceroy and Governor-General 1929)
creation.)	Sir Norman Macjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1890	(Acting) 1929
Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. .. 1891	Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George 1929
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. .. 1896	Frederick Stanley, F.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Baron Amptihill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. .. 1900	Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E. .. 1934.
Acting Viceroy and Governor-General,	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier
1904.	of Ettrick.
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1904	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmi-
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (Acting) .. 1906	chael of Skirling.
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1906	(c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.
K.C.M.G.	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT :

The Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.

I.—MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam,

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.O.S.

The Hon Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

II.—ELECTED MEMBERS.

(a) Ministers.

The Hon. Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

(b) Elected Members.

Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.

Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar.
S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiyar.

H. B. Ari Gowder.

Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
S. M. K. Baysani Sahib Bahadur.

R. Dalavai.

J. A. Davis, M.B.E.

K. M. Duralaswami Reddiyar.

Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar
A. Harischandrudu Nayudu.

C. Indralah.

Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumarakrishna
Yachendra Bahadur Varu, Kumara, Raja
of Venkatagiri,

Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Razu

J. Kuppuswami Choudari.

I. C. Iswaram Pillai.

P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.

R. Madanagopal Nayudu.

Lieut.-Colonel Sri Raja Velugoti Sir Govinda
Krishna Yachendru Varu Bahadur,
K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Venkatagiri.

Mahboob Ali Balg Sahib Bahadur.

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schammad Sahib
Bahadur.

M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.

Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.

K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu.

Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib
Bahadur.

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi,

ELECTED MEMBERS—(contd.)

K. Koti Reddi.
W. K. M. Langley.
Khan Bahadur T. M. Moldoo Sahib Bahadur
P. C. Moscos.
K. P. V. S. Muhammad Moera Ravuttar
Bahadur.
Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa
Chettiyar.
M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
T. Narasa Reddi.
Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
C. Obi Reddi
B. M. Palat.
C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, K.C.I.E.
K. Pattabhiramayya.
B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
Pattagar of Palayakottai.
P. Peddi Raju.
P. Ratnavelu Thevar.
Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo
Garu, Raja of Kalkotc.
Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi
Narayana Deo, Maharaja of Parlakimedi.
P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
A. Ramakrishna Reddi.
Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar
C. Ramalinga Reddi.
K. P. Raman Menon.
T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshminipathi D M Reid.
M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi
Mudaliyar.
G. Rameswara Rao.
I. Sandana Gounder.
Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi.
A. B. Shetty.
Gade, Simhachalam Pantulu.
K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
J. M. Smith.
M. S. Sreshta.
T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
F. J. Stanes.
Dr. P. Subbarayan.
U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
Khan Sahib, Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
Thomas Daniel.
Rao Sahib M. Vedachala Mudaliyar.
K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Rao Bahadur B. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
Sir William Wright, Kt
Khan Bahadur Ya'ya Ali Sahib Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
T. V. K. Kama Raja Pandia Nayakar,
Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju,
Zamindar of Chemudu.
K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar, Zamindar
of Minampalli.
Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya
Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of
Mirzapuram.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayarammal.
V. T. Arasu.
C. Basu Dev.
A. V. Bhanaji Rao
G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S.
M. Devadason.
Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
G. F. F. Foulkes.
H. M. Jagannatham.
C. E. Jones, I.O.S.
Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurthi.
C. Krishnan.
Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami
Ayyar, Kt.
P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.
Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Rao Bahadur Subadur-Major S. A. Nanjappa
Bahadur
G. R. Premayya.
P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
T. B. Russell, I.C.S.
W. Scott Brown, I.C.S.
W. P. A. Soundara Pandian
Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
G. Srinamulu
Rao Sahib P. Subrahmaniam Chetti
A. S. Swami Sahajanandham.
Jl R. Uzelli, C.I.E., I.C.S.
V. G. Vasudeva Pillai
Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao,
Zamindar of Kiriampudi

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Rao Bahadur Khan Bahadur Javad Hussain
Rao Bahadur R. Subbiah Nayudu.

W. Erlam Smith, M.A., I.E.S.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

The Bengal Presidency.

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted on the 1st April 1912, comprises the Bardwan and Presidency divisions and the district of Dargeling which were formerly administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The area of the Presidency is 82,955 square miles, and it possesses a population of 51,087,338 persons. Included within this area are the two Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are now placed in direct political relations with the Government of India. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India for these States. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent. are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931 10,503,384 persons or 20.7 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,011,495 are cultivators and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1933 is estimated at 2,168,700 acres against 1,845,700 in 1932. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1933 was 209,688 acres. There were 440 plantations employing a daily average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) due to a rise in the price of

raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal.

The trade of Bengal during 1934-35 showed an improvement over the previous year owing to the gradual lifting of the world-wide depression. The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports increased from Rs. 1,11.58 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,19.20 crores in 1934-35. Imports of private merchandise increased from Rs. 32.13 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 35.03 crores in 1934-35, which exports of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 58.46 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 57.30 crores in 1934-35.

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1921. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council, who are in charge of the "reserved subjects", and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects."

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners, the divisions being those of the Presidency, Bardwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 15 Puisne Judges including one additional judge who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes

of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the municipal, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old *chaukidari* *panchayats* and the union committees and deals

with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency except Midnapore and up to March 1933 over 4,701 Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches, and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca Range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The River Police is also under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of *daddars* and *chowkidars*, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Com-

missioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 277 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,245.

Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnanagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular: also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions

for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kusitla and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1932-33 there were in the Presidency:—

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

	Institutions.	Scholars.
Universities	2	1,857
Arts Colleges	45	20,867
Professional Colleges ..	15	5,040
High Schools	1,122	269,309
Middle Schools	1,864	161,599
Primary Schools	44,673	1,620,101
Special Schools	2,818	119,103

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Arts Colleges	6	508
Professional Colleges ..	3	53
High Schools	64	16,285
Middle Schools	71	8,882
Primary Schools	18,076	466,745
Special Schools	44	2,162

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Males	1,243	54,327
Females	311	11,377

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahomedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining

body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs in agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca

and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

Estimated Revenue for 1935-36.

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.				
Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned		Sanctioned	
	Estimate		Estimate	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Salt	2,00	1,00		
Land Revenue	3,15,46	3,25,89		
Excise	1,42,00	1,38,00		
Stamps	2,94,00	2,96,00		
Forest	15,26	18,08		
Registration	19,00	25,00		
Scheduled Taxes	12,50	12,50		
Subsidised Companies	35	55		
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	—6,49	—4,28		
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	2,60	2,10		
Interest	3,98	5,65		
Administration of Justice.	12,54	13,23		
Jails and Convict Settlements	6,81	7,20		
Police	11,15	8,20		
Ports and Pilotage	77	90		
Education	13,69	14,13		
Medical	9,97	10,68		
Public Health	1,37	1,42		
Agriculture	5,46	6,06		
Industries	7,98	10,34		
Miscellaneous Departments	13,04	17,79		
Civil Works	18,82	19,06		
Transfer from Famine Relief Funds	56	51		
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,39	1,27		
Stationery and Printing	4,50	4,62		
Miscellaneous	8,29	6,64		

Estimated Revenue for 1935-36—contd.

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.				
Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned		Sanctioned	
	Estimate		Estimate	
	1934-35.	1935-36	1934-35.	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.		
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	1,44	1,58,16		
Extraordinary receipts	1,00	1,07		
Receipts in England	3	1		
Total Revenue receipts	9,19,47	11,02,33		
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund	60	..		
Famine Relief Fund	84	49		
Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	61	62		
Depreciation Fund for Government presses	Nil	Nil		
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India.. {	25,66	14,23		
	1,94,18	65,18		
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	Nil	10,55		
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	13,70	14,00		
Suspense	5,50	6,80		
Recoveries of loans and advances by the Government of Bengal.	9,67	10,90		
Total Receipts on Capital Account	2,50,76	122,77		
Total	11,70,23	12,25,10		
Total Opening balance	12,86	12,33		
Grand Total	11,83,09	12,37,43		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36.

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.			The figures are in Thousands of Rs.		
Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate	Sanctioned Estimate	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate	Sanctioned Estimate
	1934-35.	1935-36.		1934-35.	1935-36
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs
Land Revenue ..	38,97	36,98	Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue —		
Excise ..	17,24	18,48	In England ..		14
Stamps ..	4,95	5,24	Construction of	In India	9.93
Forest ..	14,48	15,50	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue ..	In England	12
Forest capital outlay charged to Revenue ..	29	29	Civil works not charged to Revenue ..	In India	33
Registration ..	17,21	18,55	In England ..		Nil
Scheduled taxes ..	5	5	Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	5,72	5,50
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	24,28	22,22	Famine Relief Fund ..	1.16	51
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues ..	10,05	12,09	Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	61	62
Irrigation,—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Grants ..			Depreciation Fund for Government presses ..	23	24
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..	36		Repayments to the Government of India of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ..		10,55
Interest on ordinary debt ..	14,07	16,74	Subvention from Central Road Development Account ..	12,38	13,33
Interest on other obligations	5	5	Suspense ..	5,60	6,80
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..		10,55	Loans and Advances by the Government of Bengal ..	8,78	11,46
General Administration ..	1,23,08	1,31,92	Total expenditure on Capital account ..	41,86	55,08
Administration of Justice ..	95,48	99,82	Total expenditure ..	11,70,55	12,25,12
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	44,89	44,41	Closing balance in Famine Relief Fund ..	12,54	12,31
Police ..	2,24,65	2,29,93	Other closing balances ..		
Ports and Pilotage ..	5,68	4,46	Total closing balance ..	12,54	12,31
Scientific Departments	29	30	GRAND TOTAL ..	11,83,09	12,37,43
Education { Reserved ..	12,31	12,66			
Transferred ..	1,16,71	1,19,00			
Medical ..	49,41	50,41			
Public Health ..	36,98	36,94			
Agriculture ..	23,80	23,23			
Industries ..	12,21	14,60			
Miscellaneous Departments ..	2,22	2,27			
Civil Works ..	94,03	93,73			
Famine Relief ..	56	1,00			
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	58,45	62,14			
Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues ..	Nil				
Stationery and Printing ..	18,95	19,37			
Miscellaneous ..	23,49	24,21			
Expenditure in England ..	41,00	42,88			
Total expenditure from ordinary revenue ..	11,28,69	11,70,04			

Administration.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency The Right Hon Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler, C.B.E., M.C.

Honorary Physicians — Lt.-Col. J. D. Sandes, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.

Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. A. Irvine.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. H. Methuan, O.B.E., M.C. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lieut. A. P. Sykes, The King's Royal Rifle Corps., Lieut. E. W. H. Worrall, The Somerset Light Infantry.

ADMINISTRATION—contd.

Army Aide-de-Camp—Sardar Bahadur S. V. Laden I.A., C.B.E.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Bishop, M.C. V.D., Commanding The Calcutta Presidency Battalion
Lieut.-Col. J. A. Polwhele, V.D., Commanding Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.
Captain L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., R.I.M., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Dept
Lieut.-Col. W. R. Elliot, M.C., Commanding the Calcutta Scottish.
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh, Hudson's Horse.
Hon. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Honorary Lieut. Gobordhan Gurung, Subedar Major, Late of 2-10th Gurkha Rifles
Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard—Major T. M. Lunham, Poona Horse (17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry).
Superintendent, H. E. Governor's Estates—E. F. Watson.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter, Kt., K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.
 The Hon'ble Sir Robert Reid, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 The Hon. Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque (Education)
 The Hon. Nawab Sir Kazi Gbulam Mohiuddin Farouki, K.T. (Public Works and Industries)
 The Hon. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt. (Local Self-Government)

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Maharaja Sir Mannatha Nath Ray (Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh (President).
 Mr. Razur Rahman Khan, B.L. (Dy. President).
 J. W. McKay, I.S.O., (Secretary)

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, G. P. Hogg, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary and Press Officer, S. Basu, I.C.S.
Secretary, Revenue Department, L. R. Fawcett, I.C.S.
Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, D. Gidding, I.C.S.
Secretary, Legislative Department, G. G. Hooper, I.C.S.
Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, H. S. E. Stevens, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, L. S. G. Dept., S. K. Haldar, I.C.S.
Secretary, Judicial Department, N. G. A. Edgley, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.
Secretary, Education Department, H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.F., I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Member, Board of Revenue—F. A. Sachse, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Director of Public Instruction, J. M. Bottomley, B.A. (Oxon), I.E.S.
Director of Public Health, Dr. R. B. Khambata
Inspector-General of Police, J. C. Palmer, I.P.
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, L. H. Colson, C.I.E.

Surgeon-General, Major-General, D. P. Gail, I.M.S.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, W. J. Ward, B.A.
Commissioner of Excise and Salt, D. Macpherson, I.C.S.
Accountant-General, M. Subramanyan, B.A.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S.
Postmaster-General, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji, C.B.E.
Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Ahmad, B.L.
Director of Agriculture, K. Melcan, (Offg.)
Director of Industries, A. T. Weston, M.Sc., M.L.C.E., etc.
Rural Development Commissioner, H. P. V. Townend, I.C.S.

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Arthur Denham White, I.M.S., M.D.
Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, C. C. Calder.
Labour Commissioner, R. L. Walker, I.C.S.
Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E., I.E.S.
Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kallipada Biswas.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL

Frederick J. Hallday	.. .. .	1854
John P. Grant	.. .. .	1859
Cecil Beadon	.. .. .	1862
William Grey	.. .. .	1867
George Campbell	.. .. .	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.	K.C.S.I.	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden	C.S.I.	1877
Sir Stuart C. Bayley	K.C.S.I. (Offg.)	1879
A. Rivers Thompson	C.S.I., C.I.E.	1882
H. A. Cockrell	C.S.I. (Officiating)	1885
Sir Stuart C. Bayley	K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott	K.C.S.I.	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell	K.C.S.I. (Offg.)	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie	K.C.S.I.	1895
Retired 6th April 1898		
Charles Cecil Stevens	C.S.I. (Offg.)	1897
Sir John Woodburn	K.C.S.I.	1898
Died, 21st November 1902.		
J. A. Bourdillon	C.S.I. (Officiating)	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser	K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare	C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg.)	1906
F. A. Slacke (Officiating)	.. .. .	1906
Sir E. N. Baker	K.C.S.I.	1908
Retired 21st September 1911		
F. W. Duke	C.S.I. (Officiating)	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling	G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay	G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	.. .. .	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson	P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson	P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	1932

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Mamatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh, *President*.
 Razur Rahman Khan, B.L., *Deputy President*.

Secretary : Mr. J. W. McKay, I.S.O.

Asst. Secretary : Mr. K. Ali Afzal, Bar-at-Law.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**Ex-officio—**

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 " " Sir Robert Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
 " " Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I.
 " Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E.

MINISTERS.**Elected—**

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Faruqi, Kt., of Ratanpur.
 " " Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.
 " " Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque.

Official Nominated Members—

Mr. G. P. Hogg, C.I.E.
 Mr. S. K. Haldar.
 Mr. D. Gladding.
 Mr. G. G. Hooper.
 Mr. H. P. V. Townsend, C.I.E.
 Mr. H. S. E. Stevens.
 Mr. O. M. Martin.
 Mr. H. Graham, C.I.E.
 Mr. T. J. V. Roxburgh, C.I.E.
 Mr. S. Basu
 Mr. R. N. Gluchrist, C.I.E.
 Mr. A. E. Porter.
 Mr. A. K. Chanda.
 Mr. S. C. Mitter.

Nominated Non-Officials—

Rev. B. A. Nag.
 Babu Guruprosad Das.
 K. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
 Maulvi Latafat Hussain.
 D. J. Cohen.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizur Rahman Chaudhuri.
 P. N. Guha.
 Mukunda Behary Mullick.

Elected Members.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadan).
Seth Hunuman Prosad Poddar	Calcutta West (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Dr. Haridhan Dutt Bahadur	Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Sir Hari Sankar Pau., Kt.	Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.D.	Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadan).
Munindra Deb, Rai Mahasai	Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Amulya Ratan Ghose	Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Profulla Kumar Guha	24-Parganas Municipal, North (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24-Parganas Municipal, South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai S. K. Das Bahadur	Dacca City (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Salleevar Singh Roy	Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Jitendralal Bannerjee	Birbhum (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., M.B.E.	Bankura West (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Satya Kinkar Sahana Bahadur	Bankura East (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Hoseni Rout	Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. R. Maiti, Bar-at-Law	Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyaya	Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Satish Chandra Mukharji Bahadur	Hooghly Rural (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Haribansa Roy	Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Sarat Chandra Mitter	24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. P. Banerji	24-Parganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Debendra Nath Ballabh Bahadur	24-Parganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadan).

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu	Nadia (Non-Muhammadian).
Srijiit Taj Bahadur Singh	Murshidabad (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Amulyadhan Roy	Jessore South (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Jitendra Nath Roy	Jessore North (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Suk Lal Nag	Khulna (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Keshab Chandra Banarji Bahadur	Dacca Rural (Non-Muhammadian).
Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta	Mymensingh West (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Satish Chandra Ray Chowdhuri, B.L.	Mymensingh East (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Bahadur Akshoy Kumar Sen	Faridpur North (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Bal	Faridpur South (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law	Bakarganj North (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Sahib Lalit Kumar Bal	Bakarganj South (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Kamini Kumar Das Bahadur, M.B.E.	Chittagong (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Khetter Mohan Ray	Tippera (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Roy Choudhuri	Noakhali (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri	Rajshahi (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Prem Hari Barma	Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Kshetra Nath Singha	Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B.L.	Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadian).
Dr. Jogendra Chandra Chaudhuri	Bogra <i>cum</i> Pabna (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. Shanti Shekhareswar Roy	Malda (Non-Muhammadian).
„ Prosanna Deb Raikat	Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadian).
„ A. Raheem, C.I.E.	Calcutta North (Muhammadian).
„ H. S. Suhrawardy, M.A. (Oxon and Cal.) B.Sc., B.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.	Calcutta South (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Shaik Rahim Baksh	Hooghly <i>cum</i> Howrah Municipal (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Muhammad Saadatullah	24-Parganas Municipal (Muhammadian).
Nawabzada Khwaja Muhammad Afzul, Khan Bahadur.	Dacca City (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abul Kasem	Burdwan Division North (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abdul Karim	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadian).
Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abdus Samad	Murshidabad (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh	Jessore North (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore South (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abul Quasem, M.A., B.L.	Khulna (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, B.L.	Dacca West Rural (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Azizur Rahman	Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Nur Rahman Khan Eusufji	Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Mymensingh East (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh Central (Muhammadian).
Vacant	Faridpur North (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Faridpur South (Muhammadian).
Maulvi Muhammad Hossain	Bakarganj North (Muhammadian).
Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan	Bakarganj West (Muhammadian).

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Maulvi Nural Absar Choudhury	Chittagong North (Muhammadan).
Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhury . . .	Tippera North (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, C I E	Noakhali East (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhali West (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmed ..	Rajshahi South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Hassan Ali	Dinajpur (Muhammadan).
Mr. A. F. Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadan).
Kazi Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Itajibuddin Tarafdar	Bogra (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muazzam Ali Khan	Pabna (Muhammadan).
Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur	Malda <i>cum</i> Jalpaiguri (Muhammadan).
Mr. F. C. Guthrie	Presidency and Burdwan (European).
„ W. L. Armstrong	Do.
„ W. W. K. Page	Do.
„ J. W. R. Steven	Dacca and Chittagong (European).
„ R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi (European).
„ L. T. Maguire	Anglo-Indian.
[Vacant]	Do.
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur.	Burdwan Landholders
Mr. Sarat Kumar Roy	Presidency Landholders
„ Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders
Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders.
Mr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta University.
Rai Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I E .	Dacca University.
Mr. T. Lamb	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
„ W. H. Thompson, C S I.	Do.
„ F. T. Homan	Do.
„ G. W. Leeson	Do.
„ C. C. Miller	Do.
„ W. C. Woodsworth	Do.
„ J. R. Walker	Indian Jute Mills Association.
„ C. G. Cooper	Do.
[Vacant]	Indian Tea Association
Mr. J. B. Ross	Indian Mining Association.
„ H. R. Norton	Calcutta Trades Association.
„ Surendra Nath Law	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar ..	Do.
Rai Ram Dev Chakrany Bahadur	Bengal Marwari Association.
Mr. Ananda Mohan Poddar	Bengal Mahajan Sabha.
Rai Giris Chandra Sen Bahadur	Expert—All J. S. G. Department Bills.

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie practically the centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbah, and by the Punjab. Their total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehriarhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Provinces, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902, include four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one a half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 per cent., the total of all other religions being 0.6 per cent. composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main racial types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the

Western districts of the Provinces. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken by the majority of people in the plains, Urdu, and Hindi, Urdu being more common in the urban areas and because of its close relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the *lingua franca* of the Province.

Industries.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium. The chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crop of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, and barley, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays. The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills, to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions, in the past; improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. Commodity prices showed a definite decline throughout the year 1934. Though in some cases the prices in January of 1934 ruled higher than those of 1933, by December all commodity prices were at a lower level than at the corresponding date of the previous year. In general the harvested crop of 1934 was poorer than that of 1933. It cannot be said that those solely dependent on agricultural produce are in any way better off than in the previous year. Land is held mostly on the ryotwari tenure in Bundelkhand and Kumaon, on zamindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal landowners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

Manufactures.

The provinces are not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is

largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the provinces as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms, is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45,128 persons were employed on cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing and 408,033 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Shahjahanpur and Mau and some at Agra as well. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsonet obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkha' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawah and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse. Farrukhabad for its calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles, glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja and clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri): the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Fanda and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the duries of Agra and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton spinning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Lucknow, Benares and Moradabad. Many sugar mills have been recently started, mainly in the Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandauli, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), two joint Secretaries and 7 Deputy Secretaries including the Director of Public Instruction and the

Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are *ex-Officio* Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. There are also 4 Under-Secretaries (including the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is *ex-Officio* Under-Secretary in the Education Department) and 4 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Executive, Political, Newspaper and Police Departments; the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department; the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, Scarcity, Ecclesiastical and Forest Departments and also the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department; the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education, Industries, Agriculture and Excise Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary belongs to the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and is also Chief Engineer for the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Kumaon division, the charge of which is held by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to his own duties. There are ten divisions, having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Sub-ordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *priwarts*, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates). The Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division is Political Agent for

the Indian States of Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal and the Commissioner of Benares is the Political Agent for Benares State.

Justices.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra and by the Chief Court of Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and eight permanent and three temporary puisne judges six of whom including the Chief Justice are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges four of whom are Indians. There are thirty-two posts (twenty-four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaun has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the provinces there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs. 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs. 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a subordinate judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs. 500. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards which, with the exception of two municipal boards, have non-official Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 41% of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income is the local

rate levied from the landowners. Some of the boards have recently imposed a tax on circumstances and property. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act has come into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this Act will also be utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Public Works Department.

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary and the principal administrative officer is a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a Deputy Chief Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All metalled roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs. 20,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

The Irrigation branch is administered by a Secretary and for the present, two Joint Secretaries, all of whom are also Chief Engineers. The third Chief Engineer'ship is a temporary post to further the organisation of development schemes. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

2 The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works, the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the tube-well scheme, and other development works, such as the Daurala Sugarcane tramway. The hydro-electric works, tube-wells and development schemes are in charge of the Chief Engineer (Development), the Sarda Canal and the Bundelkhand Canals in charge of the Chief Engineer (East), and the Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and the Agra (anals are in that of the Chief Engineer (West).

3. The Sarda Canal—a work of the first magnitude—was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into most of the districts of Oudh.

4 The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at cheap rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 10 districts in the west of the provinces. Six of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and another fall is in course of development. Combined with a steam station being built at Chandausi in the east of the electrified area, a total of 28,000 kilowatts or 42,000 H.P. will be available by the end of 1937. Besides supplying some 88 towns with populations of 5 thousand or over, with cheap power for light, fans and minor industries, it provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and low level canals as well as from tube and open wells. Out of the ultimate output of 28,000 kilowatts, 12,000 kilowatts have been reserved for operating State tube-wells which are being sunk in the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Budham. Some 1460 tube-wells are now under construction of which about 800 are in operation for the current sugar season. By the end of 1937, one and a half million of acres of dry land outside the existing canal areas will thus receive protection. The

annual irrigation expected is 183,000 acres of sugarcane, 350,000 of wheat and 90,000 acres of other crops.

In addition to direct local irrigation from such tube-wells, water is being pumped from some 75 additional wells of larger capacities into the channels of the Ganges Canal system in the Meerut district thereby releasing 220 cusecs of river water for extending irrigation in the less fortunate tracts of the Agra and Muttra districts where local tube-wells cannot be sunk for geological reasons.

The Ganges Grid scheme thus furnishes the means of supplying a total of 3,160 cusecs for additional irrigation in the western districts or about 3rds of the cold weather flow of the Ganges river.

5. In the east of the provinces a project has been recently sanctioned for lifting 180 cusecs from the Gogra river by electric pumps to be operated by a steam generating station near Fyzabad.

6. The construction of the Damala sugarcane tramway for tapping an area of 14,000 acres of canal irrigated sugarcane in the Meerut district has been completed. This tramway will carry 105,000 tons of cane from remote areas to the rail-head on the North Western Railway at a rate of half a pie per maund per mile.

Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with three Deputies and two Assistants, forty-six Superintendents, forty-six Assistant Superintendents and fifty-six Deputy Superintendents including three temporary officers. There is a Police Training School at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C I D forming a separate department, under a Deputy Inspector-General with three Assistants. The armed police of the three police ranges have recently been rearmed with the 410 musket, the 476 musket and the Martini Hemmille having formed their previous armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St. John's Colleges at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Bareilly College, Bareilly and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are intermediate colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges; the

remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Lucknow and Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A. V. High Schools, English Middle and vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian girls; they are controlled by Chief Inspectress of Girls' school, under the Director of Public Instruction. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussorie, the Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, and La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach up to the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to Christian Intermediate College, Lucknow. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore; there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at the four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D. A. V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B. Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for men and women and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbiya is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seventeen Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board, assisted by several sub-deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both anglo-vernacular and vernacular education in their enclaves.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934, to relieve the I. G. of the routine duties in connexion with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 102 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Moffusil dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospi-

tal, Benares, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. There are also male and female medical schools at Agra. The X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, but a scheme for the appointment of a Provincial Radiologist and the training of Medical Officers in X-Ray at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, where every facility for such work would be forthcoming is under the consideration of the Government. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reforms Act of 1919, the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change. The Provinces are, for all practical purposes, financially independent of the Government of India. The contribution payable by the Local Government has been remitted entirely by the Government of India with effect from the year 1923-29. As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance, the position is set out in some detail in the following pages:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1935-36.

Principal Heads of Revenue.		Rs.
Taxes on Salt	..	20,000
Taxes on Income	..	
Land Revenue	..	5,80,54,492
Excise	..	1,32,06,000
Stamps	..	1,70,15,500
Forests	..	46,03,900
Registration	..	11,50,000
Scheduled Taxes	..	

Total .. 9,40,25,892

Railways		Rs.
Subsidised Companies	..	1,44,000

Irrigation.

Works for which capital accounts are kept—		
(1) Productive Works—		
Net receipts	..	1,29,80,851
(2) Unproductive Works—		
Net receipts	..	—5,11,820
Total, net receipts	..	1,34,62,671
Works for which no capital accounts are kept	..	11,000
Total Irrigation	..	1,35,03,671

Debt Services.		Rs.
Interest	..	12,80,000
Total	..	12,80,000

Civil Administration.

Administration of Justice	..	11,71,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	..	4,83,500
Police	..	2,38,500
Education	..	12,45,000
Medical	..	2,93,750
Public Health	..	2,41,600
Agriculture	..	5,91,109
Industries	..	1,93,960
Miscellaneous Departments	..	87,500
Total	..	45,25,919

Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvement.—

Civil Works—(a) ordinary	..	3,64,000
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account	..	17,85,870
Total	..	21,49,870

The United Provinces.

Miscellaneous.	Rs
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	26,770
Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,75,200
Stationery and Printing	6,25,280
Miscellaneous	8,13,100
Total ..	17,40,350

Extraordinary receipts .. .. .	....
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments .. .. .	....
Total Revenue ..	11,73,69,702

Debt, deposits and advances —	Rs
(a) Government Press Depreciation Fund	46,500
(b) Famine Relief Funds	1,23,770
(c) Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	32,41,000
(d) Advances from Provincial Loans Funds	91,94,000
(e) Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt-Sinking Fund	14,00,000
(f) Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	95,000
(g) Subventions from Central Road Development Account	5,60,000
(h) Subventions from the Imperial Council Agricultural Research and Indian Central Cotton Committee	1,18,989
(i) Grant for the C/I for development of hand loom industry	72,000
Total ..	1,48,51,259

Total receipts ..	13,22,20,961
Opening Balance ..	—70,35,511

Grand Total .. 13,92,56,472

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36.

Direct demands on the Revenues.

Taxes on Income .. .. .	....
Land Revenue	75,37,408
Excise	12,30,279
Stamps	2,93,772
Forests	28,24,168
Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	23,200
Registration	4,80,240
Total ..	1,23,89,067

Railway Revenue Account.	Rs.
State Railways—Interest on debt	7,490
Subsidised companies	400
Total ..	7,890

Irrigation Revenue Account.

Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Interest on Irrigation Works	1,07,84,337
Other revenue Irrigation expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	—91,400
Total ..	1,06,92,937

Irrigation Capital Account
(charged to revenue).

Construction of Irrigation Works—	
A.—Financed from ordinary revenue	2,70,800

Debt Services.

Interest on ordinary debt	31,99,116
Sinking Fund	14,00,000
Payment to the Provincial loans fund .. .. .	....
Total ..	45,99,116

Civil Administration.

General Administration	1,38,98,688
Administration of Justice	74,97,565
Jails and Convicts' Settlements	31,37,756
Police	1,64,78,344
Scientific Departments	27,496
Education	206,85,335
Medical	34,52,454
Public Health	23,75,576
Agriculture	33,01,824
Industries	11,58,143
Airiation	4,000
Miscellaneous Departments	82,756
Exchange .. .. .	....
Total ..	7,20,99,937

<i>Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>		
Civil Works—(a) Provincial expenditure	Rs.	49,50,398
(b) Improvement and communications from Central Road Development Account		17,85,870
Total ..		67,36,268

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Famine Relief and Insurance—	Rs.	
A—Famine Relief		26,770
B—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund .. ..		....
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		71,49,800
Stationery and Printing		11,54,674
Miscellaneous		8,22,834
Extraordinary Charges		69,500
Total ..		92,23,578
Expenditure in England—		
Secretary of State		2,14,360
High Commissioner		41,74,600

<i>Irrigation and other capital expenditure not charged to revenue.</i>		
(a) Construction of irrigation works	}	70,32,700
(c) Hydro-electric scheme		
(d) Outlay on Improvement of public health .. ..		....
(e) Outlay on Agricultural improvement .. ..		....
(b) Forest outlay .. ..		....
Total ..		70,32,700

<i>Debt, and Deposits Advances—</i>		Rs.
(a) Famine Relief Fund ..		....
(b) Civil Contingencies Fund ..		....
(c) Loans and Advances by Local Governments ..		16,08,000
(d) Sinking Fund Investment Account		14,00,049
(e) Government Press Depreciation Fund		35,000
(f) Repayment of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund		30,26,975
60-B. Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions ..		8,72,500
60 Civil Works		1,81,200
60-A. Other Provincial works not charged to revenue.		....
61. Payments to Retrenched Personnel		9,200
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from the Provincial Local Fund ..		95,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..		17,85,870
Famine Relief Fund—Transfer to revenue		26,770
Permanant Debt discharged (H.P. Development loan discharged)		1,00,000
Charges against grants from the Imperial Council and Agriculture Research Indian Central Cotton Committee		1,17,539
Charges against grant for this (H.I. for development of hand loom industry		72,000
Total ..		93,11,703
Total Disbursements ..		13,67,52,956
Closing Balance ..		—25,03,516
Grand Total ..		13,02,56,472

Administration.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Harry Graham
 Haig, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Private Secretary.—Major D. A. Brett, M.C.
 Aide-de-Camp—Capt R. Caulfield and Capt R. W. Burkis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Home Member Also Vice-President.
 The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., M.A., C.I.E., (Bar-at-Law).
 Finance Member.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS

Local Self-Government

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Bar-at-Law.
 The Hon'ble Sir Jawala P. Srivastava, Kt., M.Sc., A.M.S.T.
 SECRETARIAT.
 Chief Secretary to Government, H Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Finance Secretary, J L Sathe, I.C.S.
 Revenue and P. W. D. (B. & R.) Secretary to Government, A. A. Waugh, I.C.S.

Local Self-Government and Public Health Secretary, A. B. Reid, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Judicial Secretary, J. S. White, I.C.S.
Industries and Education Secretary, P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Sir William Stamp, Kt., C.I.E., J.S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Opium Agent, Ghazipur, G. S. V. Paterson
Chief Conservator of Forests, F. Canning, I.F.S. (on leave up to April, 10, '36) E. O. Shebbear, I.F.S. (Offg).
Director of Public Instruction, H. R. Harrop, M.A. (Oxon)
Inspector-General of Police, R. A. Horton, C.I.E. (Offg).
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. H. C. Buckley, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Kishori Lal Chaudhri, O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Punjab), D.P.H. (Lond.), Rai Bahadur.

Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, A. N. Sapru, I.C.S.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Major H. M. Salam-ut Ullah, M.C., M.B., D.T.M., M.R.C.P.I., F.R.F.P.S., I.M.S.
Director of Agriculture, J. H. Ritchie, M.A., B.Sc., J.A.S.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. 1836
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland) 1838
T. C. Robertson .. 1840
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough) 1842
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B. .. 1843
James Thomson Died at Bareilly 1843
A. W. Begbie, *In charge* 1853
J. R. Colvin Died at Agra 1853
E. A. Reade, *In charge* 1857
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces 1857
The Right Hon. the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning) 1858

Sir G. F. Edmonstone .. 1859
R. Money, *In charge* .. 1863
The Hon. Edmund Drummond .. 1863
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. .. 1868
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I. 1874
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B. .. 1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I. 1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. 1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. 1887
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. 1892
Alan Cadell (*Officiating*) .. 1895
Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a) 1895
Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. .. 1901
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. 1902
Sir J. P. Hewitt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1907
L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1912
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. .. 1912
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1918

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1920
Sir William Morris, K.C.I.E. .. 1921
Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Officiating*) .. 1926
Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1928
Died at Naini Tal.
Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E., *In-charge* 1928
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 1930
Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. 1930
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 1931
Capt. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., J.L.D. 1933
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 1933
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (afternoon Dec. 6.) 1934

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT,

Nawabzada Muhd. Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Allahabad, Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	The Hon. Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Bar-at-Law, Minister for Local Self-Government.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Sir Jwala P. Sivastava, Minister for Education.
Agra City (non-Muhammadian Urban) .	Mr. Perma.
Cawnpore City (non-Muhammadian Urban) ..	Rai Bahadur Babu Awadh Behari Lal.
Allahabad City (non-Muhammadian Urban) ..	Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad Kakkar, B.A., LL.B.
Lucknow City (non-Muhammadian Urban) .	Chaudhri Ram Dayal.
Benares City (non-Muhammadian Urban) .	Chaudhri Jagarnath.
Bareilly City (non-Muhammadian Urban) ..	The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL.B.
Meerut-cum-Aliqadh (non-Muhammadian Urban)	Chaudhri Baldeva
Moradabad-cum-Shahjahanpur (non-Muhammadian Urban)	Rai Bahadur Sahu Jwala Saran Kothiwala.
Dehra Dun District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Tappu Ram
Saharanpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Moti Lal Bhargava
Muzaffarnagar District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, M.A., LL.B.
Meerut District (North) (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Ram Chandra.
Meerut District (South) (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Ghasita.
Bulandshahr District (East) (non-Muhammadian Rural).	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh.
Bulandshahr District (West) (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Arjuna Singh.
Aligarh District (East) (non-Muhammadian Rural).	Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh.
Aligarh District (West) (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rao Sahib Thakur Shiva Dhyani Singh.
Muttra District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Girwar Singh
Agra District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Pandit Joti Prasad Upadhyaya, M.A., LL.B.
Mainpuri District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Dhurya Singh, M.B.E.
Etah District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Rao Krishna Pal Singh
Bareilly District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Dukaan Lal.
Bijnor District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Thakur Balwant Singh Gahlot
Budaun District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Mr. Brij Lal Badhwar, M.B.E.
Moradabad District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rao Bahadur Kunwar Saidar Singh.
Shahjahanpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Manmohan Sahai
Philbhit District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Babu Ram Bahadur Saksena
Chansi District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Lala Shyam Lal
Jalaun District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Rai Sahib Babu Kamta Nath Saksena, B.A., LL.B.
Hamirpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Banda District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Thakur Keshava Chandra Singh, M.Sc., LL.B.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
<i>Farrukhabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural).</i>	<i>Mr. Brijnandan Lal, Bar.-at-Law.</i>
<i>Etawah District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Rao Narsingh Rao.</i>
<i>Cawnpore District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Rai Sahib Ram Adhin.</i>
<i>Fatehpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Mr Bhondu Ram</i>
<i>Allahabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Raja Bhagwati Prasad Singh</i>
<i>Benares District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Rai Govindchandra, M.A</i>
<i>Mirzapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande.</i>
<i>Jaunpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube.</i>
<i>Ghazipur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Rai Bahadur Babu Jagadeva Roy.</i>
<i>Ballia District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Mr Duhari</i>
<i>Gorakhpur District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural).</i>	<i>Rai Sahib Rai Rajeshwari Prasad, M A , LL B.</i>
<i>Gorakhpur District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Rai Sahib Babu Adya Prasad, B A , LL B.</i>
<i>Basti District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Raja Shiva Pati Singh.</i>
<i>Azamgarh District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Thakur Giriraj Singh, B A , LL B.</i>
<i>Naini Tal District (non-Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Pandit Prem Ballabh Belwal</i>
<i>Almora District (non-Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht, B A., LL.B.</i>
<i>Garhwal District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh Negi.</i>
<i>Lucknow District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Pandit Brahma Dutt Bajpai alias Bhailya Sahib.</i>
<i>Unao District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh.</i>
<i>Rae Bareilly District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Rai Bahadur Lal Shree Pratap Singh.</i>
<i>Sitapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh.</i>
<i>Hardoi District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Thakur Muneswar Bakhsh Singh, B A , LL.B.</i>
<i>Kheri District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Thakur Jandra Bahadur Singh.</i>
<i>Fyzabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Raja Jagdebika Pratap Narayan Singh</i>
<i>Gonda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Raja Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh.</i>
<i>Bahraich District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Raja Birendra Bikram Singh.</i>
<i>Sultanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahl.</i>
<i>Partabgarh District (non-Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Mr C Y. Chintamani</i>
<i>Bara Banki District (non-Muhammadan Rural).</i>	<i>Rai Rajeshwar Bali, B A , O B E.</i>
<i>Allahabad-cum-Benares (Muhammadan Urban)</i>	<i>Mr Zahur Ahmad, Bar -at-Law.</i>
<i>Lucknow-cum-Cawnpore (Muhammadan Urban)</i>	<i>Syed Ali Zahere, Bar -at-Law.</i>
<i>Agra and Meerut-cum-Aligarh (Muhammadan Urban).</i>	<i>Khan Sahib Shahbazada Haji Shaikh Muhammad Rashid Uddin Ahmad</i>
<i>Bareilly and Shahjahanpur-cum-Moradabad, (Muhammadan Urban).</i>	<i>Syed Yusuf Ali, B A , LL B</i>
<i>Dehra Dun District (Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Khan Bahadur Muhammad Maqsd Ali Khan.</i>
<i>Saharanpur District (Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain.</i>
<i>Meerut District (Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E</i>
<i>Muzaffarnagar District (Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law</i>
<i>Bijnor District (Muhammadan Rural) .</i>	<i>Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A., LL B.</i>
<i>Bulandshahr District (Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Mr. Muhammad Rahmat Khan.</i>
<i>Aligarh, Muttra and Agra Districts (Muhammadan Rural).</i>	<i>Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan.</i>
<i>Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad Districts (Muhammadan Rural)</i>	<i>Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hadiyar Khan.</i>
<i>Etawah, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts (Muhammadan Rural).</i>	<i>(Vacant).</i>
<i>Jhansi Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..</i>	<i>Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Habibullah, Bar.-at-Law.</i>

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Benares, Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Bahadur, Haji M. Nisarullah, B.A.
Gorakhpur District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Salyid Zahid Ali Sabzposh.
Basti District (Muhammadian Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain.
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah
Moradabad (South) (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Salyid Jafer Hosain, Bar-at-Law.
Budaun District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Shaikh Afzal-ud-din Hyder.
Shahjahanpur District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Bareilly District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Sldar Muhammad Shakirdad Khan.
Kumaun Division-cum-Pilibhit (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Sahib Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad.
Gonda and Bahraich Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Raja Salyid Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan.
Kheri and Sitapur Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, O.B.E.
Hardol, Lucknow and Unao Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Raja Salyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, C.B.E.
Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, Kt C.S.I.
Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareilly Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Raja Salyid Muhammad Mehdi.
European	Mr L. M. Medley.
Agra Landholders (North)	Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup.
Agra Landholders (South)	Rai Bahadur Lala Bihari Lal.
Taluqdars	{ Chaudhri Muhammad Ali Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B.Sc., F.C.S. Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce ..	Mr. E. M. Souter, C.I.E.
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce ..	Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E.
Allahabad University	Munshi Gajadhar Prasad, M.A., LL.B.

EX- OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt, M.A., O.I.F.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mr H. Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, M.A., LL.B.
Mr. J. L. Sathe, I.C.S.	Khan Bahadur Munshi Muhammad Mushtaq Ali Khan, B.A.
Mr A. B. Rekl, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Mr. C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Mr P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Mr D. L. Drake-Brockman, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Mr A. A. Waugh, I.C.S.	Lady Kailash Srivastava.
Mr L. S. White, I.C.S.	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih-ud-din.
Mr H. R. Harrop, I.E.S.	Captain K. O. Carleton, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Anglo-Indian Community).
Mr H. J. Frampton, M.C., I.C.S.	Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, M.A., B. Litt. (Indian Christian Community).
Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, B.Sc., LL.B.	Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charana, B.A., LL.B. (Depressed Classes).
Rai Bahadur Mr P. C. Mogha, B.A., LL.B.	
Mr C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S.	
Rai Bahadur Ram Babu Saksena, M.A., LL.B.	

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. G. S. K. Hydrie, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

SUPERINTENDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Durga Charan Sinha.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 28,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction

in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untitled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government are the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Patandi and Dujana, which are supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala.

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion,

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kuroshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65·5 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 1,261,177 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 4,18,000 acres, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,005,000 acres to this total. On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,244,000 acres more has been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat

is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 730 the majority of which are cotton spinning and pressing factories. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthenware are fairly numerous. Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Leiah and also in the Patiala State. Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hasanabadd. There are three match factories in the Punjab, viz., one at Shahdara and two at Gujranwala and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Lyallpur.

Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the amended Act the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section "Provincial Governments" (q v.) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects. Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given in the section "Legislative Councils" (q v.), the system being common to all the major provinces. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Transferred Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries Deptt., one Deputy Secretary, two Under-Secretaries, and one Assistant Secretary. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Hydro-Electric Branch) one in the Buildings and

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro-Electric Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch, while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers), and temporary Additional Judges, two Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the

traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains sixteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), three normal schools for males, sixteen training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and twenty-two secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains seven higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Mughalpur, the Central Training College, Lahore the Lady MacLagan Training College for women Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, viz., the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-five technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and three for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Indian Medical Department of the rank of a Civil Surgeon.

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 37 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a temporary staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The ancillary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India.

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out.

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer and a draftsman.

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs.

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc.

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspector of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province.

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.			
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
II—Taxes on Income ..	1,00	XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,77
V—Land Revenue (gross).	4,66,00	Total ..	4,09,41
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation.	—1,94,37		
Total Land Revenue ..	2,71,63	<i>Debt Services.</i>	
VI—Excise	98,92	XVI—Interest	9,08
VII—Stamps	1,09,69	<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
VIII—Forests	18,23	XVII—Administration of Justice	10,00
IX—Registration	9,18	XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements.	3,73
Total ..	5,08,75	XIX—Police	1,36
<i>Irrigation.</i>		XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments.	8,57
XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—		Total ..	23,66
Direct Receipts ..	4,00,68	<i>Beneficent Departments.</i>	
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	1,94,37	XXI—Education	18,42
Gross amount	5,95,05	XXII—Medical	10,67
Deduct—Working Expenses.	—1,87,41	XXIII—Public Health ..	1,68
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts.	4,07,64	XXIV—Agriculture	8,34
		XXV—Industries	4,01
		Total ..	43,62

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
<i>Buildings and Roads.</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
XXX—Civil Works	10,86	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses ..	50
<i>Hydro-Electric</i>		Revenue Reserve Fund ..	..
XXX-A—Hydro Electric	13,81	Central Road Fund ..	7,00
<i>Deduct—Working Expenses.</i>	—7,00	Miscellaneous Government account ..	3,15
Net XXX-A—Hydro Electric scheme.	6,81	Research Fund ..	2,14
		Total ..	26,76
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.	11,13,04
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund.	....	Opening Balance ..	1,65,08
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1,10	Grand Total ..	12,78,12
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,95	EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
XXXV—Miscellaneous ..	16,92	<i>Direct demands on the Revenue.</i>	
Total ..	20,97	5—Land Revenue ..	38,25
<i>Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments.</i>		6—Excise ..	11,36
XXXIX-A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	....	7—Stamps ..	1,83
XL-A—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund ..	.	8—Forests ..	21,51
Total Revenue Receipts ..	10,39,16	9—Registration { (R.) (T.) .. ..	.. 74
<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>		Total ..	73,69
XL—Extraordinary Receipts ..	25,80	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account.</i>	
Total Revenue ..	10,64,96	14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt.)	1,37,09
Advance from Provl. Loans Fund	75,00	15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure.	8,36
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS		Total ..	1,45,45
Recoveries of loans and advances.	21,32	<i>Debt Services.</i>	
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		19—Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	—31,22
Famine Relief Fund ..	95	21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	13,02
Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt :—		Total ..	—18,20
Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans ..	2,78	<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
Other appropriations ..	10,24	22—General Administration (Reserved).	1,07,32
		22—General Administration (Transferred).	1,97
		24—Administration of Justice ..	54,95

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousand of Rupees.)
25—Jails and Convict Settlements.	30.42	51-A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	....
26—Police	1,22.87	Total ..	....
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved)	1.99	Extraordinary Items.	
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred).	24	52—Extraordinary charges ..	....
Total ..	3,19.36	62-I—Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund.	....
Beneficent Departments.		Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue.	10,38.06
30—Scientific Departments ..	33	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
31—Education (Reserved) ..	6.30	8-A—Forests .. .	1.80
31—Education (Transferred) ..	1,53.71	16—Irrigation Works .. ..	....
32—Medical { (R) 6 (T.) 47.23		35-A—Industrial Development .	.. .
33—Public Health	11.34	41-A—Civil Works	16.04
34—Agriculture	50.68	41-B—Hydro Electric Scheme ..	.. .
35—Industries	13.12	45-A—Commutation of Pensions	....
Total ..	2,82.77	Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue.	17.84
Buildings and Roads.		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	10,56.44
41—Civil Works { Reserved .. 1.22 Transferred .. 95.99		Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	
Hydro-Electric		52-A—Forest Capital Expenditure	....
41-C—Civil Works, Hydro Electric Scheme—Interest on Capital Outlay.	32.07	55—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works.	9.31
Miscellaneous		56-C—Industrial Development Capital Expenditure.	....
43—Famine	2.00	58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure	53.10
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	68.29	60—Civil Works—Capital Expenditure.	....
46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved).	9.19	60 B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital Expenditure.	7.86
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred).	60	Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	69.77
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved) ..	8.31	Loans raised in the Market :—	
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred) ..	17.86	6½ per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1933	55
Total ..	1,06.25	5½ " " " 1937	51
Contributions and Assignments.		4 " " " 1948	2.09
71—Contribution to the Central Government.	....	Total ..	3.15

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees.)
Advances from Provincial Loans Funds (Repayments).	10,24	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debts :—	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments —		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans.	2,82
Loans and Advances (Reserved).	6,88	Suspense .. .. .	....
.. .. . (Transferred)	3,80	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Govt. Presses.	69
		Revenue Reserve Fund	8,70
		Central Road Fund .. ..	....
		Government Accounts	2,14
		Research Fund .. ..	....
Total ..	10,68	Total ..	14,35
		Total Provincial Disbursements	11,64,63
Deposits and Advances.—		Closing Balance ..	1,13,49
Famine Relief Fund	....	Grand Total	12,78,12

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, Major R. T. Lawrence, C.I.E., M.C., Hodson's Horse.
Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. L. P. Le-Marchand, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F.F.), Capt. V. E. O. Stevenson-Hamilton, 4th P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles; Lieut. W. H. Skrine, Royal Artillery.
Indian Aides-de-Camp—Hony Capt. Sansar Chand, Bahadur, 1st B.M. late 12th F. F. Regiment, Subedar Sirajuddin, late 12th F. F. Regiment, Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Chanda Singh, I.O.M.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab. Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E. (Revenue).
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Finance).

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture.
 The Hon'ble Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, M.A., Ph.D., Minister for Local Self-Government.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, F. H. Puckle, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Home Secretary, A. V. Askwith, I.C.S.
 Financial Secretary, Ramchandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S.
 Secretary, Transferred Departments, W. G. Bradford, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.**Irrigation Branch.**

Secretary, (Southern Canals), F. J. T. B. Tate.
 Secretary, (Northern Canals), F. J. Waller, C.I.E.
 Secretary, (Construction), J. D. H. Bedford.
 Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, D. Macfarlane.
 Financial Commissioners, A. Latif, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Revenue), M. L. Darling, I.C.S. (Development.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Agriculture, H. R. Stewart, I.A.S.
 Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration, Khan Sahib Khwaja Abdul Majid, M.B.E.
 Director of Public Instruction, J. E. Parkinson.
 Inspector General of Police, Sir J. M. Ewart, C.I.E.
 Chief Conservator of Forests, R. N. Parker, I.F.S.
 Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.
 Director of Public Health, Khan Bahadur, Dr. K. A. Rahman, O.B.E.
 Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. N. D. Puri, I.M.S.
 Accountant-General, J. G. Bhandari, M.A.
 Postmaster-General, Mr. C. N. Garnier, O.B.E.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.
 Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. .. 1856
 Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B. .. 1859
 Donald Friell McLeod, C.B. .. 1865
 Major-General Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, January 1871
 R. H. Davies, C.S.I. .. 1871
 R. E. Egerton, C.S.I. .. 1877
 Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1882
 James Broadwood Lyal .. 1887
 Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. .. 1892
 William Macworth Young, C.S.I. .. 1897
 Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I. .. 1902
 Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned 1907
 22nd January 1908.
 T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.) .. 1907
 Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1908
 James McCrone Douie, (Offg.) .. 1911
 Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. .. 1913
 Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1919
GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.
 Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1920
 Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1924
 Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.C., C.B.E.
 Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., 1933
 C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Chaudhri, Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Kt., K.B., Kangra-cum-Gurdaspur (Muhammadan Rural.— *President.*

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E., Revenue Member to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sir D. J. Boyd, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt., Minister for Agriculture (Sikh), Landholders.

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., Minister for Local Self-Government (North-West Towns Non-Muhammadan), Urban.

NOMINATED.

Officials.

Anderson, Mr. J. D., I.C.S., Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

Dobson, Mr. B. H., C.B.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Development.

Fazal Habi, Khan Sahib Shaikh, Director, Information Bureau.

Askwith, Mr. A. V., I.C.S., Home Secretary to Government.

Bradford, Mr. W. G., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Mian, C.B.E., Financial Commissioner, Revenue.

Parkinson, Mr. J. E., M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction.

Puckle, Mr. F. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Bourne, Mr. F. C., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Electricity, Industries and Labour Departments.

Grimald, Mr. A. D., Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Finance Department.

Rahman, Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. O.B.E., Director of Public Health, Punjab.

Stubbs, Mr. S. G., Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads Branch.

Non-officials.

Ghani, Mr. M. A.	Representative of Labouring Classes
Janmeja Singh, Captain, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, O.B.I.	Representative of the Punjab Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces.
Lahb Chand Mehra, Rai Sahib Lala	Representative of General Interests.
Maya Das, Mr. Ernest, B.A.	Representative of Indian Christians.
Mushtaq Ahmad, Gurmiani, Khan Bahadur, Mian.	Representative of General Interests.
Nawab Khan, Shah Nawaz Khan	Representative of General Interests.
Roberts, Prof. W. C. I.E.	Representative of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities.
Shave, Dr (Mrs.) M. C.	Representative of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities.
Sheo Narain Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E.	Representative of General Interests

ELECTED.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Abdul Ghani Shaikh	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Ahmad Yar Khan, Daultana, Khan Bahadur Mian.	(Muhammadan), Landholders.
Akbar Ali, Pir, B.A., LL.B.	Ferozepore (Muhammadan), Rural.
Allah Dad Khan, Chaudhri, B.A.	Ambala Division, North-East (Muhammadan) Rural.
Arjan Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural.
Bahadur Khan, Sardar, M.B.E.	Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain, Rao, O.B.E.	Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Bansi Lal, Chaudhri	Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Bhagat Ram, Lala	Jullundur-cum-Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.
Bishan Singh, Sardar	Sialkot-cum-Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural.
Buta Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh), Rural.
Chetan Anand, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	South-East Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.
Chowdhry, Mr. Sajjan Kumar	Hissar (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Faqir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri, O.B.E.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Urban.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Gopal Das, Rai Sahib Lala	Lahore and Ferozepore-cum-Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Jullundur (Sikh), Rural
Habib Ullah, Khan Bahadur, Sardar	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural
Halbat Khan Dahi, Khan	Multan East (Muhammadan), Rural
Afzal Haq, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur-cum-Ludhiana (Muhammadan) Rural
Jagdev Khan Khural, Rai	Lyallpur North (Muhammadan), Rural
Jaswant Singh, Guru	Ferozepore (Sikh), Rural
Jawahar Singh Dhillon, Sardar, B.Sc. (Agri) (Wales), M.S.P. (London).	Lahore (Sikh), Rural
Jyoti Prasad, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Kesar Singh, Rai Sahib Chaudhri	Amritsar-cum-Gurdaspur (Non-Muhammadan) Rural
Labb Singh, Mr., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.)	Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North, (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Malak, Mr. Muhammad Din	Lahore City (Muhammadan), Urban
Manraj Singh Chohan, Kanwar, B.A., LL.B.	Ambala-cum-Simla (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.
Manohar Lal, Mr., M.A.	Punjab University
Muzher Ali Azhar, Maulvi, B.A., LL.B.	East & West Central Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Lekhvala, Shrimati	North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Mangal Singh Man, Sardar	Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh), Rural
Mohinder Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana (Sikh), Rural
Mubarak Ali Shah, Sayad	Jhang (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri	Jullundur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur, Mahk., O.B.E.	Attock (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Eusooif, Khwaja	South-East Town (Muhammadan), Urban.
Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Khan Bahadur	Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Rural
Nawab Mian, C.T.E.	
Muhammad Hasan, Khan Salub, Makhdum, Shaikh	Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur, Nawab	Baluch Tumandars (Landholders)
Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani, Makhdumzada, Sayad	Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Sadiq, Shaikh	Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Raja	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Gurgaon-cum-Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural
Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur M.A.	Punjab Industries
Mukerji, Rai Bahadur Mr. P.	Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association Commerce
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Captain Malik	Mianwali (Muhammadan), Rural
Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur Raja, M.A.	Punjab Landholders (General)
Nathwa Singh, Chaudhri	Karnal (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Nihal Chand Aggarwal, Lala	East and West Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Noor Ahmed Khan, Khan Sahib Mian	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural
Nuri Khan, Khan Sahib, Risaldar Bahadur	Rawalpindi (Muhammadan), Rural
Nurulah, Mian, B.Com. (London), F.R.E.S.	Lyallpur South (Muhammadan), Rural
Pancham Chaud, Thakur	Kangra (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Pandit, Mr. Nanak Chand, M.A.	Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Ragbir Singh, Honorary Lieutenant Sardar, O.B.E.	Amritsar (Sikh), Rural
Ranjil Das, Lala	Amritsar City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Ram Sarup, Chaudhri	North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural.
Ram Singh, 2nd-Lieut-Sardar Sahib Sardar	Ambala Division (Sikh), Rural
Risalat Ali, Khan Sahib Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Gujranwala (Muhammadan), Rural
Sampuran Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur (Sikh), Rural
Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur, Lala	Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M.A.	Sikh (Urban).
Umar Hayat, Chaudhri	Gujrat West (Muhammadan), Rural
Abdullah Khan, Chaudhri	Siakot (Muhammadan), Rural.
Zaman Mehdi, Khan Bahadur Malik, B.A.	Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abnasha Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Council, 11, Court Street, Lahore.	
Bakim Ahmed Shuja, Khan Sahib, B.A., Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council, 3, Qutab Road, Lahore.	

Burma.

The Province of Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Slam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 261,000 square miles, of which 192,000 are under direct British Administration, 7,000 are unadministered and 62,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas), and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,214 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,345 Kachins, 348,904 Chins, 534,985 Arakanese and Yaukyes, 336,728 Talains and 138,739 Palungs. There is also a large alien population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick set with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk handkerchief bound round his forehead, a loose jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied

round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk kerchief on the head, and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways has a length of 2,059.89 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay, from Mandalay to Myitkyna, the most northern point in the system; the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pegu-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Industry.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population. The net total cropped area is 16½ million acres of which nearly 1 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1½ million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 34,793 square miles, while unclosed forests are estimated at about 1,81,697 square miles. Government extracts some 25,331 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 4,20,085 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 3,28,694 tons and firewood 10,28,396 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been an improvement in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of tin and wolfram continues. The output in 1934 was 315,705 tons as against 2943.62 tons in 1933. Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern

Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of platinum in Myitkyna. Mining of precious stones in the Mogok Stone Tract of the Katha District continued to be carried out by natives working under licences. The output of rubies during 1934 was 21,810 carats as compared with 1,106 carats in 1933. The output of amber in 1934 was 3,696 cwt. The output of Burmese Jadeite during 1934 compared with that of the previous year showed an increase of 923 137 cwts. The oldest and largest Oilfield in the province is at Yenangyaung in the Magwe District where the Burma Oil Company has its chief wells. There were increases in the output from the wells in the Yenangyaung Oilfield and in the Minbu Thayebyio, Upper Chindwin and Pakokku Districts due to increased drilling operations in these areas. There were decreases in the output in the Chauk Oilfield and in the Kyaukpadaung District due to the natural decline in the production of oil from existing wells. The output of petroleum during 1934 exceeded that of 1933 by 57,59,172 gallons, the increase being mainly from wells in the Pakokku District and the Yenangyaung Oilfield of the Magwe District. The increase in the Pakokku District may be ascribed to greater activity on the part of the Burma Oil Company and British Burma Petroleum Company at Yenangyaung, but more especially to the development at Lanywa by the Indo-Petroleum Company. The Burma Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Yenangyaung and Singu Oilfields. Other companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 100,353 acres.

Manufactures.

There are 1,007 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one-seventh are sawmills. The remainder are, chiefly engineering works, cotton spinning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories, and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Indian Factories Act in 1934 was 89,095. Perennial factories employed 40,967 and seasonal factories 48,128. At the Census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 29.79 per cent. of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

As is the case in other parts of the Indian Empire, the imported and factory made article is rapidly ousting the home-made and indigenous. But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese wood-carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver

work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce.

Administration.

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (q.v.). The main difference is in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate is estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 99,892. The Legislative Council consists of 103 members, of which 80 are elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customary law of the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, viz., the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Forests is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are five permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, three of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 24 (twenty four), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B & R. Branch, so far 18 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 16 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., which is under the control of the Hon'ble Finance Member, is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Branch, who is assisted by a Personal Asstt. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 17 on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering service, which is a Provincial Service.

Further, there is a River Training Expert. On account of reduction of works due to the financial stringency the number of temporary Engineers recruited to augment the permanent staff has been reduced to one.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General. There are five other Deputy Inspectors-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department, and one for the Military Police.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army. The rank and file are recruited from natives of India with a few Kachins, Karens and Chins. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the regular troops in Burma. Their duties, apart from their military work, are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for Treasuries, Jails and Courts.

Education.

Under the Minister for Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service. There are eight Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service, and the Burma Educational Service (class I) while the Burma Educational Service (class II) provides eight Assistant Inspectors. There is one Asstt. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspector of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma, has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, and Medicine.

English and A. V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hpooongyi-kvaung); every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hpooongyi-kyaungs the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary native system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars to Europe each year.

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, the senior of whom is also Director, Public Health Institute, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer, which for the present is held in abeyance.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon, July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA.

Throughout the discussions on the Indian Reforms proposals the question of Burma's future occupied a secondary position, as nothing could be definitely settled until the Burmans themselves decided whether they would join the proposed all-India Federation and share the lot of the Indian provinces, or become a separate unitary entity with constitutional advance analogous to that conferred on India, subject to similar safeguards. It was thought that a new election of the Burma Legislative Council would give the electorate an opportunity to express itself on this question. The election was held and resulted in a majority for the anti-separationists. When, however, the new Council was called upon to give a straight answer to the question separation or Federation on the lines of His Majesty's Government's proposals it declined to do so. A large number of resolutions were tabled, but not one of them provided a clear indication of the people's mind. Even the anti-separationists did not vote for Federation, but expressed a desire to cast their lot with India as an experimental measure, reserving the right to withdraw from the Federation at a later date. Several adjournments were granted to enable the parties to arrive at a compromise resolution and, after the Governor had refused further to prolong the sittings, which had lasted several days, the special session of the Council was prorogued.

If Burma herself gave an inconclusive verdict the British Government could remain idle, but that would have been unkind both to India and Burma. Therefore, a few months later (in August) Sir Samuel Hoare presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee a memorandum embodying Government's proposals for the future constitution of Burma if it were decided to separate Burma from India. He, however, made it clear that if the Joint Committee decided that Burma should be included in the Indian Federation, the proposals of the White Paper (subject to consequential adjustments) would apply to Burma in the same way as they would apply to any other province of India. As the Burma Council had refused to choose separation on the basis of the constitution outlined by the Premier, he suggested that the Committee should invite some Burma representatives for consultation to assist in determining which of the two courses would be in the best interests of Burma. Assuming that Burma was to be separated, he outlined a scheme of constitutional advance under which executive authority in a unitary Burma would vest in the Governor, who would also be the Commander-in-Chief. He would himself direct and control the administration of finance, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, monetary policy, currency, coinage, and matters connected with scheduled areas. Other subjects would be administered by Ministers elected by, and responsible to, the Council. The Legislature would be bicameral.

Shortly after the submission of this memorandum Sir Samuel expressed the opinion that an overwhelming body of Burmans had

supported separation from India. He added that Burma could not be granted the right of secession, as it would be a bad precedent and would be fatal to Federation.

In pursuance of the policy of giving Burmans the fullest opportunity to determine the future form of their constitution, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided in November to invite twelve representative Burmans for consultation. A prolonged discussion took place in December, in which both sides freely ventilated their respective points of view. "The result of the elections to the special session of the Burma Council should be construed as a vote against separation"; "There are no two opinions in Burma, all are for separation, the so-called federationists are also for separation—but after a time." These were the conflicting views expressed in London. On behalf of His Majesty's Government, Sir Samuel made it plain that Britain had no axe to grind and that she was actuated solely by the desire to do the best for Burma. The controversy was set at rest by the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (see Joint Parliamentary Committee section) which provided for the separation of Burma and the establishment of a separate unitary constitution for Burma.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, was discussed by the Burma Legislative Council, which rejected a motion opposing separation and rejecting the constitution proposed by the Committee. A proposal favourable to the immediate grant of Dominion Status to Burma was carried.

Shortly after the publication of the J. P. C. Report, which covered Burma also, representatives of the Burman and Indian Governments entered into negotiations to settle the future financial and commercial relations between the two countries. These negotiations resulted in an agreement maintaining the *status quo* for a period of five years, a proposal to allow a certain latitude for low revenue duties having been abandoned. Commenting on this agreement in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare advised representatives of British trade not to ask for any special safeguards for British trade and industry at the present stage on the ground that any attempt to obtain concessions which the Indian and Burman Governments were unwilling to offer of their own accord would adversely affect British trade with India.

A tribunal was also appointed to advise the Secretary of State on the formulation of a just financial settlement between India and Burma. The tribunal's report was published in May, 1935. Taking the figures up to the year ending March, 1933, the Tribunal declared, that on the basis of 3½ per cent interest, Burma would pay India over two crores of rupees annually for 45 years to redeem principal and interest.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Province obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1935-36.
(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.

	Rs.
Salt	1,85,000
Land Revenue	4,32,51,000
Excise	83,47,000
Stamps	42,02,000
Forest	83,80,000
Registration	3,43,000
Scheduled Taxes	10,88,000
Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts	32,25,000
Irrigation, etc., Works (No Capital Accounts)	1,41,000
Interest	3,18,000
Administration of Justice	8,40,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	8,04,000
Police	9,71,000
Ports and Pilotage	1,84,000
Education	5,02,000
Medical	5,75,000
Public Health	1,60,000
Agriculture	1,03,000
Industries	26,000
Miscellaneous Departments	4,56,000
Civil Works	15,55,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	92,000
Stationery and Printing	1,37,000
Miscellaneous	1,76,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	18,00,000
Total (a)	7,78,71,000

(b) REVENUE RECEIPTS, —
EXTRAORDINARY

Extraordinary Receipts	6,000
Total (a) & (b)	7,78,77,000

(c) DEBT HEADS

Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	16,92,000
Depreciation Fund - Government Presses .. .. .	..
Subvention from the Central Road Development Account	11,00,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	16,74,600
Civil Deposits	38,400
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	93,08,000
Total (c)	1,38,13,000
Total (a) (b) & (c)	9,16,90,000
Opening Balance	3,000
Grand Total	9,16,93,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR
1935-36.

(A) EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	Rs.
Land Revenue	52,41,000
Excise	17,77,000
Stamps	1,00,000
Forest	58,04,000
(a) Forest Capital Outlay	17,000
Registration	1,46,000
Scheduled Taxes	1,000
Int. on wks with cap Accts.	26,59,000
Other Revenue Expenditure	7,63,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	6,95,000
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	16,92,000
General Administration	98,99,000
Administration of Justice	56,72,000
Jails and Convict Setts.	28,82,000
Police	1,52,74,000
Ports and Pilotage	3,45,000
Scientific Departments	58,000
Education	81,82,000
Medical	41,20,000
Public Health	9,01,000
Agriculture	16,57,000
Industries	1,83,000
Miscellaneous Departments	3,15,000
Civil Works	90,03,000
Famine	10,000
Suprn Allowns & Pensions	77,94,000
Stationery and Printing	7,82,000
Miscellaneous	12,54,000
Extraordinary Charges	1,000
Total (a)	8,71,72,000

(b) EXPENDITURE NOT
CHARGED TO REVENUE

Capital Outlay on Forests .. .. .	..
Construction of Irrgn., etc., Works	9,51,000
Civil Works .. .. .	..
Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	1,17,000
Payments to Retrenched Personnel	40,000
Total (b)	10,28,000
Total (a) & (b)	8,82,00,000

(c) DEBT HEADS.

Subvention from the Central Road Development Account	5,90,000
Depr Fund—Govt Presses	34,900
Loans and Advances	7,25,300
Civil Deposits	38,400
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	21,03,400
Total (c)	34,92,000
Total (a) (b) & (c)	9,16,92,000
Closing Balance	1,000
Grand Total	9,16,93,000

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Commander the Hon Archibald Douglas Cochrane, D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Captain Arthur Denis Macnamara, Skinners Horse
Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant A. M. Hicks, 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire), C. R. D. Gray, Skinners Horse
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Captain H. W. B. Livesay, O.B.E., R.I.N., Col. F. A. G. Roughton, I.A.
Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, late of the 3-20th Burma Rifles, Naib Commandant Atta Mohamed Khan, Khan Bahadur, Reserve Battn, Burma Military Police

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, K.S.M.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Ministers.

The Hon. U Ba Pe
 The Hon. Dr. Ba Maw, Bar-at-Law.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Director of Agriculture, J. Charlton, M.Sc. F.R.C.
Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, H. L. Nichols, I.C.S.
Superintendent, Northern Shan States, J. Shaw
Director of Public Instruction, P. B. Quinlan, B.A., I.E.S.
Inspector-General of Police, Lt. Col. C. de M. Wellbourn, O.B.E., I.A.
Chief Conservator of Forests, H. R. Blanford, O.B.E.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. N. S. South, M.C., L.R.C.P.L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab.), D.T.M. (Edin.), L.M., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. E. Cotter, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Inspector-General of Prison, Lt.-Col. J. Findlay, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S.

Commissioner of Excise, U Saw Hla Pru (2) A.T.M.
Financial Commissioner, H. O. Reynolds, I.C.S.
Postmaster-General, G. E. O. de Smith, D.S.O.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B.	1862
Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I.	1867
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1871
A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.	1875
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	1878
C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.	1880
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1886
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	1887
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a)	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1890
D. M. Smeaton	1892
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1892
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.	

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1897
Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	1903
Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E.	1905
Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., LL.D.	1915
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1910
Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I.	1917

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1927
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1932
The Hon. Archibald Douglas Cochrane, D.S.O.	1939

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT.

I. H. Craw, C.S.	Chief Secretary, Home and Political Department.
F. B. Pearce, I.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department.
J. S. White, O.B.E., I.C.S.	Secretary, Education Department.
H. Wise, I.C.S.	Secretary, Revenue Department.
G. McDowell, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Secretary, Reforms Office.
H. Seymour, I.C.S.	Secretary, Reforms Office (Additional Secretary).
Tin Tut, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Secretary, Forest Department.
Chit Maung (2) K.S.M., A.T.M.	Secretary, Judicial Department.
O. Binns, I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.
G. E. Nash, C.S.	Under-Secretary, Home and Political Department.
Aung Soe, I.C.S.	Under-Secretary, Finance Department.
Aung Thau (1)	Under-Secretary, Forest Department.
Sai Sahib S. B. Ghosh	Under-Secretary, Revenue Department.
Aung Myint	Under-Secretary, Judicial Department.
C. Francis	Under-Secretary, Education Department.
S. Sastri	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.
W. Boyne	Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department.
V. C. Fuller	Registrar, Home and Political and Judicial Departments.
J. J. Carew	Registrar, Education Department.
C. Dutta	Registrar, Finance and Revenue Departments.
V. A. Curries	Registrar, Forest Department.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

I. O. Reynolds, I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner.
B. Petch, M.C., I.C.S.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner.
C. C. Banerji, B.A.	Registrar

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble U. Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-law.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law.

SECRETARY.

U Ba Dun, Bar-at-Law.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

H M Elliot (On leave)

U Ba Thaw (Officiating)

Ex-Officio Members

OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, K S M

The Hon'ble Mr Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, C S I
I.C.S

Nominated Members

OFFICIALS.

G N Martin, I.C.S

Lt.-Col C de M Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A.

H H Craw, I.C.S

P B Quinlan, I.E.S.

C F B Pearce, I.C.S

A J S White, O.B.E., I.C.S

A Williamson, I.C.S

H O Reynolds, I.C.S.

J H Wise, I.C.S

R G McDowall, C.I.E., I.C.S

Non-Officials.

Sir John Arnold Cherry, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.

U Po Lin, T.P.S., Landowner.

A M M Vellayan Chettiar.

U Po Yin, K S M, Merchant.

E P. Pillai, Pleader.

Arthur Eggar, Bar-at-Law.

Herman Brooke Prior.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Usooff Naikwarah

ELECTED MEMBERS.

U San Shwe Bu

U Kun, Bar-at-Law.

U Po Yin, A.T.M.

U Ba Shwe.

U Maung Maung Gyi.

U Ba Than.

The Hon'ble U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law.

Daw Hnin Mya

U Ba Than.

The Hon'ble U Pa Pe

U Maung Maung Ohn Ghin

I Choon Fong.

U Tun Aung

Khoo Hock Chuan.

S C Guha

B N. Das.

Ganga Singh.

M. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law.

S A. S. Tyabji.

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim

Tilla Mohamed Khan.

A. M. A. Kareem Ganni.

U Tun Baw.

Sra Shwe Ba, T.P.S

U Shwe Nyum.

Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law

U Po Lay

Saw Ba Thein

U Shwe Tha

U Pho Khine.

U Po Mya.

U So Nyun, Bar-at-Law.

Ramri U Maung Maung.

U Thin Maung.

U Saw

U Kyaw Din, Bar-at-Law

Dr Ba Yin.

U Paw U.

U Sein Ba.

U Ba Tin

U Nyun.

U Kyaw Dun.

U Ba Saw

U Tun Min

U Pe Maung

U Ba Thaung.

U Mya.

Sir J A. Maung Gyi, Kt. Bar-at-Law.

U Pu.

U Tha Gyaw

U Thi

U Ni, Bar-at-Law.

U Ba Chaw

U Po Thein

U Kyi Myint, K S M

U Kya Gang, Bar-at-Law.

U Myat Tha Dun.

U Maung Gyee, Bar-at-Law.

U Lu Pe.

U Sein Win.

U Po Htu

U Min Oh

U Ohn Nyun

U Maung Gyi (Letpadan)

C P Khin Maung.

U On Maung.

U San Lu.

U Ba Tin.

U Ba

U Ba Thaw.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw, Bar-at-Law.

C. H Campagnac, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law.

Sir Oscar de Glanville, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Bar-at-

Law.

John Tait

W T McIntyre.

U Ba Glay

Tan Cheng Hoe.

J F. Gibson.

U Tun Pe, T.P.S.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chandoo.

Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa as suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 26°-30' and 27°-30' N. latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-26' E. longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal; on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the new province of Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 59,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People.

The Province has a population of 32,371,000 persons. Even so with 467 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.*

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar, more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,300 the latter being an autumn crop. Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 1,820,800 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 500 acres in 1933. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown, but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the *huti*, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or *rabi* crops.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield

* The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only.

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, viz.:—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and (2) Irrigation, which includes the Public Health Engineering Branch. Each has a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-professional Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000

though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

Land Tenures.

Estates in the Province of Bihar are of three kinds, namely, those permanently settled from 1793 which are to be found in the Patna, Tihut and Bhagalpur divisions, those temporarily settled as in Chota Nagpur and estates held direct by Government as proprietor or managed by the Court of Wards. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) safeguarded the rights of the cultivators under the Permanent Settlement Act. Further, the Settlement Department under the supervision of the Director of Land Records makes periodical survey and settlement operations in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former, the rights of the under tenants are recorded and attested, while in the latter there is the re-settlement of rents. In the re-settlement proceedings, rents are fixed not only for the landlords but also for all the tenants. A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by landlords or tenants.

In Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas the rights of village headmen have been recognised. The headman collects the rents and is responsible for them minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble.

Chota Nagpur has its own Tenancy Act. In the district of the Santal Parganas, the land tenures are governed by Regulations III of 1872 and II of 1886.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are four Deputy Inspectors-General and 30 Superintendents. There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 29 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked.

There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q. v.) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (q. v.)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 21 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are

stationed. 60 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 626 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 7,089,290 patients including 70,909 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1933. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 32,39,058.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Bengal. A sanatorium at Itki in the district of Ranchi has also been established for the treatment of tuberculosis. An institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been started at Patna.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga.

The finances of the province have undergone a change owing to the separation of Orissa from Bihar, so that it is not possible to give correct budget figures for Bihar for the year 1936-37.

ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir James David Sifton, K C S I, K C I E, I C S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, Major P. T. Clarke
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. C. W. H. Rice, Lieut. H. J. Kauter, & Lieut. D. G. Walker, (Offg.)
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. A. I. Danby, Captain D. J. Mansfield, Major W. O. Henderson, Risaldar Major & Hony. Lt. Muhammad Reza Khan, Bahadur.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Tallente, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers

The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Kt (Local Self-Government).
The Hon'ble Mr. Sayid Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law (Education.)

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, W. B. Brett, C.I.F., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Finance Department, H. C. Prior, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, J. W. Boulton, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, A. C. Davies, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (P. W. D.), Irrigation Branch, F. A. Betterton.

Buildings and Roads Branch, J. G. Powell.
Secretary to Government, Education and Development Departments, S. Lall, I.C.S.

Secretary, Local-self Government Department,—W. G. Lacey, I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, G. E. Fawcus, M.A., C.I.E.

Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. A. E. J. C. McDowell.

Conservator of Forests, J. S. Owden.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Lt.-Col. P. S. Mills.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Phillips.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. O. R. Ungers.

Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi.

Director of Industries, S. M. Dhar, I.C.S.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C. ..	1920	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..	1927
Sir Henry Wheeler	1921	H. E. Sir James David Sifton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. ..	1932

Legislative Council

As the separation of Orissa from Bihar took place about the time this chapter was going to press, it is not possible to give an accurate list of officials and members of the Legislative Council of Bihar. We give, however, the latest available list for Bihar and Orissa. The Orissa members of the Legislative Council now form part of the Orissa Advisory Council.

The Hon'ble Babu Rajandhari Sinha, M.A., B.L. (President)	Mr. S. Anwar Yusooif, Bar-at-Law, (Secretary).
Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti, (Deputy President).	Babu Raghu Nath Prasad, M.A., B.L. (Assistant Secretary)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha.	The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Tallents, C.S.I., I.C.S.
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MINISTERS.

The Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law ..	Patna Division (Muhammadian Urban).
The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt ..	East Patna (Non-Muhammadian Urban).

MEMBERS.

NOMINATED OFFICIALS.

Mr. J. R. Dain, C.I.E.	Mr. A. C. Davies
„ H. C. Prior	„ C. L. Philip, C.I.E.
„ W. G. Lacey.	„ S. Solomon
„ S. Lall	„ Y. A. Godbole
„ J. W. Houlton	Lt.-Col. P. S. Mills
„ J. G. Powell	Mr. E. A. O. Perkin

NOMINATED NON-OFFICIALS

Mr. B. W. Haigh, European	Babu Sheanand Premchand (Nominated)
Mr. W. H. Meyrick, Bihar Planters	Babu Ram Narayan (Depressed classes)
Mr. S. A. Robberts, Indian Mining Association	Rai Bahadur Ram Ranvijaya Singh (Industrial interest other than Planting and Mining)
Mr. A. E. D'Silva (Anglo-Indian Community)	Rai Bahadur Harendra Nath Banerji (Labouring classes)
Rev. Brajananda Das (Depressed classes)	Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath Chakravartti (Domiciled Bengali Community)
Kumar Ajit Prashad Singh Deo, Nominated.	Mr. Sagram Hembrome, M.B.E. (Aborigines)
Mr. R. Chandra (Indian Christian Community)	Mr. Garbett Captain Manki (Aborigines).
Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya, C.I.E.	
Babu Bimalal Charan Singh (Nominated).	

ELECTED.

Name.	Constituencies.
Babu Madandhori Sinha	Patna Division Land-holders
Mahant Manmohan Das	North-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Muhamad Yunus	West Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Maulavi Saliyd Muhammad Hafceez	Patna University.
Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders.
Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha, C.I.E.	Tirhut Division Landholders.
Babu Maheshvari Prashad Narayan Deo	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders.
Babu Jagadeva Prashad Singh	North Saran (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Sardananda Kumar	South-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Ramasray Prashad Chaudhuri	Samastipur (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Jamuna Karji	North-West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Maitha	East Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Rameshvar Prashad Singh, M.B.E.	East Gaya (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Chaudhuri Sherat Hussain	Shahabad (Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Muhammad Yunus	West Patna (Muhammadian Rural)
Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadian Urban).
Maulavi M. Fazlur Rahman	Kishanganj (Muhammadian Rural)
Khan Bahadur Hapi Muhammad Bux Chaudhuri	Purnea (Muhammadian Rural)
Maulavi Abdul Aziz Khan	Santal Parganas (Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Kalyan Singh	Hazratnagar (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Rai Bahadur Haldhar Prashad Singh	North Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Bhalva Rudra Pratap Deo	Palamau (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma	Patna (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray	Ranchi (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti	North Cuttack (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Harihar Das	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
Rai Bahadur Loknath Mishra	South Puri (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Brjannoban Panda	Sambalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhill Nazendra	Orissa Division Landholders
Babu Shub Chandra Singha	Santal Parganas (North) (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Devendra Nath Samantas	Singbhum (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Rameshwar Pratap Sahu	North Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Badri Narayan Singh	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Rudra Pratap Singh	Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Bishundeo Narayan Singh	North-West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Maulavi Khalilur Rahman	Gaya (Muhammadian Rural)
Maulavi Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Tirhut Division (Muhammadian Urban).
Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi	Darbhanga (Muhammadian Rural).
Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman	Chota Nagpur Division (Muhammadian Rural)

ELECTED—*concd.*

Name.	Constituencies.
Maulavi Abdul Wadood	Champaran (Muhammadian Rural)
Maulavi Muhammad Hasan Jan	Muzaffarpur (Muhammadian Rural)
Mr Saiyid Akbari	East Patna (Muhammadian Rural).
Khan Bahadur Saghir-ul Haq	Saran (Muhammadian Rural)
Mr Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi	Monghyr (Muhammadian Rural)
Maulavi Shaikh Abdul Jalil	Orissa Division (Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Ramanugrah Narayan Singh	West Gaya (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh	Central Gaya (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr Saiyid Abdul Aziz	Patna Division (Muhammadian Urban).
Babu Godavaris Misra	North Puri (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha	South Manbhum (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Mr Kamaldhari Lall	South Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lachimi Prasad Sinha	East Monghyr (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Jagannath Das	South Balasore (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Radharanjan Das	North Balasore (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Nikunja Kishore Das	South Cuttack (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Suruj Kumar Prasad Sinha	Patna Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban).
Babu Harmadho Prasad Sinha	South Saran (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Chaudhari Muhammad Nazim Hasan	Bhagalpur (Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Radha Mohan Sinha	Arrah (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Ramjiwan Himat Singka	Santal Parganas (South) (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Mr Sachchidananda Sinha	Central Shahabad (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Raja Prithwi Chand Lall Chowdhry	Purnea (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath	Trihut Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban).
Rai Bahadur Shyammandan Sahay	Hajipur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Kumar Kalika Prasad Singh	South-West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Babu Jogendra Mohan Sinha	Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
Babu Radha Prasad Sinha	South Shahabad (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Nanda Kumar Ghosh	Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
Rai Bahadur Krishnadeva Narayan Mahtha	North Champaran (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Lahta Prasad Chaudhuri	South Champaran (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Babu Kunja Bihari Chandra	Indian Mining Federation
Babu Manindra Nath Mukharji	North Manbhum (Non-Muhammadian Rural).

Orissa.

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1936. It Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, viz. Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya-speaking tracts for political and administrative considerations. The Oriyas care their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes, until

at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up and the people gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stayerd Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections

of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time, there was brought into existence the Ukhal Union Conference, which has since carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage success was achieved in 1912 when an area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory, while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya speaking people in the north of Madras Presidency on the question of their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine, long standing and deep seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration."

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub-committee of the commission presided over by Major Atlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Paralakhemundi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogenous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not

oppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khurda Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 81,74,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting the Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units when Provincial Autonomy is inaugurated under the Government of India Act of 1935.

Order confers on Orissa the full status of a Governor's province to which all the provisions of the Act of 1935 will be applied when provincial autonomy becomes an accomplished fact.

Meanwhile, as from April 1, 1936, until part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, is brought into force, the province will be under the administration of the Governor. The M. L. C's who represented the Oriya speaking places in the Legislative Councils of Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the C. P. cease to be members of these Councils as from April 1. Such portions of the Government of India Act of 1919 which apply to the Provincial Legislative Councils to Ministers and to the division of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects will not apply to the new province during the transitional period. The Governor will be assisted in the administration of the province by a purely advisory council.

The Order-in-Council makes elaborate provisions for the apportionment of financial assets and liabilities arising out of the dismemberment of parts of Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces and their amalgamation with new Orissa. These differ in their application to the three older provinces, but the principles underlying all three are the same, land, forests, buildings, works and properties pass to the province in which they are situated. Areas of taxes will belong to the province in which the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place. Of the outstanding Bihar and Orissa irrigation debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs. 2,56,85,136 will be the debt of Orissa and the remainder that of Bihar. Orissa assumes, and Madras will be released from the liability for Rs. 47,07,008 of the outstanding Madras Irrigation debt incurred before April 1, 1921.

Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa :—

1 That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof

2 Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras —

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts;

(ii) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz., the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line,

(iii) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line, and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatnam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.

3 Areas transferred from the Central Provinces:—

(i) The Khariari Zamindari in the Raipur district, and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapadampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, viz., Kuhakunda, Badmal, Panchpudga (Soda), Barhamputa (Malguzari), Panchpuraga (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal, (Jogni) *

Agriculture.

Agri-culturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories on Orissa although there are a large number of indigenous cotton industries, bespeaking the people's artisanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Kuonjor, Bonai, and feudatory States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 60 per cent. of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Bird & Co of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and

Bihar, but coal has been found in Angul, Sambalpur and in the feudatory states of Gangpur, Talcher and Athmalik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. Their output increased from 38,237 tons in 1928 to 316,539 tons in 1934.

Administration.

Sir John Hubback who has been chosen to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa, has had wide experience in the province of Bihar and Orissa, and has been actively associated with the life of the people of Orissa. The appointment has proved very popular and the province is eagerly looking forward to an intensive period of all round development under the able and sympathetic guidance of Sir John Hubback.

THE BUDGET FOR 1936-37.

The first budget of the new Orissa Province was presented in May and was based mainly on known sources of revenue and expenditure plus fresh heads necessitated by the creation of the new province. For purposes of the budget new schemes intended to develop the province were left out of account and deferred till Orissa was in a position to pay for them.

The budget estimated a revenue deficit of Rs. 40 lakhs and in order to cover this difference, to allow for certain items of non-recurring expenditure and to provide for a road fund and a famine relief fund, the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs. This sum was in addition to Rs. 14 lakhs already granted to finance the purchase of furniture and other office equipment for the new administration.

That the administrators of the province were determined to balance its finances was obvious from the decision announced in the budget that the Governor would not appoint any Ministers for the transitional period but would if necessity arose, consult a committee of the Advisory Council. The saving effected by this self-denial amounted to a little over Rs. 80,000. It was anticipated that some saving would also be effected by the postponement of appointments to the offices of the Deputy Director of Hospital and Assistant Director of Public Health.

Faced with the problem of providing Rs. 55,000 under the head "Medical" and Rs. 35,000 under the head "Public health", the new administration managed to effect a saving of Rs. 35,000, in spite of the necessity to provide for drainage in Koraput, (a prospective district headquarters), so that they had still to find Rs. 55,000.

The budget also provided for the building and equipment of the Bacteriological Laboratory in Orissa at a cost of Rs. 71,000. It was expected that a saving of Rs. 10,000 would be made under the head "Civil Works."

In the result, as the Chief Secretary pointed out, "it is probable that in the budget, as finally authenticated, the estimated closing balance of Rs. 1.34 lakhs will have disappeared and the province will be rather over one lakh in debt."

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 133,069 sq. miles, of which 82,149 are British territory proper, 17,808 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H. E. H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chieftains. The population (1931) is 15,507,723 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H. E. H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H. E. H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kanker lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province, Hindi

brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and Centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent. and Gondi by 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading in from Jabulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta ran across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the *malguzari*, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay *rayatwari* system. 16,073 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 83 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 30 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 50 per cent. and cotton with over 7 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 46 per cent. Next comes *juar* and then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area, *jowar* covers 31 per cent., then wheat and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 was 1,49,608 and 1,82,328 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1934 employed 5,005 persons and raised 1,86,025 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,438,980 tons and 12,408 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kinds equally so described was 972 in 1934 the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 60,503. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor-in-Council, who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and four under-secretaries. Under the reform scheme the administration is conducted by a Governor with an Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers, the latter being in charge of the transferred subjects.

The local legislature consists of 73 members distributed as follows:—38 elected from the P., 17 elected from Berar; 2 members of the Executive Council; 8 nominated non-officials; 5 nominated officials. The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of nominating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Council. The C. P. is divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police,

the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpore and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner was the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Quite recently the Secretary of State for India approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sind and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Acts and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end

of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 75 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in numbers one-fourth of the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members, other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 917 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Government. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is well served by a net-work of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-08). During the last thirty-five years a sum of Rs. 7.3 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

Three works, *viz.*, the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the

remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 323,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works is somewhat more than the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 870 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board, four Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by nine Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in the vernacular or (b) mainly in the vernacular with an option to take English as an additional language, or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction

at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained. For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools (under public management and schools controlled by private bodies). The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired "recognition." Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.

Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges:—at Nagpur, Morris College, the College of Science, Hislop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College of Law, at Jabulpore, Robertson College, Hitkarni City College, Spence Training College (for teachers), Hitkarni Law College, at Amraoti, King Edward College. There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur and a Technical Institute at Amraoti.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical.

The medical and public health services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and

Director of Public Health. The medical department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long-felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for 213 in-patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore, opened in 1886 with accommodation for 157 in-patients, the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate for 280 in-patients. Three important hospitals for women have been recently opened at Chhindwara and Khandwa and Murtizapur and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore in 1926, and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 12½ out of 185 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all municipal towns in the Province. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

Finances.

A combination of adverse circumstances has led to a substantial contraction of the resources of the province during the last five years. In spite of drastic retrenchment all round the year opened with an unproductive debt of Rs 53 lakhs, representing loans taken in 1931-32 and 1934-35 to cover deficits. In the face of these circumstances the budget presented this year was intended to mark time and practically has reached the stage beyond which retrenchment is not possible. To replace partially the fall of revenue, principally from Excise, a bill to impose license fees on the vend of tobacco was presented to the Council. It first refused to refer the bill to a Select Committee, but subsequently agreed to the motion to circulate it for eliciting opinion thereon. It is clear that the local Government will have to explore additional sources of revenue in order to be able to resume measures of development.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1935-36.

<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>		Rs.
Taxes on Income .. .. .		....
Salt .. .. .		....
Land Revenue		2,59,30,000
Excise		59,96,000
Stamps		58,00,000
Forest		47,15,000
Registration		5,10,000
Total		<u>4,29,51,000</u>
<i>Irrigation.</i>		
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		1,62,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept		1,02,000
Total		<u>2,64,000</u>
<i>Debt Services.</i>		
Interest		4,31,000
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		
Administration of Justice		4,87,000
Jails and Convict Settlements		1,44,000
Police		1,29,000
Education		6,74,000
Medical		79,000
Public Health		70,000
Agriculture		2,48,000
Industries		8,000
Miscellaneous Departments		4,54,000
Total		<u>22,93,000</u>
<i>Civil Works.</i>		
Civil Works		14,78,000
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		10,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation		46,000
Stationery and Printing		42,000
Miscellaneous		5,33,000
Total		<u>6,31,000</u>
<i>Extraordinary items.</i>		
Extraordinary receipts		10,000
Total Provincial Revenue		<u>4,80,58,000</u>

<i>Debt Heads.</i>	Rs.
Deposits and Advances—	
Famine Relief Fund	7,24,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	....
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	6,47,000
Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies .. .. .	....
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	29,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses	7,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	4,37,000
Civil Deposits	1,40,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	30,68,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	23,11,000
Total Debt Heads	<u>73,63,000</u>
Total Revenue and Receipts	5,54,21,000
Opening balance { Ordinary .. .. .	....
Famine Relief Fund	46,05,000
Grand Total	<u>6,00,26,000</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35.

<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue.</i>		
Land Revenue		18,51,000
Excise		9,88,000
Stamps		1,30,000
Forest		36,88,000
Registration		1,08,000
Total		<u>68,55,000</u>
<i>Irrigation.</i>		
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—		
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		29,36,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues		1,09,000
Total		<u>30,45,000</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36—*contd.*

	Rs.
<i>Irrigation—contd.</i>	
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue.—	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—	
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants	....
B.—Financed from Ordinary Revenue	16,000
Total	16,000

<i>Debt Services.</i>	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	3,000
Interest on other obligations ..	29,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	6,47,000
Total ..	6,79,000

<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
General Administration Reserved	68,70,000
Do. Transferred	64,000
Administration of Justice ..	27,17,000
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	8,47,000
Police	60,79,000
Scientific Departments	15,000
Education —	
Reserved	1,12,000
Transferred	49,80,000
Medical	14,41,000
Public Health	3,50,000
Agriculture	15,87,000
Industries—	
Reserved	25,000
Transferred	2,37,000
Miscellaneous Departments—	
Reserved	1,60,000
Total ..	2,54,84,000

<i>Civil Works.</i>	
Civil Works—	
Reserved	63,000
Transferred	63,74,000
Total ..	64,37,000

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	Rs.
Famine	10,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	42,14,000
Stationery and Printing—	
Reserved	5,94,000
Transferred	15,000
Miscellaneous—	
Reserved	83,000
Transferred	5,88,000
Total ..	55,04,000
For rounding .. ..	....
Total Provincial Expenditure ..	4,80,20,000

Principal Revenue heads—	
Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Forest Capital outlay	13,000
Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, Drainage and other Works not charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation Works	80,000
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	7,26,000
Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Commuted Value of Pensions ..	2,91,000
Total ..	11,10,000

<i>Debt Heads.</i>	
Deposits and Advances—	
Famine Relief Fund	8,10,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	5,78,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses	25,000
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	2,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..	9,19,000
Civil Deposits ..	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	12,62,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	27,58,000
Total Debt Heads ..	64,94,000

Total Expenditure and Disbursements	5,56,24,000
Closing balance {	
Ordinary	1,17,000
Famine Relief Fund	45,19,000
Grand Total ..	6,00,26,000
Revenue Surplus ..	38,000

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, B A (Oxon),
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao,
Bar-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Eyre Gordon, B A (Oxon),
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble B G Khaparde, B A, I.L.B.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A.,
I.L.B.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S.
Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, I.C.S.
Revenue Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S.
Settlement Secretary, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S.
Legal Secretary, C. R. Hemoon, I.C.S.
Education Secretary, M. Owen, M.Sc., I.E.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings
and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde,
M.C., C.I.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land
Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death
and Marriages and Inspector General of Regis-
tration, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S.
Chief Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F.S.
Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of
Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S.
Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt
L S R. Khet, B.A.
Postmaster General Krishna Prasada, I.C.S.
Accountant General, P. K. Wattal, M.A., F.R.E.S.
Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel
N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P.
(Lond), L.M. & S. (Bom), I.M.S.
Inspector General of Police, C. C. Chatham, C.I.E.
Director of Public Instruction, M. Owen, M.Sc.,
I.E.S.
Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex. Wood,
M.A., O.B.E.
Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M.
Wilson, M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond),
D.T.M. & H. (Lond), O.B.E., I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand,
I.M.S.
Director of Agriculture, J. C. McDougall, M.A.,
B.Sc. (Edin), I.A.S.
Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur
R. V. Pillai, G.B.V.C.
Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative
Societies, G. S. Bhalja, I.C.S.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot . . . 1861
Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) . . . 1862
R. Temple (Officiating) . . . 1862
Colonel E. K. Elliot . . . 1863
J. S. Campbell (Officiating) . . . 1864
R. Temple . . . 1864
J. S. Campbell (Officiating) . . . 1865
R. Temple . . . 1865

J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . . 1867
G. Campbell . . . 1867
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . . 1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870.

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (Offg.) . . . 1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. . . . 1872
C. Grant (Officiating) . . . 1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. . . . 1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I. . . . 1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Officiating) . . . 1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885.

D. Fitzpatrick (Officiating) . . . 1885
J. W. Neil (Officiating) . . . 1887
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I. . . . 1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (Officiating) . . . 1889

Until 7th October 1889.

J. W. Neil (Officiating) . . . 1890
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I. . . . 1891
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . . 1893

Confirmed 1st December 1893.

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. . . . 1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbotson, C.S.I. . . . 1898
" Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I.
(Officiating) . . . 1890

Confirmed 6th March 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I.,
C.I.E. (Officiating) . . . 1902

Confirmed 2nd November 1903

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E. (Officiating) . . . 1904

Confirmed 23rd December 1904

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I. . . . 1905
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . . 1906

Until 2nd October 1906

F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Officiating) . . . 1907
Until 24th March 1907. Also from
20th May to 21st November 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I.,
I.C.S. . . . 1907
" Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I.,
I.C.S. . . . 1912

Sub *pro tem* from 26th January 1912
to 16th February

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways,
C.S.I., I.C.S. (Sub *pro tem*) . . . 1912

The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S. . . . 1912

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I.,
I.C.S. (Officiating) . . . 1914

" Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.,
I.C.S. . . . 1914

" Sir Frank George Sly,
K.C.S.I., I.C.S. . . . 1919

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. . . . 1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. . . . 1925
H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, C.S.I., I.C.S.
(Officiating) . . . 1927
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. . . . 1927
H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,
I.C.S. (Officiating) . . . 1932
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. . . . 1932
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
V.D., I.C.S. . . . 1933

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr S W. A. Rizvi, B.A., LL.B.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Member of the Executive Council.

MINISTERS

The Hon. Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon Mr. B. G. Khaparde, B.A., LL.B.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Officials.

Mr N. J. Roughton, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Mr Rabindra Nath Banerjee, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces

Mr A. L. Binney, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.

Rao Sahib N. R. Chandorkar, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khamgaon (Berar).

Mr Clarence Reid Hemeon, I.C.S., Legal Remembrancer, Legal and Judicial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces (*Secretary to the Council*).

Mr. Goverdhan Shankerlal Bhalja, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, Central Provinces.

Mr Henry Armistead Hyde, C.I.E., M.C., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department

Mr M. Owlin, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary in the Education Department, Central Provinces

Non-officials.

Mr Lalman Singh, Zamindar of Matin, P O Pasan, district Bilaspur (inhabitants of *Zamindari and Jagirdari estates*).

The Rev G. C. Rogers, M.A., Principal, Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur (*European and Anglo-Indian Communities*).

Mr G. A. Gavai, Mal Tekdi Road, Amraoti.

Mr T. C. Sakhare, Gaddigudam, Nagpur.

Mr S. G. Naik, Superintendent of the Chokhamela Hostel, Amraoti.

Mr Gossain, Agamdass Mulguzar of Mauza Bardi, P. O. Kharora, Tahsil Raipur, District Raipur (T. O. Neora).

Mr Sahib R. W. Fulay, M.A., LL.B., Walker Road, Nagpur City (*Urban Factory Labourers*).

Ramabai Tambe, B.A., near Maharajbag Club, Nagpur.

} Depressed
Classes

ELECTED MEMBERS.

A.—Members elected from the Central Provinces.

Name.	Constituency
Mr. Balraj Jaiswara	Jubbulpore City, Non-Muhammadan (Urban).
Mr. Daduram	Jubbulpore Division (Urban).
Rai Sahib Badri Prasad Pujari	Chhattisgarh Division (Urban).
Mr. Chunnu	Nerbudda Division (Urban).
Mr. C B Parakh	Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee.
Rai Sahib Lala Jainaram	Do. do
Mr. T. J. Kedar	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Mr. Sheoprasad Pandey	Jubbulpore District (South) Non-Muhammadan (Rural).
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	Jubbulpore District (North).
Mr. Jhuninlal Verma	Damoh District.
Mr. Dulichand	Saugor District.
Rai Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singhi	Seoni District
Choudhari Malthulal	Mandla District
Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh	Raipur District (North).
Mr. Anjore Rao Kirdutt	Raipur District (South)
Rai Sahib Pandit Ramsanchi Gaurha	Bilaspur District.
Khan Bahadur F F Tarapore	Drug District
Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal	Hoshangabad District.
Mr. Bhawant Rao Anna Bhow Mandloi	Nimar District
Mr. Arjunlal	Narsinghpur District.
Seth Sheolal	Chhindwara District.
Mr. Chandan Lal	Betul District.
Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	Nagpur District (West).
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K S Nayudu	Wardha District.
Mr. Shivramprasad Sultanprasad Tiwari	Wardha Tahsil.
Mr. R. S. Dube	Chanda District
Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolte	Bhandara District.
Khan Bahadur M. M. Mullna	Balaghat District
Mr. Iftikhar Ali	Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural).
The Hon'ble Mr S W. A Rizvi	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali	Nerbudda Division (Rural).
Mr. Mahomed Yus if Shareef	Nagpur Division (Rural).
Beohar Gulab Sing	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies.
Thakur Manmohan Singh	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders.
Mr. D. T. Mangalmoori	Nagpur University.
Mr. L. H. Bartlett O B.E.	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry.

B—Members from Berar nominated after election.

Mr. Vithal Bandhupi Chaobal	East Berar (Municipal), Non-Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. R. A. Kanitkar	West Berar (Municipal)
Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh	Amraoti (Central) Non-Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Motirao Bajirao Tidake	Amraoti (East)
Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil	Amraoti (West).
Mr. Sridhar Govind Sapkal	Akola (East).
Mr. Umedsingh Narainsingh Thakur	Akola (North-West).
Rao Sahib Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar	Akola (South).
Mr. Yadav Madhav Kale	Buldana (Central).
Mr. Tukaram Shanker Patil	Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon).
Mr. Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe	Yeotmal (East).
Mr. Ganpat Sitaram Malvi	Yeotmal (West).
Khan Sahib Syed Mobinur Rahman	Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban).
Khan Sahib Muzaffar Husain (Deputy President)	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Mirza Raham Beg	West Berar (Rural).
The Hon'ble Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde	Berar Landholders Special Constituencies.
Rao Bahadur Gajanan Ramchandra Kothare	Berar Commerce and Industry.

North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 99 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 208 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. Density for the 5 rented Districts 5,179 persons per s. mile. The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327 then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in

1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahand Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Saratogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The Province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer, an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficials to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.O.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.O.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the

Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Members of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

The People.

The total population of the N.-W. F. P. (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows:—

Hazara	669,636
Trans-Indus Districts ..	1,755,440
Trans-Border Area ..	2,259,288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561·3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872·2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them.

Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25·8 and the death-rate 21·9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mohammadan Law where the parties are Mohammadans, and Hindu Law, where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.-W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of rail-

ways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N. W. F. P., *via* Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or *Powindahs*) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lanktshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal Inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the and amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male Scholars to the total male population 55.9 and that of female Scholars to the total female population is 1.32 for the year 1933-34, per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor in Council and Agent to the Governor-General. His staff consist of—

- (1) The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council.
- (2) The Hon'ble Minister Transferred Departments.
- (3) The Hon'ble the President, Legislative Council.
- (4) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (5) Members of the Provincial Civil Service
- (6) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
- (7) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (8) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Military, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are.—

Administration.	{	H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council Chief Secretary Secretary, Transferred Departments Under-Secretary	}	6
		Resident in Waziristan .. 1 Dy. Commissioners .. 5 Political Agents .. 5 Senior Sub-Judges .. 2		
Judicial Commr.'s Court & District Judges.	{	Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents.	}	12
		Judicial Commissioner. Two District and Sessions Judges One Additional ditto.		

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to five sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District

Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions), under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H. E. the Governor in Council. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are:—

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General—H. E. Lieut.-Col Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Assumed charge 18th April 1932).

Private Secretary—Captain L. M. Barlow, M. C. *Aide-de-Camp*—Lieut. P. J. Keen

The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council—The Hon'ble Sir George Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Resident, Waziristan—Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner, Mr. L. Middleton, I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, Mr. J. S. Thomson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary to Government, N.W.F.P.—Mr. A. J. Hopkinson, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments—Major A. E. H. Macann.

Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner—Lt. A. L. A. Dredge.

Financial Secretary to Government, N.W.F.P.—Mr. A. N. Mitchell, I.C.S. (offg.)

Assistant Secretary (General) to Government, N.W.F.P.—Mr. W. V. Rogers (offg.)

Asstt. Financial Secy. to Govt., N.W.F.P.—S. Ata Elahi Siddiqui

Indian Personal Assistant, H. E. the Governor—Khan Bahadur Sultan Mabd Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department—Mr. G. M. Ross, I.E.S.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons—Bt Col H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E., M.B.Ch.B. (Glas.), L.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police—M. H. O. de Galle
Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—H. Illidge, I.P.

Director of Public Instruction—T. C. Orgill, M.A., I.E.S.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle—Mahammad Hamid Kuvaishi, B.A.

District and Sessions Judge—Captain Abdur Rahim Khan

Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar and Hazara—M. Mahomed Abkai Khan.

Capt. H. D. Rushton (Deputy.)

Political Agents.

Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E., M.M., Dir. Swat and Chitral.

Major C. S. Searle, M.C., Khyber.

Capt. G. C. L. Creighton, North Waziristan.

Major C. C. H. Smith, Kurram.

Capt. H. A. Barnes, South Waziristan

Deputy Commissioners

Capt. Iskander Mirza, Hazara.

A. D. F. Dundas, I.C.S., Peshawar.

Captain A. J. Dring, Dera Ismail Khan.

Major G. L. Mallam, Bar-at-Law, Kohat.

Captain E. H. Cobb, O.B.E.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

N. W. F. PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble K. B. Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan,
Khan of Zaida (*President*).

K. B. Abdul Rahim Khan, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law
(*Deputy President*).

Sheekh Abdul Hamid, B.A., LL.B. (*Secretary*).

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Sir George Cunningham, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I., O.B.E., Executive Councillor.

The Hon'ble K. B. Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum
Khan, K.C.I.E., Minister to the Government,
N.W.F.P.

OFFICIALS NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Thompson, Mr. J. S., I.C.S., Revenue and Division
Commissioner, 10, The Mall, Peshawar
Cantonment.

Macann, Capt. A. E. H., Secretary to Govern-
ment, Transferred Departments, Peshawar
Cantonment.

de Gale, Mr. H. O., Inspector-General of Police,
Commissioner Road, Peshawar Cantonment

Ross, Mr. G. M., B.A. Chief Engineer & Secretary
to Government, N.W.F.P., P.W.D.

S. Raja Singh, M.A., LL.B., 1, Cavalry Lane,
Legal Remembrancer to Government, Peshawar
Cantonment.

NON-OFFICIALS NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Allah Nawaz Khan, Nawabzada, Representative
of general interests, Dera Ismail Khan.

Khan Ghulam Rabbani Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.),
Representative of general interests, Mansehra,
Hazara District.

Hassan Ali Khan, Sultan, Khan Sahib, of Boi,
Representative of general interest, Boi,
Mansehra Tahsil, Hazara District.

Khan Malik-kur Rahaman Khan, Kayani, M.A.,
Representative of general interests, Sahpur,
Kohat District.

Narain Singh Bedi, Baba, B.A., Representative
of general interests, Ganj Street, Peshawar
City.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Hashtnagar (Muham-
madan), Bar-at-Law, Peshawar.

Abdul Qayum Khan, Mr., B.A., LL.B. (Alig.),
Outer Mansehra (Muhammadan), Mansehra,
Hazara District.

Abdur Rahaman Khan, Arbab, Doaba-cum-
Daudzai (Muhammadan), Gari Gulla, Post
Office, Nahaqui, Peshawar District.

Khan Abdul Hamid Khan, Kundi, B.A., LL.B.
(Alig.), North-West Frontier Province (Land-
holders), Pleader, Gul Imam, Dera Ismail Khan
District.

Baz Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab,
Kohat East (Muhammadan), Teri, Kohat
District.

Ghulam Haider Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bannu
North (Muhammadan), Bazar Ahamad Khan,
Bannu District.

Ghulam Hassan Ali Shah *alias* Hassan Gul Pir,
Kohat West (Muhammadan), Naryab, Kohat
District.

Khan Hidayatullah Khan, Peshawar District
(Landholders), Umarzai, Tashil Charsadda,
Peshawar District.

Khan Habibullah Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Bannu
South (Muhammadan), Pleader, Lakki, Bannu
District.

Hamidullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab,
Razzar-cum-Amazai (Muhammadan), Toru,
Peshawar District.

Hazara Isher Das, Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A., LL.B.,
(Non-Muhammadan), Nawanshahr, Hazara
District.

Karam Chand, Rai Bahadur, O.B.E., Mardan
(Non-Muhammadan), Peshawar Cantonment.

Khuda Baksh Khan, Malik, B.A., LL.B., Other
Towns (Muhammadan), Pleader, Dera Ismail
Khan.

Ladha Ram, Lala, B.A., LL.B., Kohat-cum-Bannu
(Non-Muhammadan), Pleader, Bannu City.

Muhammad Zaman Khan, Khan Sahib, Hazara
Central (Muhammadan), Khalabat, Hazara
District.

Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan, Inner Mansehra
(Muhammadan), Mansehra, Hazara District.

Muhammad Sharif Khan, Arbab, B.A., Khalisa-
cum-Bara (Muhammadan), Land Yarghajo,
Peshawar District.

Muhammad Ayub Khan, Mr., Merdan Kamalzai-
cum-Baizai (Muhammadan), Khandi Khan
Khelan, Hoti, Peshawar District.

Mehar Chand Khanna, Rai Sahib Lala, B.A.,
Peshawar City (Non-Muhammadan), Saddar
Bazar, Peshawar Cantonment.

Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Dera Ismail Khan
East (Muhammadan), Pleader, Dera Ismail
Khan.

Pir Baksh, Mr., M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Peshawar
City (Muhammadan), Pleader, Kissa Khani,
Peshawar City.

Jagat Singh, Sardar, Narag Banker and
Merchant, North-West Frontier Province
(Sikh), Peshawar Cantonment.

Rochi Ram, Rai Sahib Lala, Dera Ismail Khan
(Non-Muhammadan), Contractor, Dera Ismail
Khan.

Samundar Khan, Mr., Hazara East (Muhamma-
dan), Banda Pir Khan, Hazara District.

Taj Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E.,
Nowshera (Muhammadan), Badrashi, Now-
shera.

Assam.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67,334 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population.

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,557, of whom 445,006 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1931, nearly 52 millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions were Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent. of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent. speak Assamese; other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Chinese languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low.

Agricultural Products.

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 4,857,567 acres being devoted on this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 4,31,782 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 35,934 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23·39 to 241·76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 520·09 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsagar in January to 84·8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 186,313 tons were raised in 1934. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and

Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S.S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. In recent years the road system has developed. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra parts of which are metalled or gravelled and the rest unmetalled and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati and to Cherrapunjee and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. A motor road, connecting Shillong with the Surma Valley, has been completed and opened to traffic. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme is at present being launched which aims at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 6 big bridges. The work has already been undertaken. *Kutcha* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibrugarh Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the Valley of the Brahmaputra. An extension towards Rangapora from Tanga junction; along the North Bank of the Brahmaputra has been opened to traffic.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1935-36 is set out in the following table :—

<i>Principal Heads of Revenue—</i>	<i>Trs.</i>		<i>Trs.</i>
Taxes on Income	220	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	1
Salt	15	Construction of Railways	62
Land Revenue	1,14,00	Navigation, Embankments, Drainage Works	6,17
Excise	3,157	Interest on ordinary Debt	10,17
Stamps	17,55	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	28,51
Forest	1,237	General Administration	10,24
Registration	1,56	Administration of Justice	4,97
<i>Railways—</i>		Jails and Convict Settlements	27,69
State Railways—		Police (other than Assam Rifles)	3,26
Gross receipts		Police (Assam Rifles)	24
<i>Deduct—Working expenses</i>		Ports and Pilotage	3
Net receipts		Scientific Departments	80
Subsidised Companies		Education (European)	1
Total		Medical	71
<i>Debt Services—</i>		Miscellaneous Departments	41,27
Interest	96	Civil Works	5
<i>Civil Administration—</i>		Famine Relief and Insurance	20,53
Administration of Justice	1,80	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,68
Jails and Convict Settlements	59	Stationery and Printing	4,10
Police	1,63	Miscellaneous	<i>Nil</i>
Ports and Pilotage		Extraordinary charges	
Education	3,33	Contributions to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	
Medical	1,80	Total Reserved Subjects	1,89,73
Public Health	88	<i>Transferred Subjects—</i>	
Agriculture	99	Land Revenue	5,50
Industries	5	Excise	1,58
Miscellaneous Departments	56	Registration	1,05
<i>Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—</i>		General Administration	1
Civil Works	8,09	Scientific Departments	32,61
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		Education (other than European)	13,57
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	19	Medical	7,03
Stationery and Printing	43	Public Health	7,45
Miscellaneous	81	Agriculture	1,95
<i>Contributions and Assignments to and from the Central Government—</i>		Industries	1
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	900	Miscellaneous Departments	3,74
Revenue in England		Civil Works	60
<i>Capital Revenue—</i>		Stationery and Printing	2,61
Recoveries of loans and advances by the Assam Government	5,08	Total Transferred subjects	77,61
Loan from the Provincial Loans Fund	55,20	<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	1,017	Forest capital outlay not charged to revenue	
Government Press—		Civil Works not charged to revenue	
Depreciation Fund	8	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	1,58
Provincial Subvention from Central Road Development Account	1,60	Payment of gratuities retrenched personnel	9
Suspense		Government Press Depreciation Fund	8
Civil deposits	42	Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	10,17
Total receipts	2,84,06	Loans and advances by the Assam Government	1,44
Opening Balance		Provincial Subvention from Central Road Development Account	3,12
Grand total	2,84,06	Suspense	
<i>Expenditure—</i>		Expenditure in England	11,18
<i>Reserved Subjects—</i>		Civil deposits	42
Land Revenue	16,86	Total expenditure	2,84,06
Stamps	44	Closing balance	<i>Nil</i>
Forest	11,60	Grand Total	2,84,06
Forest	83		
State Railways	44		
Subsidised Companies			

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912: the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Scott, C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Maula-i Abdul Hamid, B.L.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Private Secretary, Capt R E Peel, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. E. Armstrong, 8th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Nainsing Mall, 1 D S.M. O.B.S.I.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lt-Col. J P. Moran, V.D.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue), H. M. Prichard, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Departments), H. G. Dennehy, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Government, G. R. Kamat, I.C.S.

Under Secretary (Transferred Departments), N. N. Phukan, B.L.

Secretary to Government (Legislative Department) and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, A. L. Blank, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., E. P. Bure, I.S.E., C.I.E.

Additional Secretary, C S Mullan, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Judicial Department, T E. Furze, J P (offg)

Superintending Engineer, B. F. Taylor, I.S.E.

Under Secretary, P.W.D., Ali Ahmad, I.S.E.

Assistant Secretary, Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, I.S.O., V.D. (on deputation).
Rai Sahib S C Dutt (offg.)

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D C. Das (on special duty) S C G Swami (offg)

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), A. B. Dutt

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., S P Desai, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S L. Mehta, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, J N. Chakrabarty

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department
Rai Sahib S. C. Ghosh (Tempy)

Conservator of Forests, Assam, A. J. W. Milroy

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Chandhuri

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, A. L. Blank, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Police, T. E. Furze J P (offg)

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Sinall

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col. C. E. Palmer

Director of Public Health, Lt-Col. T. D. Murison.

Chief Engineer, E. P. Burke, C.I.E., I.S.E.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925.

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.

Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Maulavi Faiznur Ali (President).
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Scott, C I E, I.C.S. }
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta, C I E. } *Ex-officio*.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
ELECTED MEMBERS.	
The Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy . . .	Shillong (General Urban).
Babu Sanat Kumar Das	Silchar (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Harendra Chandra Chakrabarti . . .	Hailakandi ditto.
Babu Birendra Lal Das	Sylhet Sadar ditto.
Babu Kalcharan Muchi	Sunamganj ditto.
Babu Gopendrolal Das Chaudhuri . . .	Habiganj (North) ditto.
Babu Jitendra Kumar Pal Chaudhuri . . .	Habiganj (South) ditto.
Babu Chiratan Mochi	South Sylhet ditto.
Mr. Sasanka Mohan Das	Karimganj ditto.
Kumar Pramathesh Chandra Barua . . .	Dhubri ditto.
Sriyut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri . . .	Gauhati ditto.
Sriyut Pepin Chandra Ghose	Goalpara ditto.
Rai Bahadur Rajani Kanta Chaudhuri . . .	Barpata ditto.
Rai Sahib Dalim Chandra Bora	Tezpur ditto.
Kumar Bhupendra Narain Deb	Mangaldai ditto.
Rai Bahadur Brindaban Chandra Goswami . . .	Nowgong ditto.
Sriyut Jogendra Nath Gohain	Sibsagar ditto.
Sriyut Kasi Nath Saikia	Jorhat ditto.
Sriyut Mahendra Nath Gohain	Golaghat ditto.
Rai Bahadur Nilambar Datta	Dibrugarh ditto.
Sriyut Sarveswar Barua	North Lakhimpur ditto.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid	Sylhet Sadr (North) (Muhammadan Rural),
Haji Idris Ali Barlaskar	Cachar ditto.
Maulavi Abdur Rashid Chaudhuri . . .	Sylhet Sadr (South) ditto.
Maulavi Munawwar Ali	Sunamganj ditto.
Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhuri	Habiganj (North) ditto.
Maulavi Saiyid Abdul Mannan	Habiganj (South) ditto.
Maulavi Abdul Khaliq Chaudhuri . . .	South Sylhet ditto.
Khan Sahib Maulavi Mahmud Ali	Karimganj ditto.
Maulavi Abual Mazid Ziaoshshams . . .	Dhubri ditto.
Khan Sahib Maulavi Mizanar Rahman . . .	Goalpara <i>cum</i> South Sal-
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Nuruddin Ahmed . . .	mara Thana. ditto.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Faiznur Ali	Kamrup and Darrang ditto
Mr. L J Godwin	<i>cum</i> Nowgong.
Mr. G E Rayner	Sibsagar <i>cum</i> Lakhimpur ditto.
Mr. A. J Richardson	Assam Valley Planting.
Mr. F W Hockenhill	Ditto.
Mr. W. E. D Cooper	Ditto.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua . . .	Surma Valley Planting.
	Ditto.
	Commerce and Industry.

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Officials.

J A. Dawson, C I E.	H. G. Denchey.
E P. Burke, C I E	G. A Small
H M Prichard.	

Non-Officials.

Sreejukta Atul Krishna Bhattacharya.	Rev Tanuram Saikia representing the labouring classes.
Sriyut Mahendra Lal Das.	Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Jangbir Lama, O.B.I, I.D.S.M., (representing the inhabitants of Backward Tracts).
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Muhammad Mashraf.	Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali, Jorhat.
Rai Sahib Pyari Mohan Das.	

Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,838 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorapur, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrigh, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 11½ inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average

rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 108 public schools of all kinds with 7,665 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1929-30 was 16,959 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. The chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. The output of chromite during 1929-30 amounted to 17,906 tons.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three irregular Corps in the Province: the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chaghal Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Lt.-Col A. E. B. Parsons.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major L. W. Galbraith, M.C.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier Dawson, M.C.

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. E. Litherth, M.B.E.

Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, E. F. Lydall, Esq., I.C.S.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Lt.-Col S. Williams, O.B.E.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, Captain B. Woods Ball, I.A.

Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagar District, H. Weightman, I.C.S.

Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagar, Captain R. G. E. W. Alban

Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Panjgur, Captain M. O. A. Baig.

Political Agent, Sibi, G. F. Squire, Esq., I.C.S.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, M. Worth, I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer, Nasirabad Sub-Division, District Sibi, G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.

Political Agent, Loralai, Lt.-Colonel R. G. Hinde
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, G. E. Emerson, I.C.S.

Political Agent, Zhob, Fort, Sandeman, Major de la Fargue, I.A.

Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Capt V. V. D. Willoughby.

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Major J. Roger, I.M.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamers.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles. Of the former 15.74 square miles are cleared and partly under cultivation, the remaining area being dense forest. The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,631 were convicts. The number of convicts on 31st March 1932 was 7,672.

PORTS.—Port Blair and Boningto in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was established at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India.
Chief Commissioner, W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E., I.C.S.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,582 square miles and its population 174,976. Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seelugapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg his chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1923. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to overproduction and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to France.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province consists of two small separate districts, Ajmer and Merwara, with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 501,395. At the close of the Pindariwar Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Fifty-five per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. D. Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian buggalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, were attached to the Aden Residency until 1931, when they were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The whole extent of the Aden Settlement, including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338. The population of Perim is 1,700 largely dependent on the Coal Depot maintained there by a commercial firm.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and, a little indigo. In the hills, wheat madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has recently been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheikh Othman. Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,545 feet. The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation at present and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public and shipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water.

Supply mains for distributing water by pipe connection to houses have been laid at Crater and Tawahi and several of the private houses have been connected to the mains. Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater have been completed.

Climate.—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Aden Protectorate.—The principal Chiefs of the Aden hinterland are in protection treaty relations with the British Government, and their territories and dependencies comprise the Aden Protectorate. In April 1905 an Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission signed a convention specifying a demarcated frontier between the Aden Protectorate and the (then) Turkish Yemen, stretching from Shaikh Murad, opposite Perim, to the river Bana, some 29 miles north-east of Dhala', and thence north-east to the Great Desert (Rub' al Khali). With certain modifications this frontier has been accepted by the Treaty of San'a signed on 11th February 1934 as the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and the territories of the King of the Yemen, who became ruler of the former Turkish possessions in S.W. Arabia after the conclusion of the Great War. The Aden Protectorate stretches eastwards as far as Ras Dhannah Ali, to include the Hadhramaut and the territories of the Sultan of Qishn, bordering upon Oman, and comprises in all about 42,000 square miles.

The Sultan of Qishn is also Sultan of Sokatra, an island about 1382 square miles in extent lying off Cape Guardafui on the African coast. Sokatra is included in the Aden Protectorate by virtue of a treaty between the Sultan and the British Government in 1886. Its population is said to be about 12,000 mainly pastoral inland, and fishing on the coast. The Aden Protectorate which is under the control of the Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, on behalf of the Colonial Office, is not directly administered, and since the withdrawal of a small British Garrison from Dhala' in 1906 no military posts have been maintained in tribal territory.

Administration.—The administration of Aden was formerly directly under the Government of Bombay, but new arrangements came into operation in 1928. The Imperial Government is now responsible for the military and

political situation in Aden and the Aden Protectorate. The settlement of Aden itself remains under the Government of India. The financial settlement required by this division of authority provides for the payment by India to Imperial Revenues of £259,000 a year for three years and thenceforward of £150,000 a year. The larger amount is considerably less than the annual expenditure falling upon Indian revenues under the former system of control.

The administrative control of the Settlement of Aden was transferred from the Bombay Government on 1st April 1932, when Aden was formed into a separate province under the direct control of the Government of India.

The administration is vested in a Chief Commissioner who is also Resident and Commander-in-Chief. Since the introduction of the dual control referred to above, the Resident's post is to be held alternatively by an Officer of the Indian Service and a member of the Colonial Service. The District of Aden Court is the Colonial Court of Admiralty under Act XVI of 1891, and its procedure as such is regulated by the provisions of the Colonial Courts of the Admiralty Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vic. Chapter 27). The laws in force in the Settlement are generally speaking those in force in India, supplemented on certain points by special regulations to suit local conditions. The management of the port is under the control of a Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The police force, consisting of land, harbour and armed police, has been reorganised.

Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, KCMG., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Officer Commanding British Forces, Air Vice-Marshal E. L. Gosage, DSO, M.C.

District and Sessions Judge, A. G. Wells, I.C.S.

Political Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake.

Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, J. V. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.

Civil Secretary, Captain M. C. Sinclair.

*Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Port Health Officer and Medical Officer in Charge Hospital—*Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Phipson, C.I.E., DSO, I.M.S.

Commandant of Police, R. H. Haslam, J.P.

Government Agent, Perim, J. Pape.

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain D. Thompson.

Under the new Federal constitution for India it is proposed to separate Aden from India.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the final precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India, including the Governor-General, and to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India. In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made, but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conventions governing these relations should be modified; only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility; others can be performed only in consultation with his Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required. The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of

State with his Council, and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted. Though in practice the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement, the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

The India Council.

The number of members of the Council was reduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits. The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment. The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three.

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall. Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects.

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The total cost now is about £230,000. In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and most of the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is met from British revenues, agency functions being still chargeable to Indian revenues. The contribution from the Treasury to India Office administrative expenses is about £115,000.

The High Commissionership.

The financial readjustment was accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments. From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner. The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions, the recruitment of technical officers, supervision of I.C.S. and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation

of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, etc. The staff of the Stores Department is located at the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road, Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff, are at India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2, built to the design of Sir Herbert Baker at a cost for construction and equipment of £324,000. There could be no question of adopting a distinctly Oriental style for the exterior; but there are enough Indian features of ornamentation to proclaim the Eastern association of the place. Moreover the Exhibition Hall (typically Indian in design) has five windows on two sides for display specimens of the arts, craft and commerce of India.

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee consisting of eleven members of each House to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs but the system has not flourished in the last few years.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C.
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.O.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I., LL.D.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

R. A. Butler, M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State.

Sir Cecil H. Kisch, K.C.I.E., C.B.
S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.

Council.

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sir Denys de S. Bray, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.E.
Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir Charles A. Tegart, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sir A. A. L. Parsons, K.C.I.E.
Sir Abdul Qadir.

Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh.
Clerk of the Council: S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.
Deputy Clerk of the Council: A. Diddin.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State W. D. Croft, C.I.E.

Assistant Private Secretary: L. W. N. Homan.
Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State: Lieut.-Col. W. G. Neale, C.I.E.

Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State: G. E. Crombie.

Private Secretary to Parly. Under-Secretary: A. F. Morley.

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial. F. B. Grist.
G. H. Baxter, (Acting).
Public and Judicial: R. T. Peel, M.C., (Acting).
Military: Major-General Sir J. F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Personal Assistant: Col. G. L. Pepys, C.B., P.S.O.
Joint Secretary J. A. Simpson, (Acting).
Staff Officer attached. Col. J. C. Macrae, D.S.O.
Political: J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C., P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.
Economic and Overseas: E. J. Turner, C.B.E.
Services and General and Establishment Officer,
F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.
Reforms: (India).
Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.E.
Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Reforms: (Burma).
D. T. Monteath, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Accountant-General, Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A.
also **Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India.**
RECORD DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent of Records: W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E.
Auditor: E. L. Ball.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies: R. Mowbray.
Asst. to ditto: W. Gauld, O.B.E.
Librarian: (Vacant).
Asst. Librarian: H. N. Randle, D.Ph., M.A.
Sut-Librarian: J. W. Smallwood, M.A.
President of Medical Board for the Examination of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters:
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E.
Members of the Medical Board: Lt.-Col. G. McI. C. Smith, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State:
Sir Herbert G. Pearson.
Asst. Solicitor: F. R. Marten, O.B.E.
Information Officer: H. MacGregor.
Ordinance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.

The High Commissioner: Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon.
Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Eayres.
Private Secretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner: B. Rama Rau, C.I.E.
Chief Accounting Officer: A. J. C. Edward, F.I.A.

Secretary, General Department: R. E. Montgomery.

Indian Trade Commissioner: Dr. D. V. Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Deputy ditto: Y. N. Sukthanker.

Secretary, Education Department: T. Quayle, D. Litt. (Lond.)

Store Department Depot at Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1.

Director-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Paddon, C.I.E., C.I.M.E.

Director of Purchase: J. P. Forsyth.

Director of Inspection: F. E. Benest, M.I.E.E.

Secretaries of State for India.

	Assumed charge.
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 1859	
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 1866	
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1878
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894	
Lord George F. Hamilton	1895
St. John Brodrick (Viscount Middleton) ..	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1915
E. S. Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Olivier	1924
Lord Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1928
W. Wedgwood Benn	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931
Lord Zetland	1935

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,670 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 13 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the

administration during a long minority; but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturb-

ance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Government is represented

by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor-General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted. Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie. All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Minister but an Executive Council was established which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, 6 non-official, and 2 extraordinary, is responsible for making laws. The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. The State is divided into two divisions—Telangana and Mahratwara—15 districts and 153 Talukas. Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmanna Sica, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100. There is a State postal Service and stamps for internal purposes. The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,418 troops of all ranks of which 11,211 are Irregular and 7,207 are Regular troops, which includes 2 battalions for Imperial Service, 1,032 strong.

Finance.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Behar and Orissa and double that of any other State. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 9½ crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State. The Budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 873.90 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 857.44 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and debt redemption. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 72.43

lakhs which includes 12.78 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 43.08 lakhs for open line works and road motor transport. The year opened with a cash balance of 292.07 lakhs which is expected to be 267.12 lakhs by the end of the year. The Government loans stand at about 115 for long term issues.

Production and Industry.—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent of the population. The common system of land tenure is ryotwari. About 55 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Patih nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice, the staple money-crops are cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaomani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 3½ million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada Junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 4 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one-third of the cloth worn in the Dominion is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 391 ginning pressing decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 419. The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of Southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 109,450 tons.

Taxation.—Apart from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about ₹ 25 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 180 lakhs and 95 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (27 lakhs), railways (108 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

Communications.—One hundred and thirty-two miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Marmagao. At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezawada, a total length of 352 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godavari Valley railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachellam on the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Farhanti to Puri-Vajinath, Karipalli to Kothagudum and Vikharabad to Bidar which last was extended to Puri-Vajinath. Thus, with branch lines, there are now 799 miles of broad gauge and 621 of the metre gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurwad on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was pur-

chased by the Nizam's Government. The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well-considered programme.

From June 1932 the Railway is running motor bus services in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284 miles. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 1,274 miles with 92 passenger vehicles.

Education.—The Osmania University at Hyderabad which marks a new departure in Indian education, imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu, English being taught as a compulsory language. It has three first grade Colleges, a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Training College for teachers. The Nizam's College at Hyderabad (First Grade), is however, affiliated to the Madras University. In 1932-33 the total number of educational institutions were 4,542, the number of Primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

Executive Council.—Raja Rajayya Raja Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanath, C.I.E., President; Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political & Education Member, Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member, T. J. Tasker, Esquire, I.C.S., C.I.E. Revenue and Police Member, Nawab Lutful-Dowlah Bahadur, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, Nawab Aqel Jung Bahadur, Army and Medical Member; Raja Shamraj Rajawant Bahadur, Public Works Member.

British Resident.—The Hon'ble Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C.I.E.

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or malnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,557,302 of whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History.—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historic times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D., Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out

early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tipu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshaluri Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by the

present ruler His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs.

Administration—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State but Bangalore is the Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly to be summoned only for Government business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the ex-officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

Standing Committees.—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the everyday Administration of the State, three Standing Com-

mittees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Railways, Electrical and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

State Troops.—The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1934-35 was 1 481 of which 482 were in the Mysore Lancers, 126 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 873 in the Infantry. Besides, there is a Mechanical Transport Corps which consists of two lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff. The total annual cost is about 16 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1934-35 was about 19 lakhs.

Agriculture.—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. As elsewhere in India the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during 1934-35 had shrunk to 30,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental Station at Balehonnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharayana, near Ajampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 64 Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories—the Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is

now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing

charcoal, pig-iron, distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries. A new Pipe Foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. The installation of a steel plant is nearing completion and power lines have been already laid for supplying Electric energy to Bhadravathi from Mysore. The Works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Finances.—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1934-35 and budget for 1935-36 were as below.—

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31 ..	3,32,85,203	3,94,29,342		61,94,049
1931-32 ..	3,37,47,182	3,56,03,763		18,56,581
1932-33 ..	3,38,27,523	3,56,15,671		17,88,148
1933-34 ..	3,42,87,244	3,70,92,947		22,21,631
1934-35 (Revised)	3,65,81,000	3,79,05,000		5,62,000
1935-36 (Budget)	3,77,14,000	3,81,92,000	82,000	....

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works—

The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivsamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H. P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H. P. will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 9 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 1,400 tons of cane per day has been established near by at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and three

Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

There are 38 High Schools of which 6 are for girls, 325 Middle Schools of which 33 are for girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general schools with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 12 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools; 3 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930, and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,692 schools on 31st March 1934 with a strength of 3,11,957 pupils. This gave one school to every 3.8 square miles of the area, and to every 835 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 69,24,529 yielding an average of Rs. 1-1-3 per head of population.

Dean.—Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Members of the Executive Council.—Rajamantrapravina Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council, and Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., Second Member of Council.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—The Hon. Lieut-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana, and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; the population is 2,443,007 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujerat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gaikwars; but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Patesing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Bajji Rao Peshwa the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Maharaja. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five

Prants each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

Finance.—In 1932-33, the total receipts of the State were Rs. 2,47,30,000 and the disbursements Rs. 2,08,05,000. The principal Revenue heads were—Land Revenue Rs. 1,07,59,000, Abkari, Rs. 26,38,000, Opium Rs. 3,47,000, Railways, Rs. 20,18,000, Interest Rs. 18,45,000. Tribute from other States, Rs. 5,34,000. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent. of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, sun-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songur, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 108 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,146 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

Communications.—The B & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbār in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapi Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 706.70 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 532 and 932, respectively.

Education.—The Education Department controls 2,371 institutions of different kinds in 109 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. 36.84 lakhs.

Capital City.—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,800. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler.—His Highness Farzandi-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sri Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L.L.D., Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, C.I.E.
Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.T., C.I.E.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mekran and Kharan. The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the population 3,42,101.

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a

European Officer of the Imperial service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 13 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Lieut. Mir Ahmad Yar Khan. He was born in 1804.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sindh, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purul river, Area 7,132 square miles; population 63,008; chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1895. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 133,886 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chieftainship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwar. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, Chieftainship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Government of India. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner and Sirohi in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General. Eastern Rajputana Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah), Jaipur Residency 5 States (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura, and Lawa Estate); Mewar Residency, and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar, Dangarpur, Banswara and Pratargarh and the Kishangarh Chieftainship); Western Rajputana States Residency 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from

being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sindh) and to Bikaner.

A new Railway line from Mavli (on the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway) to Marwar Junction is under construction.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent,

as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India; and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States are as follows.—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
<i>In direct political relations with A.G.G.—</i>		
Bikaner	23,317	936,218
Sirohi	2,000	221,060
<i>Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency.—</i>		
Udaipur	12,923	1,566,910
Banswara	1,599	225,106
Dungarpur	1,460	227,544
Partabgarh	889	76,539
Kushalgarh (Chiefship).	338	35,564
<i>Jaipur Residency.—</i>		
Alwar	3,158	749,751
Jaipur	15,590	2,631,775
Kishangarh	849	85,744
Tonk	2,553	317,360
Shahpura	705	74,219
		(includes Partanah of Kachola)
Lawa (Estate) ..	20	2,700
<i>Western Rajputana States Residency.—</i>		
Jodhpur	36,021	2,125,982
Jaisalmer	16,007	76,255
Palanpur	1,769	264,179
Danta	347	26,172
<i>Eastern States Agency.—</i>		
Bundl	2,200	216,722
Bharatpur	1,978	486,954
Dholpur	1,173	251,986
Jhalawar	813	107,890
Karauli	1,227	140,525
Kotah	5,725	685,804

Udaipur State (also called **Mewar** was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,

G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about 80·6 lakhs. Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,60,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Shishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha-Rawal Udal Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1520, his territory was divided between his two sons Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijay Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Unmed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Prithi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Councils of which the Diwan is the President and the Herir Apparent, Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandivaveer Singhji Sahib, is Senior Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Diwan—Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A., L.B.

Home Minister.—Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee.

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *Gad*, of the eldest branch of the Sisodias

and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Mahamahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 8 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanhali, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Salm Shahi* Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkaris paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,350 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singhji Bahadur who was born in 1906 and succeeded in 1929. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan and, in judicial matters, by a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council. Revenue about 5½ lakhs; expenditure nearly 5½ lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,021 square miles and a population of 2 4 millions, of which 83 per cent. are Hindus, 8 per cent. Muslims and the rest Jams and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Itama, the deified King of Avodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhinanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of this time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs, the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher

Shah in 1542 A.D. had sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Sawal Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zats and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President Lt.-Colonel D. M. Field, C.I.E., I.A., Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Thakur Chaim Singhji, M.A., I.L.B., Judicial Minister, Thakur Madho Singhji Home Minister and Mr S. G. Edgar, I.C.S., P.W. Minister. There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five sixths of the total area, to aid the administration with opinion on matters affecting general customs and usage in the country.

The revenue of the State during the year 1933-34 was Rs 1,49,14,005 and the expenditure Rs 1,10,60,990. The Jodhpur Railway extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the State is the principal railway while the B.B. & C.I. Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 18,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shagarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1931 is 67,652. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Ray Rajeshwar Maharawalji Sir Jawahar Singhji Sahib Bahadur, Yadrukul, Chandrabhal Tukun-ud-Dowla, Muzaffar Jang, Bijamand, K.C.S.I. Revenue about four Lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bhairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A. D. Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A. D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers of Jaipur at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharsjah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b. 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Shri Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G.C.I.E. which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenues about one crore and twenty-five lakhs.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdaye Rajpal Bahadur Mekan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagnaram Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 6th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 1915. He went to England and travelled on the continent with His Late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the

24th November 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 7.5 lakhs and expenditure 6.5 lakhs.

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chieftship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chieftship on 31st December 1929. The chieftship is under minority Administration. Revenue about Rs. 50,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the pountry occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haroti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1815. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Ishwar Singhji Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927. His Highness is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns. His apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bagadur Singhji. Revenue about 13 lakhs and 3½ lakhs Kaidar.

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E. who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by the Nawab in consultation with the Council of four members, viz., (1) Major R. R. Burnett, O.B.E., Principal Official and Adviser to His Highness, Vice President, State Council, and Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Sz Mohammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member, (3) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, O.B.E., Judicial Member, (4) Sheikh M. Mohd. Ghulam Bahaduddin, Revenue Member.

Revenue .. Rs. 21,68,108 Expenditure 20,34,175
Secretary—M. Hamid Husain, B.A.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Se-sodia Clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1829 when the Parganah of Phulla was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-I-Jehan to Maharaj Surjan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur.

Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the paraganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Sri Umald Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys permanent honour of nine guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, watered by the Banganga and other rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horse in his conquest of Agra and battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Shaib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawal Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929.

Revenue Rs. 31,67,000.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahratas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahratas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805

the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Basari, Sepau and Rajkhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi Major His Highness Rana-ul-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Samad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sir Sawal Maharaj Rana Sir Udal Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States Agency, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindia's Territory) on the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal. Dewan—Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B.A., M.B.A.S.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. It came under British protection in 1817. The present ruler is H. H. Lieut.-Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishambhar Nath, M.A., and Major-General Onkarsingh, C.I.E. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration, on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principality. Revenue 61 lakhs; Expenditure 47 lakhs.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs of rupees. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singhji, succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1929. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Virendra Singh was born in England on 27th September, 1921. Rai Bahadur Dewan Pandit Manmohan Lal Ji Langar is the Dewan of the State.

Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputna. The population

of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent. are Hindus, 15 per cent. Mahomedans, 4 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shriomani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., L.L.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 13th October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 466 strong, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 619 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungan Lancers 342 strong, including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2-75), 236 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and Camel Battery, 20 strong and State Band 35 strong. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown

on three Continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930. His Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Subcommittee both in 1930 and 1931.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Col. Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members: it meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795.85. The Government have also under contemplation an extension of the Bikaner State Railway from Sadulpur to Rewari and from Bikaner to Sind via Jaisalmer which will have the effect of connecting Delhi with Sind.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,39,884 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Naruka clan who are descendants of 'Kush', the eldest son of Shri Ram in the Solar dynasty. Raja Udai Karanji was the common ancestor of both the Alwar and Jaipur Houses. Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udai Karanji of Amber, renounced his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singhji. Nar Singhji's line founded Jaipur while in Bar Singhji's line Maharaj Pratap Singh established the Alwar State. Before his death in 1791 Maharaj Pratap Singh secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the War of 1803. An alliance of mutual friendship

was concluded with the British Government in that year. The present Ruler Col His Highness Shri Sewal Maharaj Raj Rishi Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, GCSI, G.C.I.E., who is sixth in succession from Maharaj Pratap Singhji was born in 1882, succeeded his father Maharaj Shri Mangal Singhji Dev, GCSI, in 1892 and assumed the Ruling powers in 1903. Normal revenue is about 38 lakhs. His Highness Shri Maharaj Mangal Singhji Dev was the first Prince in Rajputana to offer help in the defence of the Empire in 1888. Alwar State stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War. His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns. Owing to agrarian trouble in the State, His Highness was asked by the Government of India to reside outside the State for an indefinite period in 1933 and the State is now being governed by an Administrator. The capital Alwar is on the B. B. & C. I. Rly 98 miles west of Delhi.

Palanpur—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,768.89 square miles and a population of 2,64,179. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs. 10,80,000.

2. The State is under the rule of Major His Highness Zuhd-ul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab Sahib of Palanpur. The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Lohani Stock and had established

their Principality in Rajputana in the 14th Century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A. D. when Dewan Fateh Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA.

Agent to Governor-General—The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. D. Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., CSI

UDAIPUR.

Resident—Lt.-Col. G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C.

JAIPUR.

Resident—Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent—Mr H. J. Todd.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Resident—Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick.

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent—Lt.-Col. G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651.11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government.—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hrapur and Lalgarh they Estates are divided into following groups for administrative purposes.—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia); Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States

Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhya and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above—

Name.	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue.
			Lakhs Rs
Indore ..	9,902	13,25,089	124½
Bhopal ..	6,924	7,29,955	80
Rewa ..	13,000	15,87,445	60
Orchha ..	2,080	3,14,061	10
Datia ..	912	1,58,834	13½
Dhar ..	1,800	2,43,430	17½
Dewas, Senior Branch ..	449	83,321	6½
Dewas, Junior Branch ..	419	70,513	6½
Samthar ..	178	33,307	3½
Jaora ..	602	1,00,166	13

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Bajirao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sarde-mukhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Bajirao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite the partial reverse which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown, played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asirgarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpore and Pannthar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jijaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, Aliyah Bahadur, G. C. V. O., G. C. S. I., G. B. E., A. D. C., to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war, he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant-General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL.D., Cambridge, and D.C.L., Oxon. He was also a Donat of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died in June

1925 and was succeeded by his son H. H. Jeewaji Rao Scindia. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State is being conducted by a Council of Regency.

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

The State has an area of 26,367 sq. miles and population 35,23,070 according to the Census of 1931. Its average rainfall is from 25 to 36 inches. The average revenue is Rs. 2,41,79,000 and average expenditure Rs. 2,06,50,000.

The State has a Police force of 13,613 and Indian State Forces Cavalry 1,560 Infantry and Artillery, besides Regular and Irregular troops.

There is a well equipped State workshop in Lashkar, the capital of the State, there are electric Press, electric Power House, Leather Factory, Tannery and Pottery Works. There are some good cotton mills in Lashkar and Ujjain. The State has its own Light Railway and its own Postal system according to Postal Convention. The G. I. P. Railway traverses through a major portion of the State territories.

Indore.—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to betray the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar

Army which culminated in the latter's defeat Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne; but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the out-break of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Maharaja, Yeshwant Rao Holkar, was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. His educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and received administrative training with Mr. C. U. Wills, O.I.E., I.C.S. He assumed full Ruling Powers on the 9th May 1930.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty-

eight lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches up to M.A. and LL.B., the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to M.A. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 520 other educational and 76 medical institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is about 3,000. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of the Indore Legislative Council (Formerly known as the Indore Legislative Committee) consisting of 30 members, excluding the President and the Vice-President; of whom 15 shall be elected and 15 nominated. Introduction of a scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainage in the Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages.

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 1,84,24,171.

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 64,74,450 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

His Highness' Government have sanctioned the construction of an Aerodrome.

Bhopal.—The principal Mohammedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mohammedan States of India. The ruhing family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the *pargana* of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire Bhopal State became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th century, the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British

with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present ruler of the State, His Highness Sikander Sault Nawab Itfikhari-Mulk Mohammad Hamidullah Khan, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahān Begam, on her abdication in May, 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council consisting of five Members and one Secretary, whose names are given below —

Alimartabat, Motamid-us-Sultan, Rafi Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., President and Member State Council.

Members State Council — Alimartabat, Rafi-ul-Qadr, Ziaul-Uloom, Mufti Mohammad Anwarul Haq, M.A., M.F., Al-Martabat, Sir Syed Ross Masood, Kt., LL.D., D. Litt., Bar-at-Law; Al-Martabat, Mushirul-Mulk, Ali-Qadr, Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi, Ali-Martabat, Ali-Qadr Mohammad Shualb Qureshi, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law.

Secretary.—Munshi Hasan Mohammad Hayat, B.A.

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The *rai-yawars* system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total consists mostly of good soil producing cotton, wheat, other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archaeological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd century B.C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi station on the G.I.P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry battalion. The capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rewa.—Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 1,587,445 (1931). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were resorted to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1919 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father, Lt.-Col. Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on 30th October 1918, His

Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. During the period of minority, the State was administered by Council of Regency with His Highness Maharaja Col. Sajan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., of Kadam as Regent. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is president. His Highness is very much interested in all round progress of the State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State. A State Bank—Bank of Baghelkhand, has recently been instituted, which has its branches all over the State. His Highness is a keen sportsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals about 500. His Highness has got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji born on 15th March 1923.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Kishenghar was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.—This State, in the Agency for Southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from 9th to the thirteenth century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar—Puar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt.-Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Uday Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., died on 30th July 1926. There are 13 Feudatories and 9 Bhums of whom 12 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration.

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 100,201, and has its headquarters at Jaora town. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who obtained the

State about the year 1908. The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Ifkhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Saadat-e-Jang, K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a Council constituted as under:

President—His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur. *Vice-President & Chief Secretary*—Khan Bahadur *Motamid Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz Ali Khan. *Secretary*—Mr Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Huz). *Members*—*Burjis Qadr Nawabzada Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan Sahib, Heir-apparent (Revenue). *Farrukh Siyar *Major Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahib, Military Secretary (Military); *Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed Sahib, Secretary, Public Health Department, Major P. F. Nobury, D.S.O., I.A. (Private Secretary); Mr Serajut Rehman Khan, Bar-at-Law, Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court (Law & Justice), Mirza Mohammad Aslam Beg, Revenue Secretary, Seth Govindramji (Finance).

A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton, and poppy. The average annual revenue is Rs. 12,00,000.

Rutlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagar of Khara in the Kushalgarh Chetship, which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Rutansingh, a great grandson of Raja Uday Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Rutlam is Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H. H. H. the Prince of Wales, who was born in 1880, and educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Salute: 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Deewan—Rao Bahadur Devshanker J. Dave, Advocate.

Datia State.—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha house. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1932), K.C.S.I., 1918, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of St. John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance female education he has built a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 150 tigers.

Orchha State.—The rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It entered into relations with the British by the treaty made in 1812. His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., died in March 1940 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, the present ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saranand-Rajahar-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur. The State has a population of about 315,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh, 36 miles from Lalitpur Station on the G.I.P. Railway. Orchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings of which the finest were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1675-1627).

Chief Minister—Major B. P. Pandey, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S.

GWALIOR.

Resident—E. C. Gibson, C.I.E.

BHOPAL.

Political Agent—W. Le B. Egerton

BUNDELKHAND.

Political Agent—Lt.-Col. L. E. Barton.

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling, and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola

ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kichinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

* State Titles

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from

Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs 5,20,422. *Political Officer in Sikkim*.—F. Williamson.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhodias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865 by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard

to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhodias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shaping Renpoche, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan.

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 13,000, 1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

Amb.—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

Chitral—Runs from Lowaraï top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler,

Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra Khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shujaul-mulk, K.C.I.E., the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir.—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand.

Swat.—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., is a descendent of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 1,800 square miles and population 216,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 40 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E., I.A.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman. Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts.

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore .	7,625	5,095,973	241.36
Cochin ..	1,417	1,205,016	88.37
Pudukottai .	1,179	400,694	23.11
Banganapalle .	275	39,239	4.58
Sandur ..	167	13,583	2.21

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,624.84 square miles and a population of 5,095,973 with a revenue of Rs. 232.93 lakhs occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjenko, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevely, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from

possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924. During the minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C.I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. The work of legislation was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a bicameral body was instituted. The new Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

Local Self-Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns. The State supports a military force of 1,471 men. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female Education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coconut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries within recent years a ship has been given to the development of industries as well as the arts and crafts of the State. The Pullivassal Hydro-electric works, the Rubber factory in Trivandrum, the contemplated China clay and Porcelain factory and the addition of an Art Gallery named Chithralayam at Trivandrum are the results of the new policy initiated by His Highness the Maharaja. The State is well provided with roads, and with a natural

system of back-waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More Railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Agent to the Governor-General—Lieut.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Dewan—Nawab sir Muhammad Habibullah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.

Cochin.—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., who ascended the throne in January 1915 having reigned on 25th March 1932, His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak ebony, blackwood, & other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and backwaters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 111 officers and 552 men.

Agent to the Governor-General—Lieut.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Pudukkottai.—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramanad and on the east by Tanjore. In

early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondaiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1754 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevely countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haider Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19-11-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The principal food crop is rice. The forests which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

Agent to the Governor-General—Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Banganapalle.—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present ruler is Nawab Meer Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur. The chief food-grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Agent to the Governor-General—Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Sandur.—The State is almost surrounded by the District of Bellary. The State is under the political control of the Agent to the Governor General, Madras States. After the destruction of the Empire of Vijayanagar in 1565 the State came to be held by semi-independent chiefs under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan of Bijapur and in 1728 one of these chiefs, a Poligar of Bedar tribe, was turned out by an ancestor of the present Raja named Siddoji Rao of the Bhosle family of the famous Mahratta Chief Sivaji; they were Senapathies of Sivaji. In Siva Rao's time the State came under the Madras Government and his heirs in perpetuity with full powers. In 1876 the title of Raja was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction. The present ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwantrao Hindurao Ghorpade who was invested with full ruling powers in February 1930.

The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The most important staple crop is cholam.

The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines. Ranandrug Hill Station (Altitude 3,500 feet) and Shri Kaiteekswami Temple are the places of interest.

The following are the Members of the Huzur Darbar:

Shrimant R. M. Deshmukh B.A., LL.B. (canton), Bar-at-law.

Shrimant Sardar Bhujangrao Yeshwant-

rao Raje Ghorpade.

Meherban G. T. Konnur, B.A., Ex-Dewan of Sandur

Meherban V. Narasimha Rao, M.A.

Agent to the Governor-General:—Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Owing to the large number of States concerned and the interlacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts, the transfer of States under the Bombay Government to direct political relations with the Government of India (which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the Constitutional Reforms) had been delayed. The first stage of that process, however, was carried out in October, 1924, when a new Residency was created in direct relation with the Government of India comprising the whole of the compact area making up the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies under the Government of Bombay.

The remaining States in the Bombay Presidency which continued to remain in political relations with the Government of Bombay were transferred to the direct control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1935. The transfer necessitated regrouping not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States comprised in the Western India States Agency. All the States and Estates hitherto included in the Mahi Kantha Agency except the Danta State are now in the Western India States Agency. These and the States and Estates comprised in the Banas Kantha Agency except the Palanpur State under the Western India States Agency now form a combined Agency which is designated "Sabar Kantha Agency." The Danta State has been transferred to the Rajputana Agency, so also the Palanpur State which was in the Western India States Agency has been transferred to the Rajputana Agency.

Resident of the First Class and Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India:—

The Hon. Sir Courtenay Latimer, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., L.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India:—D. R. Norman, F.C.S.

Kathiawar—Kathiawar is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, the area being 23,445 square miles. There are nearly 200 separate States in Kathiawar, which for purposes of administrative convenience is sub-divided into subordinate Agencies known as the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The Western Kathiawar Agency comprises the Halar and Sorath Prants, while the Eastern Kathiawar Agency comprises the Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad but in whichever of these two Agencies States with Salutes of guns are situated, they are in direct political relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences from Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In

1863, the States in Kathiawar were classified into 7 classes, and although classes have since been abolished, the various jurisdictions still remained graded, as fixed in 1863.

Cutch—Before the creation in October 1924, of the Western India States Agency, the relations of the Cutch Durbar with the Bombay Government were conducted through a Political Agent in charge of the Cutch Agency, with Headquarters at Bhuj. The Cutch Agency and the appointment of the Political Agent have since been abolished and the State of Cutch is in direct relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

Sabar Kantha Agency—As stated above, this is a new group comprising the States and Estates in the old Banas Kantha Agency and States and Estates in the old Mahi Kantha Agency except the Danta State. Before the year 1925, the Banas Kantha Agency was known as the Palanpur Agency when it also comprised the First Class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur. Of these two States, Palanpur is now in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Radhanpur, through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. The First Class State of Idar which was included in the old Mahi Kantha Agency is also in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India; so also the full powered State of Vjayanagar. The group comprising the remaining minor States, Estates and Talukas which were included in the old Banas Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency and the old Mahi Kantha Agency under the Government of Bombay has been named the Sabar Kantha Agency and is in charge of a Political Agent who is subordinate to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

Bhavnagar—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1280, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gackwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of

the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs. 22,858 as Zortali to Junagadh. His Highness Maharaja Kishna Kumar-sinhji succeeded to the *gad* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919, and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council consists of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., as President. The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi and Khan Bahadur S. A. Goghawala, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. One noteworthy feature in the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Council.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 16,662,785, and the average expenditure Rs. 13,417,672.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Council of four members, Financial, Political, Revenue and Military. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other bye-

products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye-products of salt. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Mahiya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagwat Sinhji, K.C.I.E. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I., had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II., the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest; but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line, it owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Compulsory female education in the State has been ordered by His Highness. Rs. 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44' and 21°-53' North latitude; 80° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singadra, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and

the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honey-combed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivalites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 84,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Bahl, the ancestor of the present Bahl Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, coconuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar, on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Bahl-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911.

Ruler.—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Heir-Apparent.—Shahzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council.—J. Monteath.

Navanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same

family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Saheb is Captain His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayashinji Saheb, K.C.S.I., who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanager State Lancers and 1½ company, of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs. 94 lakhs.

Dewan.—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., L.L.B.

Revenue Secretary.—Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar-at-Law.

Military Secretary and Home Member.—Lt.-Col. R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Cutch.—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayats. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the

State now pays Rs 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Porbandar—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) has also a reputation of its own and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs. Tata & Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganapati Brand Portland cement which has stood keen competition. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadiar Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill, Distemper and Paints manufacture and Glass Works. The State maintains a Military Force.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahab Shri Sir Natwarsingh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901, His Highness ascended the gadi on the 26th January 1920 and married Kunvari Shri Rupalita Sahab, M.B.E., of Limbdi.

Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Jalal-ud-Inkhanji Hussinlahkhanji Babi, Nawab Sahab of Radhanpur. The State maintains a Police force of 209. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Sami has a cotton press and 3 ginning factories. There is one ginning factory at Munjpur, one at Lolade and one at Sankeshwar, which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Vaisnavas and Jains, respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Paba at Subapure, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti, Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvara, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanatha place at Waghel, Tuleshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur, Rajaypura

Bhotava, Old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Ashan at Gotarka, Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husseinbakite Saheba Mohabat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Sahab Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhlar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money-lenders.

Idar—Idar is a First Class State with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt.-Col. Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Hake from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 5,858 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 57,630. The Ruler is Rathod Rajput. His ancestors were the Rulers of Idar but on being driven from that place established their rule in Polo. The present Chief is Rao Shri Hamnirsinghji Hindusinhji. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the gadi in 1916. The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta in the old Mahi Kantha Agency.

GUJARAT STATES AGENCY AND BARODA RESIDENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly

formed Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the A.G.G. for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda. The Political

Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nask Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda:—

- (1) Balasinor .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (2) Bansda .. (Old Surat Agency)
- (3) Baria .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (4) Baroda
- (5) Cambay .. (Old Kaira Agency)
- (6) Chhotā Udepur (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (7) Dharampur (Old Surat Agency)
- (8) Jawhar .. (Old Thana Agency)
- (9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (10) Rajpipla .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (11) Sachin .. (Old Surat Agency)
- (12) Sant .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of—

Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, and Resident at Baroda—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. R. Weir, C.I.E.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda—Major G. A. Falconer.

Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda—Mr. A. W. De Cruz.

Balasinor.—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs 24 lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Bala family. The State pays a tribute of Rs 3,766-9-8 to the British Government and Rs 3,077-11-1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler is Babu sirji Jamnathkhanji Manvar-khanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the gadi in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda.—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 48,807 and an annual revenue of about Rs 7½ lakhs. The Ruler of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar Race and descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysinhji. The present Ruler Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji was born on 16th February 1888, and succeeded to the gadi in September 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Baria.—This State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 159,429 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals District. The capital Deygad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piprod Station on the B. & C. I. Railway at a distance of 10 miles. The average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs. The Ruler, Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their

capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud title of Pavapatis. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay.—This State has an area of 350 square miles, a population of 87,761 and an annual revenue of about Rs 10½ lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najamud-Daulah Nommkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Mirza Hussain Yavar Khan Saheb. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the gadi on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhotā Udepur.—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs 14½ lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patni Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The name of the present Ruler is Maharawal Shri Natwarisinhji. He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the gadi on the 29th August 1923 on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Dharampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,051 and an annual revenue of about Rs 12 lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Itamchandraj of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the gadi on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar.—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 310 square miles, a population of 57,288 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. Up to the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli Chief. The first Koli Chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli Chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State. The present Chief, Raja Patangsha alias Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, is a minor and the State is at present under minority administration. The Raja is entitled to become a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada.—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,162 and an annual revenue of about Rs 5½ lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad

The following are the particulars of the remaining States grouped in this Agency :—

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population.	Revenue	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot ..	Meherban Shrimant Vijay-sinhrao Fatesinhrao Raje Bhonsle Raje Saheb of.	498	92,605	6,36,000	14,592
Aundh ..	Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrivastava <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi.	501	76,507	4,44,000	No tribute
Jamkhandi .	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan.	524	1,14,282	8,27,000	20,841
Jath . ..	Sub-Lt Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Raomrao <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Dafe	980 8	91,102	3,42,000	11,247
Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintaman Rao Bhalchandra Rao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan.	182 5	44,254	2,57,000	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Shrimant Ganpat Rao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapusaheb Patwardhan (2) Shrimant Ganpat Rao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Tatyasaheb Patwardhan.	116 02	39,583	2,50,000	No tribute
Miraj (Senior)	Shrimant Shri Gangadhar Rao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E.	342	93,957	5,27,000	12,568
Miraj (Junior).	Shrimant Madhavrao Harihar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan.	196½	40,686	3,23,000	6,413
Phaltan .	Captain Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar.	397	58,761	4,49,000	9,600
Ramdurg ..	Shrimant Ramrao Venkatarao <i>alias</i> Raosaheb Bhawe.	169	35,401	2,49,000	No tribute.
Savanur ..	Major Nawab Abdul Majidkhan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur.	70	20,320	2,35,000	Do.
Wadi Estate.	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadhar Rao <i>alias</i> Dajusaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	1,704	8,000	Do.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar.—This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan known as the Duars and formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal. It has an area of 1,318 square miles and a population of 5,90,866. On the demise of the late ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I. in December

1922 in England, his eldest son His Highness Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur (*born* on December 15, 1915) succeeded to the *qadi* at the age of 7 His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya origin His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur has three sisters Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Gayatri Devi and Menaka Devi and one brother Maharaj-

kumar Indrajitendra Narayan Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba is Regent of the State and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council of Regency composed of Her Highness the Regent, *President*, Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E., *Vice-President*, with (vacant) Revenue Officer, S.J. Umanath Dutt, B.L., Civil and Sessions Judge, and S.J. Dineshananda Chakraverty, Civil Surgeon, as members.

The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar Railway, linked to the Eastern Bengal Railway System.

Tripura—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungles. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is about 20 lakhs and from the Zemindaries in British India is about 13 lakhs. The State enjoys a Salute of 13 guns. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, who is a Kshatriya by caste and comes of the Lunar race. He was born on 10th August 1908 and he is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. He succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. The Military prestige of Tripura dates back to the fifteenth century and a mythical account of the State takes the history to an even earlier date. Both as regards its constitution and its relations with the British Government, the State differs alike from the large Native

States of India, and from those which are classed as tributary. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja also holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. This estate covers an area of 600 square miles, and is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj. Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the *gadi* producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the inhabitants to serious disorders and attacks from the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties. The principles which govern succession to the State have recently, however, been embodied in a *sanad* which was drawn up in 1904. The chief products of the State are rice, cotton, til, jute, tea and forest produce of various kinds, the traffic being carried chiefly by water. The Maharaja received full administrative powers on 19th August 1927. His Highness married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Sahab Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E. of Balarampur (Oudh) on the 16th January 1929 but on her death in November, 1930, married the eldest daughter of H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendia Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna. The State courts are authorised to inflict capital punishment. The capital is Agartala.

Political Agent—Magistrate and Collector of Tippera (*Ex-officio*.)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

With effect from the 1st April 1933 the States of Bihar and Orissa and the States of the Central Provinces were transferred from the political control of the Governor in Council of Bihar and Orissa and the Governor in Council of the Central Provinces respectively, except the Makrai State which has been included in the Bhopal Political Agency in Central India, and placed in the political charge of an Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States. The States of Bamra, Bastar, Band, Dhenkanal, Ganjpur, Jashpur, Kalahandi (Karond), Kanker, Keonjhar, Koran, Mayurbhanj, Nandgaon, Nayagarh, Patna, Bugarh, Suranagar, Setakela, Sonpur and Surguja are in the direct Political charge of the Agent to the Governor General at Ranchi while the States of Athgarh, Ahmullik, Baramba, Bonai, Chingbhakar, Chikhaladan, Daspatha, Hindol, Kawardha, Khandpala, Kharasawan, Narsinghpur, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Raikhol, Ranpur, Sakti, Talcher, Tigra and Udaypur are in the political charge of the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States, and Political Agent at Sambalpur.

The total area is 59,680 square miles and the total population 1,38,67,259. The annual income is Rs. 71,19,705. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 3,35,549 to Government.

Mayurbhanj is the only full-powered State in the Eastern States Agency, and its Ruler the only permanent member of the Chamber of Princes from the Agency. Archaeological finds

and copper-plate grants that have come to light within the State area as also outside, have established that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom included almost all the States of Orissa together with the northern portion of the Ganjam District covering about 16,000 square miles. Though the origin of the kingdom is lost in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhanja Kings ruled over their extensive territory from Khijinga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear eloquent testimony to the eminence and culture of the then Rulers which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order styled Mayurbhanj School of Art by Rene Grousset and art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and it had under it "twelve Zemindaries containing fifty-two Killahs." In the days of Marhatta supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj maintained their independence. They were often, though not at war with the Marhathas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and these friendly relations were utilised by the Marquis of Wellesley during the Orissa campaign in 1803. A treaty was concluded between the East India

Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1829. When the Indian Mutiny broke out, Mayurbhanj was found loyally espousing the British cause. During the last great War, the State made large contributions in men and money.

Keonjhar is an off-shoot of Mayurbhanj, being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State several centuries ago.

Kharsawan and Seraikela—The inhabitants are mostly hill-men of Kolarian or Dravidian origin. The Chief of Kharsawan belongs to a junior branch of the Porahat Raja's family. The State first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chief is bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but he has never had to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State. The adjoining State of Seraikela is held by the elder branch of the Porahat Raja's family.

The States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baud, Bonal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Ganpur, Hindol, Kalakhandi, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Navagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Patna, Rairakho, Ranpur, Sonpur, Talcher, and Tigiria have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms and dynasties. The Chiefs of Baud and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock as Mayurbhanj, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria. Navagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. On the other hand, the Chiefs of a few States such as Athgarh, Baramba, and Dhenkanal owe their origin to favourites or distinguished servants of the Ruling sovereigns of Orissa. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient, the list of its Chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Khono origin and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respect neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Mahrattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but

they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. They were taken over from the Mahrattas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa; but, as they had always been tributary States rather than regular districts of the native Governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system. This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British Courts, if that should ever be found advisable. In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterward accepted by the Secretary of State.

The staple crop in these States is rice. The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character.

The States of Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhukhadan, Jaspur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakli, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udaipur are scattered round the Chhattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated in the south-east corner of the Central Provinces. In area (13,602 square miles) it is the twelfth largest State in India and is very scattered and backward. A point of interest is that Bastar is the only State in India of which the late Chief was a Hindu lady. She was the last descendant of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when the brother of the last Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. The Maharani of Bastar died in London in February 1936 and has been succeeded by her minor son, Maharaja Pravir Chandra Bhanu Deo as the Ruler of Bastar. From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mahomedan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century, and at various times for delay in payment deprived it of the Sihawa tract in the Raipur district, and allowed the Raja of Jeypore in the adjacent Vizagapatnam Agency of Madras to retain possession of the Kotapad tract, originally pledged to Jeypore by the Bastar Raja for assistance during family dissensions. The dispute between Bastar and Jeypore over this land led to constant border disturbances, and was not finally settled till 1863, when the Government of India, while recognising Bastar's claim, finally made the tract over to Jeypore on the ground of long possession, on condition of payment by Jeypore of Rs. 3,00

tribute, two-thirds of which was remitted from the tribute payable by Bastar. The present tribute paid by Bastar is Rs 18,000 a year.

On the formation of the Central Provinces Bastar was recognised as a Feudatory State. Since then the State has made steady, if slow, progress, hampered by the innate conservatism of its aboriginal population, which has from time to time rebelled. The last rebellion in 1910 was due to oppression by minor State official and dislike of the rigorous forest policy then under introduction. After the rebellion the Raja had his powers reduced and a series of Diwans were appointed by the Central Provinces Administration. The State has since his death continued to be under Government management.

Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest of which about 3,000 square miles are reserves. Cultivation is therefore sparse. Rice and mustard are the chief crops. There is a large export of grain, timber and minor forest produce, particularly myrobalans. Most of the sal forest is leased for sleeper manufacture. There are more than 600 miles of gravel motorable road in the State. The capital, Jagdalpur, on the Indrawati river is 184 miles, by motorable road, from Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Surguja.—Until 1905 this was included in the Chotanagpur States of Bengal. The most important feature is the Maipat, a magnificent tableland forming the southern barrier of the State. The early history of Surguja is obscure, but according to a local tradition in Palamau the present Ruling family is said to be descended

from an Arksel Raja of Palamau. In 1758 a Marhatta army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary for the Bhonsla Raja. At the end of the eighteenth century in consequence of the Chief having aided a rebellion in Palamau against the British an expedition entered Surguja and though order was temporarily restored, disputes again broke out between the Chief and his relations, necessitating British interference. Until 1818 the State continued to be the scene of constant lawlessness; but in that year it was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur, and order was soon established. The principal crops are rice and other cereals.

Agent to the Governor-General: Lt.-Col. A. S. Meek, C.M.G.

Secretary, Ranchi: Mr. G. H. Emerson, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, Ranchi: Mr. Doone.

Secretary, Eastern States Agency and Political Agent, Sambalpur: Lt.-Col. Murphy.

Forest.

Forest Adviser, Eastern States (Sambalpur): Mr. H. F. Mooney, I.F.S.

Education.

Educational Adviser, Eastern States (Sambalpur): Mr. M. C. Pradhan, M.A., B.L.

Boy Scouts.

Honorary Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Eastern States Agency (Raipur): Rai Sahib P. H. Katana, B.A.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,320 square miles and a population of 4,45,806 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pameliba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retreating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quilton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in

Dec. 1917, and K.C.S.I. in Jan. 1934. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi States.—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,600 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are included under the Government of Assam. Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwal, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Three States: Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government:—

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Popu-lation. (1931)	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees, approxi-mate.
Rampur	893	4,65,225	49
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,180	3,49,573	19
Benares	870	3,91,272	18

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareilly clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry, 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General:—

“That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation.”

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days. From the very start till peace was re-established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government, he fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district. These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an *Illaq* besides other marks of distinction.

The reign of His Late Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur stood out unique in many ways. Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He took keen interest in Education and did not only contribute

handsome donations but made annual grants to the various educational institutions. He was no whit behind his compatriot in his loyalty to the British Government. The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State—men, money and material—to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won the favourable remarks of high British Officers. Besides the expenditure involved in this His Highness also participated in the Scheme of the Hospitalship “Loyalty” and contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and upkeep of it. His other contributions to the various funds amounted to over half a lakh of rupees and he also subscribed Rs. 7,00,000 to the War Loans. At the time of the Afghan War, 1919, the I. S. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

The present Ruler Captain His Highness Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income over fifty lakhs of rupees.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A. D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Raja is Major H. H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is 59th direct male-lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Raja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 830. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 5,000 feet above the sea-level.

Agent to the Governor-General: The Governor of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State

of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Sa'idul Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted

what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the *pergasas* of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is Captain H. H. Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1874 and succeeded to the State in 1931 and the heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Bibhuti Narain Singh born on November 5, 1927, adopted by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur shis son and successor on the 24th June, 1934.

PUNJAB STATES.

There are 14 States of the Punjab which since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble

the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore.

The following are details.—

Name.	Permanent salute in guns.	Area (Sq. miles.)	Population (1931)	Approximate revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Patiala	17	5,942	1,625,520	145.0
Bahawalpur	17	16,434	984,612	45.5
Khairpur	15	6,050	227,143	15.0
Jind	13	1,299	324,676	24.0
Nabha*	13	947	287,574	25.5
Kapurthala	13	599	316,757	36.0
Mandi	11	1,139	207,465	12.2
Sirmur, (Nahan)†	11	1,016	148,568	5.9
Bilaspur (Kahlur)*	11	453	100,994	3.0
Mallerkotla	11	165	83,072	8.5
Faridkot	11	638	164,364	17.3
Chamba	11	3,127	146,870	8.8
Suket	11	392	59,408	2.7
Loharu	9	226	23,338	1.1

* Under administration.

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns.

‡ Under the Political control of the A. G. G. Punjab States in April 1933.

Bahawalpur.—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer; by the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 16,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab; has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently; and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State

was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Major Dr. His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nusrat-ji Jang-Safuddaula Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Muinuddaula Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V., LL.D., G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Rai Rais-ul-Wozra, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Nabi Buksh Mahomed Husain, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., K.C.A.O., B.O.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E., a Minister for Law and Justice, Rafi-us-Shan, Itikhar-ul-Mulk, Lt.-Col. Maqbool Hasan Kureshi, M.A., LL.B., C.A.O., C.H.O., a Home Minister, Amin-ul-Mulk, Undat-ul-Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan, C.H.O., an Army Minister Major General Sahibzada Haji Mohammad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, M.B.E., C.H.O., C.A.O., and a Minister for Commerce, Mehta Udho Das, B.A., L.B.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 90 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.—The Hon. Lt.-Col. H. Wilbeforce, Bell, C.I.E., K.O.I.E., C.B.E., L.C.S.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, the modern Barmara, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1890, and succeeded in 1919. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The

mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North-Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

Faridkot.—The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs having a common ancestor in Bar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present Ruler Farzand-i-Saadat-Nishan Hazrat-i-Ka is a r-i-Hind, Lt. His Highness Raja Hariodar Singh Barabans Bahadur was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the Gaddi in 1918, and was invested with full Ruling Powers in October 1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Muntindar Singh Bahadur, Military Secretary, and an efficient Cabinet of three other Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., Chief Secretary. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,69,364 souls and has an annual income of 18 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit to and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of the State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry). Faridkot, the Capital town, lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North Western Railway.

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 25 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Ragbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., etc.

Kapurthala.—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalla. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. H. Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I-Rajagan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja-I-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattays Sikhs. The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultampur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road

runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Malerkotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd" descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at *Malera*, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon'y. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 18 lakhs.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23' North Lat.; and 76°-22' East Long.; and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of

considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Capt. His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers in February 1925. His Highness married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

Nabha.—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the *Nizamat* of Phul and Amloh; the second portion forms the *Nizamat* of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana; this *Nizamat* of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme consisting of 482. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the *Nizamat* of Bawat. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway station within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton carpets, lace and *gota*, etc. There are some ginning factories and a cotton steam press in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. As a result, the Maharaja Rupudaman Singh, who was born in 1888 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title

of Maharaja, His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State, and his eldest son, Partab Singh, was recognized as Maharaja in his stead.

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area of 5,932 square miles. Population 16,25,520. Gross income Rs. one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as separate State begins in 1762. The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-I-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharaja Dhuraj Raj Rajeshwar, Sri Maharaja-i-Rajjan Sir Bhupindra Singh Minder Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, C.O.S.I., G.C.F.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., LL.D., was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhuraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting *Nazar* to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Tirah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in

money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments.—(a) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, (d) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, (e) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania and (f) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926, he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30. In 1930, His Highness led the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference. He was again elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1933.

Sirmur (Nahan).—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugar-cane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General

Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10' and 27°-46' North Latitude and 68°-20' and 70°-14' East Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30°. The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 3°-59°. The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2,27,183 souls. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. By religion they are mainly Suni Muslims, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. Hindus form the minority community. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs 18,12,918. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief product of the State is grain, which is cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Cotton, oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met") carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chanhi"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shraoet. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognized by the British Government. The Ruler is a first class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

The last Ruler, His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, died on 25th December, 1935. His only son Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur is the Walaahd.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. —
The Hon. Lt.-Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British India though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of the Province and the Karen States which are not part of British India and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawngsup and Singkaling Hkamti in

the Upper Chindwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagalay Division, the eight petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Lung in the Myitkyna District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and thirty States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

Hsawnghsup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singkalong Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 636,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,230), form with the unadministered Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallel of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mekong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai-Chinese family; the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon-Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic branch of the Austro family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grierson now proposes to separate from the Tai-Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto-Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sesamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern State-Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track 44.49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namyo.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwencyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 225,894.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawnghe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Mong Mit Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number.

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the said act of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The Chiefs are bound by their oaths to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Provincial Government surrenders to the Federation all provincial revenue previously

derived from the States to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Provincial Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.S., in March 1923.

Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 58,761.

It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Lolkaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N. and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas; the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers, and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,258 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "Where three Empires Meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz. the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 36,45,000 souls.

History—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early

Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandir, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jahangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singh, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobroon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Shri Pratap Singh, who died on 23rd December 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Henry Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the gadi of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 8,600 troops. Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue including Jagirs, is about 2,70,00,000; the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and Sericulture. There is a reserve and no debt.

Production and Industry.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Kainah and Kamraj Illaqa. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier maché and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. The Kashmir Court was styled "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous are displayed. His Highness' Government are maintaining a Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir.

Communications.—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawai and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir. The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India. An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar, and it is hoped that an arial service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon. Good progress has been made with irrigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Aknur which was completed in 1935 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

Education.—According to the last census of the State, there were 1,23,800 persons able to read and write of whom 9,000 only were females. In other words, four per cent of all persons aged 5 or more could read and write. Among males 60 in every 1,000 persons could read and write. The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges is 1,336. The number of scholars in 1933-34 was 85,646. Nearly 28 per cent boys and 6 per cent girls of the school-going age were at school. In Municipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory since 1929.

Reforms.—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As sign of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. Over 30 newspapers are in existence in the State, and the Assembly which has a non-official majority has already held three sessions, during a year and a half of its existence.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in Imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H.R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public. The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available.

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India:—

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India.

	£		1
Tribute from Jaipur	26,667	<i>Assam.</i>	
" " Kotah	15,648	Tribute from Manipur	337
" " Udaipur	13,333	" " Rambrai	7
" " Jodhpur	6,533	<i>Bengal.</i>	
" " Bundi	8,000	Tribute from Cooch Behar ..	4,514
" " Other States	15,170	<i>United Provinces.</i>	
Contribution of Jodhpur toward cost of Brijpura Irregular Force	7,667	Tribute from Benares	14,860
" of Kotah towards cost of Deolhi Irregular Force ..	13,333	<i>Punjab.</i>	
" of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	10,753	Tribute from Mandi	6,667
" of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingents ..	9,142	" " other States	3,086
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps	2,280	<i>Madras.</i>	
<i>Central Provinces and Berar.</i>		Tribute from Travancore	53,333
Tribute from various States ..	15,696	Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore ..	232,333
<i>Burma.</i>		" " " " Cochin	13,333
Tributes from Shan States	28,524	" " " " Travancore	888
" " other States	1,367	<i>Bombay.</i>	
		Tribute from Kathiawar	31,126
		" " various petty States ..	2,825
		Contribution from Baroda States ..	25,000
		" " Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country ..	5,765
		Tribute from Cutch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no *Nazarana* payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Fragana-Nagar-

Avelly on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little Island of Diu, with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanguelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory.

The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the popula-

tion showed an increase of 9 per cent. since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkani districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of cocoanut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardes where the demand for labour is always keen. State forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of coconuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been ear-marked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8-8 *per capita*. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent, according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent, on their basic price.

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranies of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranies joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranies again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Portugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high

and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Brito who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmonas dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Azevedo, President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance.

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (*Carta Organica*) in force since 1st July 1918. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General.

Subordinate to the Governor-General the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Land owners and Farmers of the District; and one

member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and

Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Blocholim, Quep'm e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugão is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuary River in Lat. 15° 25' N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugão is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugão is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render

such assistance.

Mormugão Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugão, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugão Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Damán lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Damán proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli, separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Damán proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Damán was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the

territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Damán carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are and-tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fixed at an early period with a desire to obtain possession

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 26th Feb. 1931 of 286,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first *Campagne d'Orient*, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration in chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is of present held by

Monsieur Solomiac (Léoz). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupan, Modeliarpet, Oulgarct, Villenour, Tiroubouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedoucadon, Tirunalar, Grande Aldée, Cotechery, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahé and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Étrangères, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karika is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. Lemoigne. The Deputy is Mons. Pierre Dupuy. There were in 1932 59 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 9,263 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1934) Rs. 3,284,873. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all 1,691 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,450 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds,

At the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1934 the imports amounted to frs. 104,282,000 and the exports to frs. 119,331,000. At these two ports in 1934 11,290 vessels entered and cleared; tonnage 144,130 T. Pondicherry is

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1934.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb. 1931 was 183,555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under François Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent. At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the *Ville blanche* and the *Ville noire*. The *Ville blanche* has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green ventenats. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Duplex, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Duplex, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 63 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,056, in 1891, 76,520; in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023 in 1924, 56,922; in 1931, 57,914; but the density is still very high, being 1,063 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Alcee, Nedungadu, Cokeré, Néray and Tirunavar—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1890 Karikal was connected with Perallem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two-fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the fiercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That has, for three quarters of a century, been the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which have constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther North. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalis, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublesome vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders

have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier; and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser grey beards. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was

constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (*q.v.* Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jalalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahman Khan could hold in the leash of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult; he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed, his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove

to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 26, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this issue, which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr. Arthur Moore, its special correspondent, contributed to *The Times*. He pointed out that the militia was meant to be a military police force. The lapse of time, and forgetfulness of its real purpose, had converted the militia into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised. This is a role which it was never intended they should serve; exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear, they crumpled under it. If on the outbreak of trouble troops had promptly hurried to their support all might have been well. Left to look after themselves, with no sign of support, they found themselves too weak to hold their positions and militarily their only course was to retire from the midst of their own kinsmen as the seal of revolt surged towards them. They would not take it.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to the time of its collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages

in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which laced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, it one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Peshawar, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Burjat monk, Dorjjeff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude

of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness has returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands are the greatest obstacles in their path.

German Influence.—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourghulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bublun Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus

ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rail on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war, Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway—The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India, and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haider Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haider Pasha, was again a chimera.

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Teutons were resolved should be Germany—complete master of Asia

Minor and The Middle East, and the route-selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg-America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg, that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived, as it must be.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrain, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which con-

cluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *debacle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to the League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayet to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterwards assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier.—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling

station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstinence. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift

communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearwards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now the tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia, the keystone of the Curzon system, had for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a boit hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziris are absolutely intractable, that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Lachha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the terminal of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Ramzak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its elaboration continues. In South Waziristan, Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits

which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization is rapidly progressing in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given on 272 and following pages. One of its latest fruits is a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah, a beginning with construction has been made.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

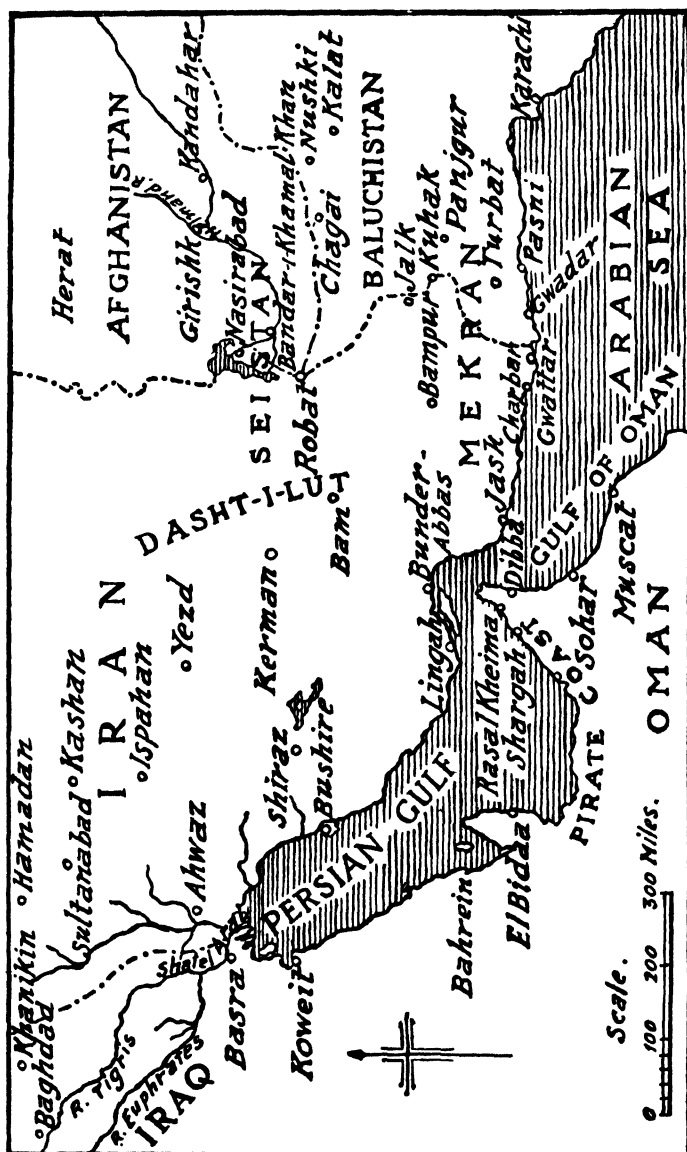
I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the super-session of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined

after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrain by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Kowelt, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidized ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comforted themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wunkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in



words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf, to Bahrein, on the Western Arabian coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation

to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection. The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debal. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debal. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabeeb, Shargah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma.

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be handed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein lies the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein.

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It

is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Isfahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful.

Basra.

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which we have set up in Mesopotamia under King Faisal. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordan. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Faisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Faisal was to be a mere puppet,

hence expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Faisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

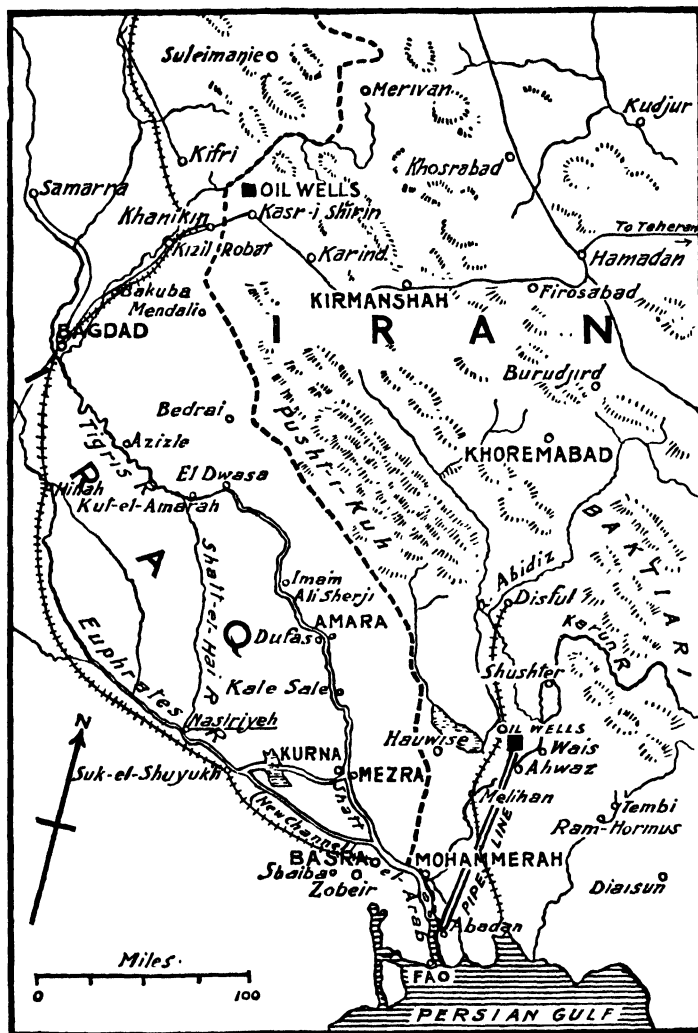
The announcement is as follows:—

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Faisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder."

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period."



It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Faisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the "report of a distin-

guished Estonian General, General Laidoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1928 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraqis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made

Railway Position in the Middle East.



subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of King Faisal's State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government. If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignifi-

cance. Further south lies Langah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debel on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yazd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Honjam, a small island close to Kishm, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrein was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chahbar. An interesting development, in the Gulf in the past two or three years has been the institution of a Persian Navy.

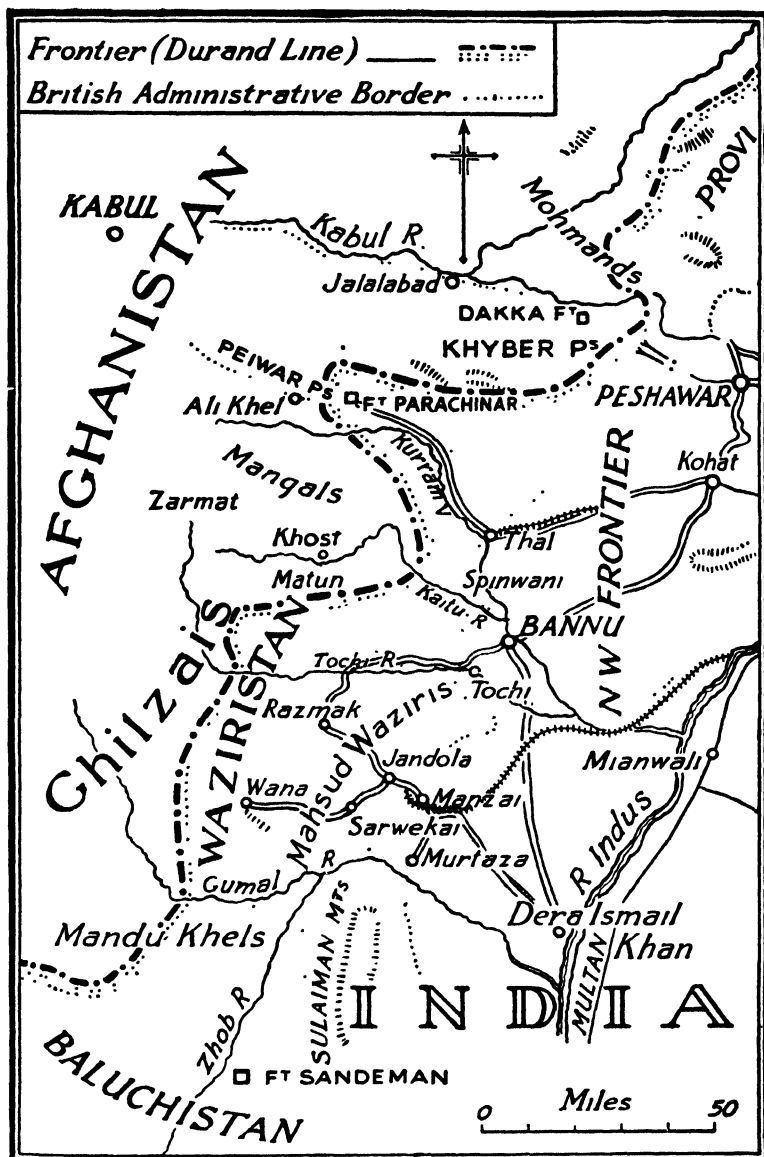
II.—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan. It commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in

the early years of the century. Having Russia fled Khorassan, her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezzand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap, 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to



Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazem, paid a visit to New Delhi in

November 1935, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative in the development of railways in Seistan and in securing British-Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place.

III.—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were:—

- To respect Persian integrity;
- To supply experts for Persian administration;
- To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order;
- To provide a loan for these purposes;
- To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq.* It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops

in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Iran were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own lookout, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millsbaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mollahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millsbaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country, and have been replaced by other foreign advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co's concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the

world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some

progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugeson is British Minister at Teheran.

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is — or was until comparatively recently — the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced amongst them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem.

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a

legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, offered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargal, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted frac-

tious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

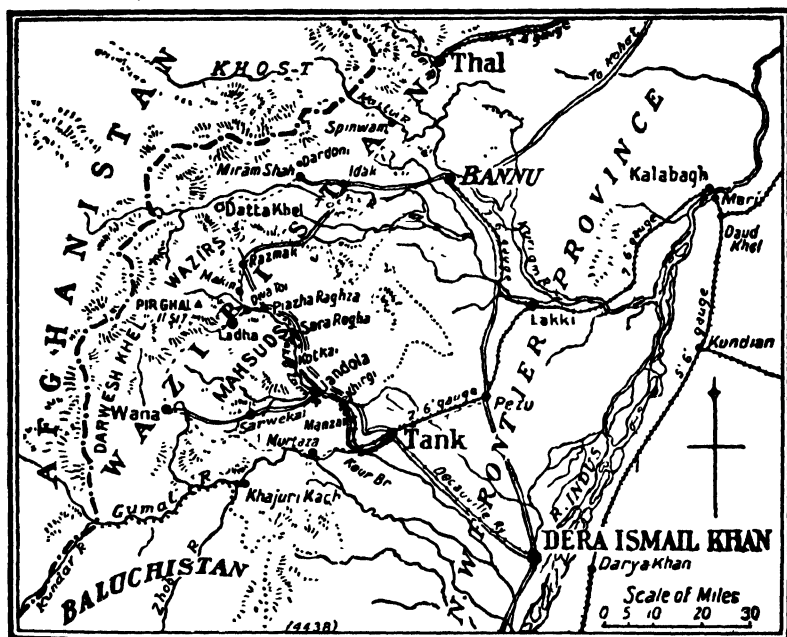
A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jihad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The tribal levies collapsed with almost universal swiftness. The Southern Waziristan Militia broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. But the Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans craved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position

in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the ideal policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.



VAZIRISTAN.

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan, and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Kha-

sadar is an extremely irregular. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan. What follows is drawn from an admirable article contributed some years ago to "The Journal of the United Service Institution of India," written by Lt.-Col. G. M. Routh, D.S.O.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladhra some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Peshu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Peshu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were

the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mullia Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Programme.—Lt.-Col. Routh then outlined a possible policy for Waziristan. We give it textually, because we believe that when it was written it reflected how military opinion in India was developing:—

"To the unprejudiced mind it appears more practical to grasp the nettle firmly and dominate the inhabited tracts. Why should not the road now being made to Ladha be continued 36 miles north to the Tochi road at Datta Khel and 29 miles south to Wana? Why should we not occupy the healthier portions of Waziristan rather than the foothills or Cis-Indus zones? The Razmak district round Makin 6,000 feet up is both healthy and fertile. The same applies to the Shawal valley lying behind Pir Gul, the national peak near Ladha rising to a height of 11,556 feet above the sea. The Wana plain, 5,000 feet up, 30 miles by 15, could with railways support an army corps; there is no doubt that a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from Tank to Draband and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangi from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling. Beyond Khajuri Kach *via* Tanal and Rogha Kot to Wana, some 23 miles, offers no difficulty. The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications. The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak *via* Spinwam. From here till further extension proved desirable, a motor road through Razmak, Makin and Dwatoi to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on. Eventually such communications, road, rail, or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta *via* Hindu Bagh, a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied. The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier."

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between

the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India "... It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan; it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism..... A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more..... We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khasadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated has proceeded with results according with the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who have, in the main, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops on every opportunity, has faded away, and the people have shown an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization have caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads has encouraged, and is buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was provided a year or two ago by the Wana Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Waziristan corresponding with that already established in northern Waziristan. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekal. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzal, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it happily remains.

The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a policy is a live thing. In other words, it is not a programme which can reach fulfilment or completion. It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression. In this respect the new policy, though it has only demonstrably been applied in Waziristan, must be regarded as that which governs the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between

Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tenal, on the Sai-wekal-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand-still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed, in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930.—This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on; it was, for instance,

alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Waziris simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Waziris, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Waziris heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Takli-Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis have later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective, that the political and military ground organisation with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afridis upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the policy is not extended over their highlands.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933.—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied

by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshwar-Shah-kadir road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal

territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The net result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the Main which extends to the national road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at All Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinksky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-

Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Lol Shikhar Railway, which starting from Peshawar was de-

signed to penetrate the Mullagori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter; he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Pendjeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian

agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconception. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jihad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side, his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritance. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to

the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghuiaim Hyder Khan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the

British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out; friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of

1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico*. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termez. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Governments. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature.

It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour.—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanullah, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanullah returned to his realm as full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pash had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed: it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil; the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrears.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Güzal and Mangal clansmen of Khoest. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his

hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *budmash*, Bacha-i-Saqqa, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar *via* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqa declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqa was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shiwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion

in Kohidaman. Bacha-i-Saqqa's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullah's along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah—This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize-giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Mohammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young king has by his sagacity and good Government gradually strengthened his position on the throne.

British Representative—Lt.-Col Fraser Tytler, C.I.E.

VII. - TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After

Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans

were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjoff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjoff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khoimba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjoff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjoff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It

was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence a

Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, Irlksum, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908,* was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisurely stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1908. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913. In the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration; and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Govern-

ment subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China; and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and throw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., J.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese have lately to increase their hold on Tibet but without persuading the Tibetans to accept closer association.

Political Officer in Sikkim Mr B. G. Gould, I.C.S.

British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Yatung.—Capt. R. K. M. Battye.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal,

Sikkim and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal,

where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifty hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (q.v.); it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities, and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsheer, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of **Bhutan** and **Sikkim**, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhechhakhorl to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Dailas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given trouble. The murder of Mr Williamson and Dr. Gregerson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition

to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs. 21,80,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares, a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Myitkina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part of this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side. Negotiations between Britain and China on this subject were long in progress, particularly with a view to the frontier between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan, where the absence of a defined boundary makes the maintenance of the peace difficult. A Delimitation Commission, consisting of British and Chinese Commissioners with a Neutral President proceeded to the frontier region in November 1935, to spend the winter settling the line between the two countries. The Neutral President is the distinguished Swiss engineer officer, Colonel F. Iselin. It became obvious in April, 1936, that the Commission would be unable to complete its work before the end of the current dry season and the Chairman therefore decided that it should disperse and reassemble in November, 1936, to complete its task.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,300,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Railway to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karenni the frontier runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley. In this remote place in the north-east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but in response to the initiative and pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1926.

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29 002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a

dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

The present Minister at the head of affairs of Nepal is Maharaja Bhim, Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Yit Tang-Paoing-Shun Chan, Luh Chuan-Shang-Chuang (Chinese), Honorary Lieutenant-General British Army and Hon. Colonel, 4th Gurkhas, who succeeded the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief in November 1929. Soon after this accession to power, with the consummate skill and political acumen of a born diplomat he averted a threatened breach of relations with Tibet. A man of proved ability as the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal he has inaugurated several urgent and important works of public utility. Already he has abolished certain uneconomical imposts such as those on salt, cotton, etc., has tentatively suspended capital punishment in the kingdom with a view to its final abolition, constructed a second water-works, improved mintage and expanded general education. The reclamation on a large scale of forest areas both in the hills and the Tarai is now going on, to provide a health and home for Gurkhas retiring from British Service and part of the overflow population now migrating outside the country. In all his public utterances he has expressed an earnest desire to uphold and augment the traditional friendship with the British Government.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the lowlands. Mineral wealth is supposed to be great, but, like other sources of revenue, has not been developed. Communications in the State are primitive, but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and permanent road for vehicular traffic from Amlekhgunj to Bhiphedi—the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capital proper covering a distance of 14 miles. A light railway from Amlekhgunj covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B. & N. W. Ry. at Raxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic since March 1927. It has also put up a telephone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunge near Raxaul. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The State is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Envoy—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samarra.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-I-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates. When the

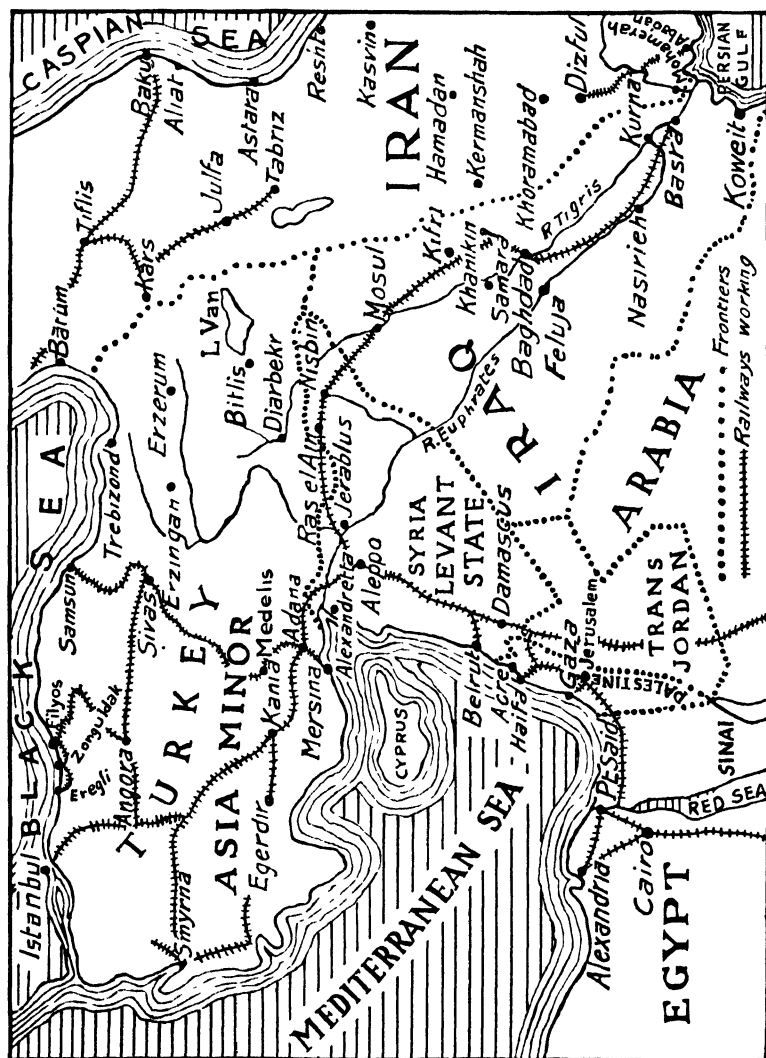
Turkish Nationalists gained control of Anatolia any question of the completion of the through Baghdad line became indefinitely delayed.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it is now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1935, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisted British help in the development of rail communications in Eastern Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Baluchistan-Scistan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Scistan border into Persia during the Great War. Its terminus was then Duzdab (or Zahidan), in Persia. It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokhundi, in Baluchistan. The informal discussions did not crystallize into an agreement of formal undertaking on either side.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia, where the valuable West Persian oilwells also lie. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and as a large trade there.



The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French. Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabadi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sohraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chillianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujrat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops. In the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge

in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangai Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places looked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Armevya Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist

and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles or war.

The Commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the military administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The appointment is at present held by Lieutenant-General Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was formerly

Commander of the Peshawar District from October 1930 to May 1933. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Commander-in-Chief.—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army, who succeeded Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chelmsford. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of the Army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance.

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1916. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary (who is also Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board), an Under Secretary, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, a Director of Regulations and Forms, and two Assistant Secretaries (one of whom is also Joint Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board).

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. The Under Secretary, Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 13 districts: 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana; the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces; the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Karachi covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was trans-

ferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

- (1) Covering Troops,
- (2) The Field Army,
- (3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

- (a) The General Staff Branch;
- (b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;
- (c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch;
- (d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

General Staff Branch.

C. G. S.—Lt. Genl. Sir William Bartholomew, KCB, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. C. G. S.—Maj-Genl. E. de Burgh, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.

M. G. S.—Col (local Maj-Genl.) G. F. H. Brooke, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.

M. G. R.—Maj-Genl. J. M. R. Harrison, C.B., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

S. O. in-C.—Brigr. C. J. S. LeCornu, O.B.E., M.C., Brit. Ser.

This Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India, the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India; the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

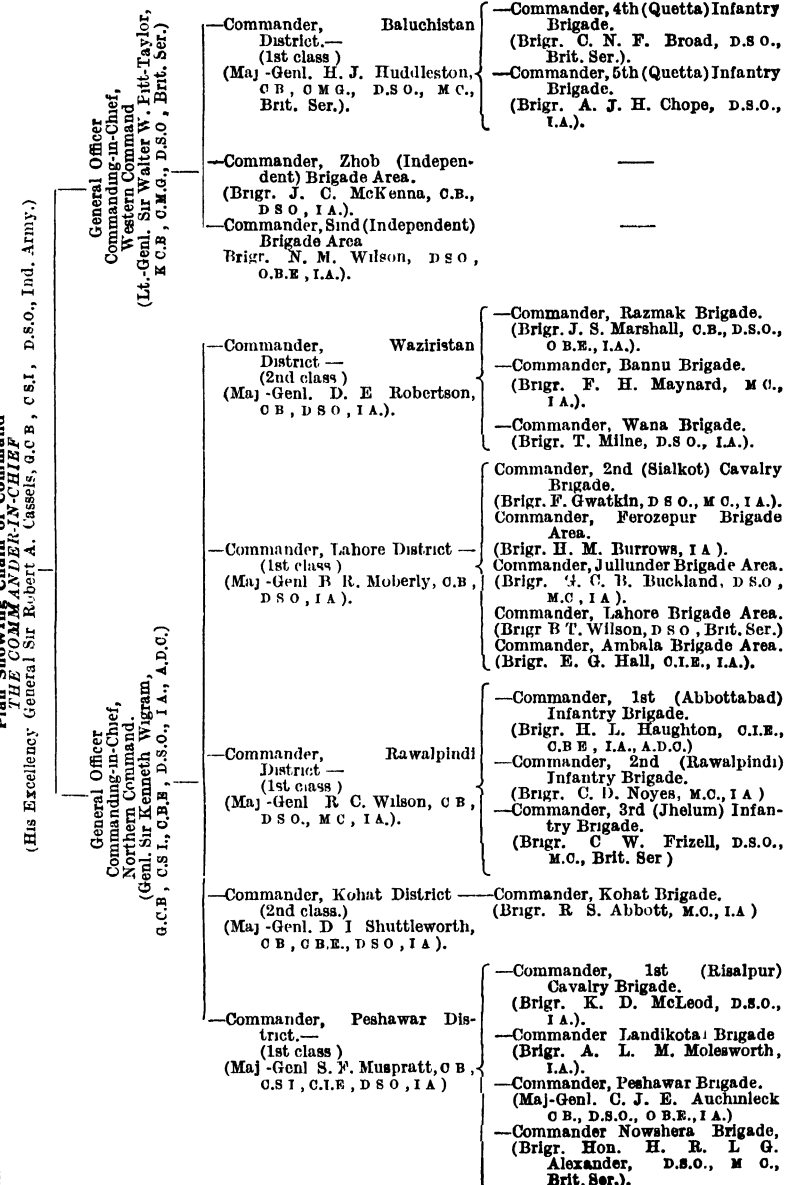
A. G.—Genl. Sir Walter S. Leslie, KCB, KBE, C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A., A.D.C.

D. A. G.—Maj-Genl. H. F. Salt, C.B., O.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. M. S.—Maj-Genl. E. A. Walker, C.B., I.M.S., K.H.S.

This Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General's Branch.

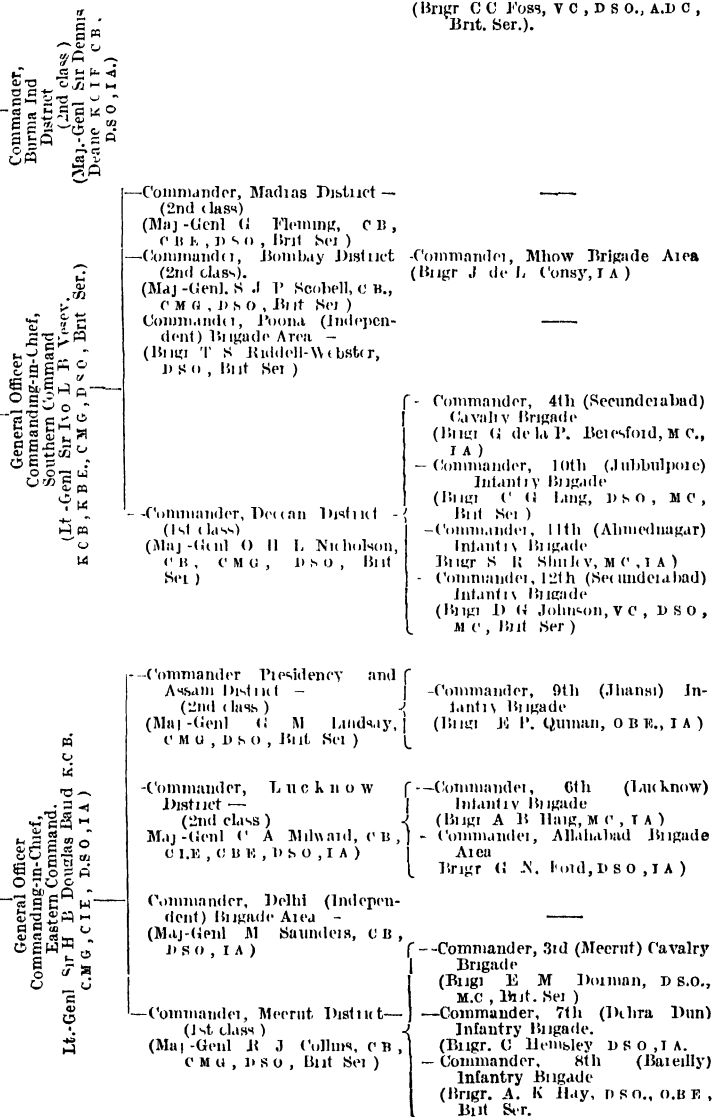
Plan Showing Chain of Command



Plan Showing Chain of Command.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF — could

(Has Excellency General Sir Robert A. (asent) G C B., C S I., D S O., Ind. Army.)



Quarter-Master General's Branch.

Q. M. G.—Genl Sir W. Edmund Ironside, KCB, CMG, D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. Q. M. G.—Maj-Genl C. B. D. Stretzell, O.B., I.A.

D. S. & T.—Maj-Genl E. M. Steward, C.B., O.B., I.A.

This Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services—Transportation, Movements, Quartermaster, Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

Master General of the Ordnance Branch

M. G. O.—Lt-Genl Sir Henry E. ap Ithys Pryce, KCB, CMG, D.S.O., I.A.

D. M. G. O.—Maj-Genl R. K. Hezlet, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

This Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories and is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessities and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master-General is also responsible for the design, construction, and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, smallarms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are—

(1) MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Mdy Secy.—Maj-Genl W. J. O. Twiss, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., I.A.

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S BRANCH.

E.-in-C.—Maj-Genl G. H. Addison, C.B., CMG, D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, viz., the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, and the Adviser and Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The duties of the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India and the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandants of Army School of Education, India, Belgaum and Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, respectively.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry.—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

British Infantry.—The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 865 other ranks.

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. In 1929, a change of organisation was introduced, and the battalion now comprises—*Headquarters Wing*—1 Support Company and 3 Rifle Companies. Each Rifle Company has 4 Lewis guns. The Support Company is organised into—*Headquarters* and 3 Platoons (all on pack) each of 2 Sections of 2 Vickers guns each. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 42 Indian other ranks. The Support Company platoon, as it is called, is transferred *en bloc* to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows:

Royal Horse Artillery.—Comprises four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades.

—Four brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Four brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. A brigade on the higher establishment consists of 2 batteries of six 18 prs each and 2 batteries of six 4.5" Howitzers. A brigade on the lower establishment consists of 2 batteries of four 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of four 4.5" Howitzers.

Field (Mechanised) Brigades.—Two mechanised brigades each consisting of two batteries with armed four 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with four 4.5" howitzers.

Indian Mountain Brigades.—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, one unbrigaded mountain battery also one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral and one Survey Section. All batteries are armed, with four 3.7" howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Kohat, Fort Lockhart, Fort Milward, Fort Salop, Jhansi post, Arawali, Bannu, Wana Mir Ali, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Malakand, Landi Kotal, Shagal: Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades, R.A.

Medium Brigades.—There are two such brigades. Three batteries in each brigade, two of which are armed with six 6" howitzers, and one battery with four 60-pounder guns.

Heavy Brigade.—One battery at Bombay and one at Karachi.

Anti-Aircraft.—Headquarters One battery, located at Bombay. The battery is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt guns.

Indian Regiment of Artillery.—The first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade and is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery. The establishment of this brigade consists of brigade headquarters, 2 batteries each of 18-pr. guns and 2 batteries each of four 4.5" howitzers.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre at Muttra, for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of field medium and anti-air craft batteries and another centre at Ambala for Indian ranks of Light, Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel. There is also a R. A. Boys Depot at Bangalore.

Engineer Services.

The Engineer-in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for:

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.

(2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services.

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him.

The Organisation.—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, viz., the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows:

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore. King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkhee Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army Officers from the late Pioneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers, Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer-in-Charge, Workshops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies; they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, e.g., heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burma except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy; and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary, P. W. D., to the Govt. of N. W. F. Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E., and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A. Cs. S. R. E. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into sub-divisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by store-keepers.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut.-General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal Sir Edgar R. Ludlow-Hewitt, KCB, C.M.G., D.S.O., MC.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical, and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

Subordinate formations.—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are:—

- (i) GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2 Wing Stations of two squadrons each, on a station basis.
- (ii) Wing Command comprising 2 squadrons not on a station basis.
- (iii) Station Commands.
- (iv) The Aircraft Depot.
- (v) The Aircraft Park.
- (vi) Heavy Transport Flight.
- (vii) R.A.F. Hill Depot, Lower Topa.

Group Command.—The Group Command is known as No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters, and is located at Peshawar. The Group Commander is a Group Captain, corresponding in rank to a Colonel in the Army. His staff is organised on the same system as that of the Headquarters of the R.A.F. in India. The establishment of the Group consists of 7 officers and 21 airmen.

The subordinate units to No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters are as follows:—

- No. 1 Wing Station, R.A.F., Kohat.
- No. 2 Wing Station, R.A.F., Risalpur.

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Wing Command.—There is one Wing Command only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., located at Quetta. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

He is equipped with a staff organised on approximately the same system as the Headquarters of a Group. The Wing Establishment consists of 5 officers and 13 airmen.

Wing Station Commands.—There are 2 Wing station commands in India, one located at Peshawar and the other at Risalpur. Each station consists of two squadrons on a reduced squadron basis with one administrative head, i.e., Station Headquarters under the command of a Wing Commander. The strength of the Station Headquarters is 8 officers and 112 airmen, while that of the two squadrons totals 24 officers and 106 airmen. The Wing Station at Risalpur also administers the Parachute Section.

The Squadrons.—Of the 8 squadrons 7 are extended along the North West Frontier from Quetta to Risalpur, and one is stationed at Ambala.

The squadron is the primary air force unit, and it consists, normally, of a Headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, workshops and stores cannot economically be organised on anything less than a squadron basis. The squadrons headquarters comprises the officers and other ranks required for the command and administration of the squadron as a whole; it includes the workshops and repair units, the armouries and equipment stores of the squadrons.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadron is equipped; but speaking generally squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes i.e., four in each of three flights. This does not however apply to the twin engine bombing squadrons.

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Bristol Fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Bristol Fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment.—The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 123 airmen.

The Aircraft Depot.—The Aircraft Depot may be conveniently described as the wholesale store and provision department of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores are received from the United Kingdom, and in the first instance, held by this unit. It is the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are also erected here. The Depot is located at Drigh Road, Karachi.

The Aircraft Park.—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment, intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The Stocks held in the Park are, however, usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations, and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war, an Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation, though the Aircraft Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace, the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. In addition to the above functions, practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for R. A. F. vehicles and all other mechanical transport vehicles in the command are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Heavy Transport flight is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishments.—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R. A. F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, R. A. F. in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

- (a) Technical Section .. Aircraft Depot.
(Artificers) .. Aircraft Park.
(b) M. T. Drivers Section .. All Units.
(c) Followers Section .. All Units.

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows:—

Officers	..	265
Airmen	..	1,894
Indian Officers, other ranks and followers	..	992
Civilians	..	532

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability

upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, as far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 10 officers and 2-airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R. A. F. in India.

Indian Air Force.—This force came into existence on 8th October 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers will form the first unit of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises:

- 14 British officers.
19 Indian officers.
492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men.

Indian Infantry.—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows.

		Battalions
19 Infantry Regiments consisting of	..	98
3 Regiment of Sappers and Miners	..	7
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of	..	20
32		125

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers.	Indian other ranks
Infantry ..	12	20	703
Gurkhas ..	13	22	898

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows —

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780.

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed e.g., road-making etc., were now generally performed by labour. The whole organization has therefore been disbanded, and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve.—The conditions of the reserve, are as follows:—

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class 'C' reservists for Indian Cavalry

Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles. The new class 'C' reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes 'A' and 'B' reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but those will be gradually eliminated.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially. Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment in, the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows:—

Cavalry	..	..	2,940
Artillery	..	..	2,325
Engineers	..	..	2,350
Indian Signal Corps	..	..	625
Infantry	..	..	22,120
Gurkhas	..	..	2,000
Railway Nucleus Reserve	..	..	652
Supplementary Reserve	..	..	255
Total	..	..	33,267

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Lieut-Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below:—

	British Officers.	British other ranks.	Followers.	Motor cars.	Motor cycles.	Armoured cars.	Lorries.
Tank Corps School	5	41	15	1	2	9	9
Armoured Car Company	12	145	32	2	6	16	10

Medical Services.—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

- (a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;
- (b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are:—

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company	..	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops	..	4
Divisional Signals	..	4
District Signals	..	3
Experimental Wireless Section	..	1
Zhob Signal Section.		

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters. The District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps.—Six armoured car companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They were located as follows:—the Northern Group at Rawalpindi, this Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Southern and Western Commands.

These have been abolished and their duties are carried out by the Commander, R. Tank Corps, Northern Command, so far as that command is concerned and by the Commandant, R. T. C. School, Ahmednagar, in respect of the other three commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. T. C. personnel and the conduct of experiments.

Organisations.—3 Light Tank Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 25 Carden Lloyd Light Tanks, 4 for Company Headquarters and 7 per section.

5 Armoured Car Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 16 armoured cars; 1 for Company Headquarters and 5 per section. The armoured cars at present in India are of various types

formations are shown below:—

- (c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.

(d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

(e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

(f) The Army Dental Corps.

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service.

(h) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps.—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table.—

SUPPLY.

Officers with King's commissions	129
Indian officers	80
British other ranks	257
Civilians	615
Followers	1,574
Total	2,655

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions.	48
Indian officers	129
British other ranks	39
Civilians	97
Indian other ranks	9,859
Followers	1,475
Total	11,647

There are also 1,576 driver reservists.

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 13,258 and 3,946 respectively. There are also 401 ponies and 12 bullocks. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war "cadre," other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establishment.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions.	87
Indian officers	60
British other ranks	165
Indian other ranks	2,751
Civilians	189
Followers	1,388
Total	4,640

There are also 3,235 reservists.

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following:—

(a) Field units—

- 11 M. T. Companies, consisting of 11 headquarters, 37 sections (higher establishment), and 4 service sections (lower establishment).
- 5 M. T. Companies for motor ambulance convoys consisting of 5 headquarters, 1 section (higher establishment) and 11 sections (lower establishment).
- 2 M. T. Companies (Mobile Repair Units) consisting of 2 headquarters and 4 sections.

Headquarters, Chaklala.

(b) Maintenance units—

- 5 Heavy Repair shops.
- Central M. T. Stores Depot.
- Vehicle Reserve Depot.
- Experimental Section.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,068 vehicles with 109 motor cycles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps.

The Ordnance Services which are under the M.G.O. may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department—The following are among the most important duties for theremount service:—The provision of animals for the Army in India. The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobil-

zation of all units, services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and a Deputy Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 10 Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India.—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The organisation consists of 20 veterinary hospitals, Class I, 25 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 25 branch veterinary hospitals, 9 sick lines and 12 Indian Army Veterinary Corps Sections of personnel posted to veterinary hospitals during peace and forming a cadre for expansion on mobilisation to provide technical personnel for all veterinary units.

Military Farms Department.—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:—

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

British officers.	Indian officers.	B. O.	I. O.	Civilians.
61	49	164	877	4,847

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse); drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve; and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais),

7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian combatant personnel of British Infantry 6 years in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 9 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandsmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in army.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—These forces are "Civil" troops, i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following:—Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekan Levy Corps.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway bat-

talions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Field Companies B. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battalions, urban units and the university training corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units.

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number is now eighteen and, though the unit establish-

ment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Branch, the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year, every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training. Members of urban units have only a provincial liability. 4 such units were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, one of which has since been disbanded. Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days' preliminary training, and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely:

Class A.—Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

Class B.—These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A; but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the

Indian State Forces on the 1st July 1935, amounted to—

	Authorized strength.	Actual strength.
Artillery	1,616	1,610
Cavalry	9,358	8,782
Infantry	38,072	30,642
Camel Corps	466	460
Motor Machine Gun Sections	180	88
Sappers	1,301	1,049
Transport Corps	1,538	1,497
Grand total ..	52,531	44,128

Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army: those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources: from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection

of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cavalry; 16th Light Cavalry, 2nd Bn., Madras Pioneers; 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry; 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q. V. O. L. I.), 1/14th Punjab Regiment; 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianize a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision, the following units have been marked for Indianization, 3rd Cavalry, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/6th Rajputana Rifles, 5/8th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers, etc., together with the usual complement of ancillary services, to make up a complete Division. The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It will provide officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units:—

Staff College, Quetta.
Senior Officers' School, Belgaum.

School of Artillery, Kakul.

Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar.

Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

Army Signal School, Poona.

Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar.

Army School of Education, Belgaum.

Army School of Cookery, Poona.

Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona.

Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee.

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927. Instruction in the rifle, light gun, etc., is carried out at Pachmarhi and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar.

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers, with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian N.C.O.s for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve:—

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.,

The strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1936 was 781.

The Fighting Races.—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwals and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwals are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Maharrates of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Maharrata Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the

Rappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

Summary of India's Effort in the War—
In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed.

His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.*

Effectives, 1935.

	Officers with King's Commissions.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers.	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps) ..	3,993	59,963	3,167	1,21,609	177	18,999	33,265
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) ..	573	483	21	137	1,385	508	..
III. Training Establishments (inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps) ..	105	133	11	86	69	484	..
IV. Educational Establishments ..	61	164	49	87	484	231	..
V. Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	404	689	2,857	13,305	1,331	5,850	4,811
VI. Indian Army Ordnance Corps. (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	117	542	6	1,022	833	225	85
VII. Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	861	801	622	4,265	..	4,697	3,570
VIII. Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	44	4	112	555	46	90	77
IX. Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	26	15	9	145	273	2,621	..
X. Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department) ..	373	120	144	588	5,411	2,012	169
XI. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments) ..	121	251	28	6	..	..	..
Total ..	6,678	57,165	4,454	1,41,805	10,009	35,717	41,977

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see "The Indian Year Book" of 1920, p. 162, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. From the 1st April 1920 to the 31st March 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupees. From the 1st April 1927 the accounts

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 6d. per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur no expenditure for Military purposes.

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

Table 1.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
	Rupees (000's omitted.)		
Defence Services—Effective	40,40,50	40,55,32	41,77,51
Defence Services—Non-effective.. ..	8,64,87	8,67,28	8,69,88
Transfer to Defence Reserve Fund	69,70	34,98	56,62
from			
Total ..	49,75,07	49,57,58	49,90,77

NOTES.—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt service.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of *Army* Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately:—

Table 2.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
	Rupees (000's omitted).		
INDIA.			
A. <i>Standing Army:</i>			
(1) <i>Effective Services:</i>			
Fighting Services			14,12,34
Administrative services			6,56,48
Manufacturing establishments (including stores			2,27,30
Army Headquarters, Staff of Com- mands, etc.			1,91,22
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			3,12,54
Special Services .. .. .			..
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			1,80,62
Total Effective Services ..			29,80,50
(2) <i>Non-effective Services:</i>			
Non-effective charges			3,64,68
B. <i>Auxiliary and Territorial Forces:</i>			
Effective			66,12
C. <i>Royal Air Force:</i>			
Effective			1,01,52
Non-effective			9
Total: India:			
Effective	39,78,15	39,82 64	31,57,14
Non-effective	3,64,28	3,65,90	3,64,77
Total ..	43,42,43	43,48,54	35,21,91

Table 2—contd.

				1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.
				Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
ENGLAND.				(Rupees 000's omitted)		
1 Standing Army.						
(1) Effective Services :						
Fighting Services	..	..	..			3,05,80
Administrative Services	..	..	..			42,39
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)	..	..	..			19,77
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc.	..	..	..			10,71
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals	..	..	..			44,06
Special Services	..	..	..			..
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous	..	..	..			80,52
Total Effective Services	..					5,03,25
(2) Non-effective Services	..	..	..			4,91,16
B. Royal Air Force :						
Effective	..	..	..			94,39
Non-effective	..	..	..			5,37
Total : England	..	..	..			10,94 17
Total Defence Services Expenditure :						
Effective	..	..	..	40,40,50	40,52,35	41,77,51
Non-effective	..	..	..	8,54,87	8,67,28	8,69 88
Grand Total	..			49,05,37	49,19,63	50,47,39

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services, leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs. 449 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1935-36 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services Rs. 499 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading "Military Services" made up of Rs. 386·5 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 112·5 millions in England.

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakeries, pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is as shown below :—

							1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.
							Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
							(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,77,35	3,35,69	3,57,18
England	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,23	4,13	4,62
Total							3,81,58	3,39,82	3,61,80

Cost of the Army—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the recruiting and training expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India. The Tribunal has also examined India's counter-claim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which met in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was Sir Robert Garian, until recently Solicitor-General in the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Tomin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Pious Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Government of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent. of the total expenditure; and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Capitation payments.—When, after the Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company were amalgamated with those of the Crown

a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of, roughly, £631,000.

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment, with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s. Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially increased, and the altered rate represented an annual expenditure of about £734,000. A committee presided over by Lord Justice Romer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitation charge was justified in principle. In the following year the Secretaries of State for India and War (Lord Morley and Lord Haldane) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11 8s, the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to approximately £4,500,000 and would still exceed the provisional payments by about £300,000 annually. The Government of India has disputed the bill.

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS.

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 :—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average	69,440	39,389	303	488	2,094·57
1915-19	66,199	58,367	583	1,980	3,277·63
1920	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,488·08
1921	58,681	60,515	408	749	3,070·04
1922	60,166	37,836	284	714	1,902·32
1923	63,139	37,595	237	979	1,793·31
1924	58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857·95
1925	57,378	36,069	166	997	1,750·19
1926	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758·60
1927	55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654·22
1928	56,327	33,034	166	556	1,635·99
1929	59,827	38,742	203	671	1,746·84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,290.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 :—

Period	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544·6	4·39	5·4	20·7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161,023	3,435	4,829	7,792	788·2	16·81	23·6	38·1
1920 ..	216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762·3	9·81	21·1	42·8
1921 ..	175,384	119,215	1,762	3,638	6,031	679·7	10·16	20·7	34·4
1922 ..	147,840	77,408	1,014	2,659	3,639	524·0	6·86	18·0	24·6
1923 ..	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466·7	5·98	16·3	20·63
1924 ..	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423·1	5·73	12·8	18·05
1925 ..	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	358·8	4·01	12·5	15·04
1926 ..	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	368·6	3·75	11·6	15·41
1927 ..	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,972	358·6	3·37	12·8	15·03
1928 ..	131,190	46,739	372	1,251	2,034	371·5	2·84	9·54	15·51
1929 ..	154,580	45,654	639	1,431	1,864	361·5	3·42	....	16·8

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following:—

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan. 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi. 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast. 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa. 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Maquisart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala. 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naik Lala insisted

on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh. 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan. 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line with in 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Dafadar Govind Singh. 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in three volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 14 miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana. 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samarveh Village. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 Infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the

machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabls.—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded him with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910: when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies

squadron had considerably improved. The battleship *Swiftsure* had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been *flagship*, and another, second class cruiser replaced the *Perseus*.

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows:—

"Norfolk" (Flag), Cruiser, 9,850 tons; "Emerald," Cruiser, 7,550 tons; "Enterprise" Cruiser, 7,580 tons (temporarily replaced by "Colombo," Cruiser, 4,200 tons); Sloops, "Shorcham," "Bideford," "Fowey," and "Lutin."

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3,000 a year on account of Indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navy.

India's Naval Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1896-7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is well under half a million pounds.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel. A fifth sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the Patrol vessels.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service under the Government of India) traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the *Dragon* and *Hoseander* (or *Oslander*), were despatched from England in 1612 under a Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows:—

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	..	1863—1877
H. M. Indian Marine	..	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	..	1892.
Royal Indian Navy	..	1934.

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1686 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties Royal Indian Marine Ships "*DUFFERIN*," "*HARDINGE*," "*NORTHBROOK*," "*LAWRENCE*," "*DALHOUSIE*" and "*MINTO*," had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised

as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director, R.I.M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all troopship carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was re-introduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its personnel for war, e.g., minesweeping, gunnery, communications, etc., includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval duties. A close liaison is maintained between the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies Squadron.

Personnel, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF,

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Navy and P. S. T. O., East Indies	.. ..	Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B.
Naval Secretary	.. ..	Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.E., R.N.
Flag Lieutenant	.. ..	Lieut.-Comdr. J. Lawrence, R. I. N.

Chief of the Staff and Captain Superintendent of Dockyard	..	Captain A. G. Maundrell, C.I.E., R.I.N.
Staff Officer (Operations)	..	Commander P. A. Mare, R.I.N.
Commander of the Dockyard	..	Commander H. P. Hughes-Hallett, M.B.E., D.S.C. R.I.N.
Squadron Signal Officer	..	Lieut.-Comdr. M. H. St. L. Nott, R.I.N.
Squadron Gunnery Officer	..	Lieut. K. Durston, R.I.N.
Engineer Manager of the Dockyard	..	Engineer Captain G. L. Annett, R.I.N.
1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard.	..	Engineer Commander F. Clark, R.I.N.
2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard	..	Engineer Lieut. G. W. A. Burgess, R.I.N.
Naval Store Officer	..	J. A. B. Hawes, Esq. (Tempy.)
Financial Adviser	..	R. Jagannathan, Esq., M.A., B.L.
Chief Superintendent	..	V. G. Rose, Esq.

MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay	.. ..	Commander T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N.
Asst. Sea Transport Officer	.. ..	Lieut.-Comdr. A. H. Watt, R.I.N.
Sea Transport Officer, Karachi	.. ..	Lieut.-Comdr. E. G. G. Hunt, R.I.N.

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor	.. ..	W. G. J. Francis, Esq.
Assistant Constructor	.. ..	E. J. Underhay, Esq.
Electrical Engineer	.. ..	N. T. Patterson, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store Officer	.. ..	F. Hearn, Esq. (Tempy.)

OFFICERS.

Captains	.. ..	9
Commanders	.. ..	16
Lieutenant-Commanders, and Sub-Lieutenants	.. ..	43
Engineer-Captain	.. ..	1
Engineer-Commanders	.. ..	13
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants	.. ..	35

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Gunners and Boatswains	.. ..	16
Warrant Telegraphists	.. ..	8
Warrant Mechanics	.. ..	2
Schoolmaster (Warrant Rank)	.. ..	2
Warrant Writers	.. ..	9

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN.

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

SHIPS.

Sloop Minesweeping	H. M. I. S. Olive	.. 2,050 tons	.. 1,700 Horse Power.
Sloop .. ..	.. Cornwallis	.. 1,290 ..	.. 2,500 ..
Sloop Minesweeping ..	.. Hindustan	.. 1,190 ..	.. 2,000 S. H. P.
Sloop Minesweeping ..	.. Lawrence	.. 1,225 ..	.. 1,900 Horse Power.
	Indus		
Surveying Vessel ..	.. Investigator	.. 1,574 ..	.. 11,376 ..
Depot Ship .. ..	.. Dalhousie	.. 1,960 ..	.. ..
Patrol Vessel .. ..	.. Pathan	.. 695 ..	.. 3,500 S. H. P.

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Dockyards.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories.

Medical Staff.

Medical Officer, G D Gripper, R.A.M.C.

Officer in Medical Charge of Dispensary,
Captain J. B. D'Souza, M.B.E., I.M.D.

R. I. N. Warrant Officers.

Officer-in-charge, Dockyard Police Force,
Gunner P. O'Hara, R.I.N.

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain A. H. Lovett, M.B.E., R.I.N.

Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H. M. I. N. Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy:—

BOMBAY.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd 3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors,

CALCUTTA.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District; Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District; Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors.

MADRAS.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

BURMA.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Rangoon.

KARACHI.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District.

ADEN.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Aden District.

CHITTAGONG.

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master.

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant food and moisture in the soil so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the establishing of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country. The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till June. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the *Kharif* of Monsoon and the *Rabi* of winter season, each bearing its own distinctive crops. Between early June and October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January. The south of the Peninsula, and especially the Madras Presidency, however, is more truly tropical especially in the south, and depends mainly on the N-E monsoon, here the two crop seasons can hardly be said to exist. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented. The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, the mid-summer and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture, has many advantages in hot countries.

Soils.—Four main soil types can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the Red soils derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which cover the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils, though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irriga-

tion and manuring, broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

Agricultural Capital and Equipment.—India is a country of small holdings and the commonest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions. Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries. Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing, and very little on buildings or implements. Many causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high. Great progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement during the last twenty years. There are now 105,083 Co-operative Societies in India with 4,304,309 members and a working capital of nearly 96 crores of rupees. Some 90 per cent. of these Societies are concerned with the financing of agriculture. Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that cheap credit is only valuable if applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift.

Equipment.—Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending on the cultivator's individual circumstances. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. In those tracts where irrigation is from wells, bullocks are also used for drawing water, they also drive the sugarcane crusher and tread out the grain at harvest, and they are still almost the sole means of transport in rural areas. His implements being few, a cultivator's bullocks form by far the most important item of his movable property.

Implements are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. Iron ploughs were being introduced in large numbers in the decade following the war, but the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities in recent years has lessened the demand for these implements. The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller, and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator.

On black cotton soils the commonest implement is the *bakhar*, a simple stirring implement with a broad blade. Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in. Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the *kodali* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does

not use his feet in digging, and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe. Of harvesting machinery there is none; grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand, and winnowing by the agency of the wind; cultivators have come to recognize the efficiency of winnowers and simple reapers and these, like iron ploughs, are likely to become popular when conditions improve. Even motor tractor ploughs are now estimated to number hundreds and a few steam ploughing sets are at work reclaiming land from deep-rooted grasses.

Cultivation.—Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country there is plenty of room for improvement. As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people depending largely as it does on thrift and industry. In most places, considering the large population, cultivation is none too good. Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment. Two economic factors tend to keep down the standard of cultivation. Holdings are not only small but fragmented and the Indian laws of inheritance both perpetuate and intensify this evil. Very definite attempts are now being made in several provinces and states to amend matters and consolidate holdings but the process is necessarily slow. Secondly, cultivators rarely live on or near to their holdings but congregate in villages. The need for mutual protection is less than formerly and though tradition dies hard sub-villages are now springing up in many places.

For *rabi* crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tillage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigenous plough (or on black soils the *vakhar*) which serves the purpose of plough, harrow and cultivator, combined with applications of the levelling beam. Crude as these implements are, they produce in Northern India a surface mulch and moist sub-soil which is the aim of all dry-farming operations. For *khari* crops the preparation is much less thorough as it is essential to sow without delay. Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc. Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a wooden plough or drill. Thinning and spacing are not usually so well done as they might be, and intercultivation is generally too superficial. Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole, and there is little waste involved. At their best the ryot's methods are not ineffective but being uneconomical of both cattle and manpower, they are seldom carried out fully. The use of simple improved implements and of machines which lessen the strain on the bullocks, which the agricultural department is steadily fostering, is an important factor in raising the general standard of agriculture.

Irrigation.—The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, e.g., sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is

doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system is by far the largest in the world. In 1932-33 the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75,000 miles irrigating an area of 33 million acres, and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 87 crores. It has been calculated that when works under construction are completed, and when the various new canals are developed fully, the irrigated area will probably reach 50 million acres. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras and Bombay presidencies possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery—Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kannambadi project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

Irrigation from Wells.—About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *motia*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures—Although the number of cattle maintained in India is very high and indeed excessive, there is everywhere a shortage of farm-yard manure. This is partly due to the small use of bedding, for which straw can ill be spared, and to the keeping of cattle in the open, but mainly to the use of dung as the principal source of village fuel. Hence the supply of organic matter to Indian soils is deficient. Unfortunately the Indian cultivator does not possess the skill of the Chinaman in the making of composts and much valuable manurial material is wasted in every Indian village and to the detriment of sanitation. Green-manure crops are spreading slowly and the use of oil-cakes, especially castor-cake, for the more valuable crops like sugarcane and tobacco is increasing.

The general trend of the results of experiments carried on by the various agricultural departments is to show that a better supply of organic manures is everywhere important, nitrogen is the most common limiting factor for India as a whole, phosphate manures are definitely advantageous in certain more limited tracts. Manuring for higher production is gradually spreading as the result of village demonstrations; at present prices of certain artificial fertilisers, notably ammonium sulphate and the newer types of soluble phosphatic manure are definitely profitable not only for tobacco, sugarcane and market garden crops but for some staple crops, but generally speaking the fall in the prices of agricultural produce has arrested progress in the use of fertilisers.

Rice.—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, although it preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and Madras. The area fluctuates slightly around 80 million acres and the yield is about 30 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous, differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcast rice is grown generally in lowlying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rice grows quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each, and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding

to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now well over 2 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board is in progress.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. The year 1934-35 was marked by a phenomenal increase in the amount imported (3·94 lakhs of tons as compared with 0·88 of a lakh in the preceding year) and also by the fact that nearly the whole of the imports came from Siam and French Indo-China, mainly in the form of broken rice. These imports had such a depressing effect on prices in the Madras Presidency that it became necessary to impose an import duty of 12 annas a maund.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total output in India. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Macaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 10½ million tons. The estimated area in 1935-36 is 32·76 million acres. Recent crops have averaged 9½ million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in 1930-31 but have since been nominal, Indian wheat having been well above world parity and the home market protected by an import duty on foreign wheat. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be an exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under

improved varieties of wheat is now 7 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the great millet, and Bajra the Buirush millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*). Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *rahi* guar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

Cotton—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and despite the sharp fall both in quantity and values due to the trade depression raw cotton was first in the list of exports for 1934-35. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1929-30 was 26.2 million acres and the average yield 5.8 million bales. In the year following as a result of low prices, the area contracted to less than 23 million acres, but has again risen to over 25 millions in 1935-36. Indian mills now consume annually about 2,300,000 bales of Indian cotton and at present some 300,000 bales per annum of imported cotton (Egyptian, Sudan and African) of a staple longer than is produced in India. The principal export is of short staple cotton of $\frac{7}{8}$ staple but there is also in normal years an export of Indian medium $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ staple cottons such as Punjab/American and Karunganni. The area under improved varieties of cotton is now estimated to be approximately 4 million acres. Of these 2.7 million acres represent long and medium staple cottons, the remainder being short staple varieties of improved yield and ginning percentage. There is no Indian cotton belt, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tracts

producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the agricultural departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short-staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C P Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural department have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports—The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries for the last 5 fiscal years (ending March 31st) were as follows (in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

Countries	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
United Kingdom	281	166	167	342	347
Other parts of the British Empire	6	6	7	3	6
Japan ..	1,686	1,080	1,085	1,022	2,011
Italy ..	302	183	150	261	278
France ..	232	81	124	163	148
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, etc.)	606	436	131	337	142
Belgium ..	217	121	128	145	153
Spain ..	106	45	52	61	60
Germany ..	309	166	152	247	153
Other countries	121	85	64	159	148

Japan is the most important buyer. An agreement came into operation in January, 1934, under which, for every million bales of Indian raw cotton taken by Japan, India will

import 325 million yards of Japanese piece goods. A strenuous and apparently successful effort is being made to increase the United Kingdom's consumption of Indian raw cotton, which has more than doubled during the last two years.

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1935-36 is estimated at 4,007,000 acres as against 2,980,000 acres, the average for the quinquennium ending 1934-35. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin, low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 2.13 million acres, representing 61 per cent. of the total. In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy more than 80 per cent. of the area. The effect of the improved varieties is clear from the fact that, while the area under cane in India in 1935-36 (4.01 million acres) represents only an advance of 34.3 per cent. over the quinquennial average the yield (5.91 million tons expressed as gum) represents an increase of 51 per cent. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 has given a stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods. By the end of 1934-35 there were 130 sugar factories in India making sugar by modern methods as against 51 factories prior to 1931-32 and it is expected that the season of 1935-36 will see 139 factories in operation. The total production of sugar, including that refined from cane, in 1934-35 was 679,000 tons as against 228,120 tons in 1931-32, and 681,000 tons are likely to be produced in 1935-36. Imports of sugar of all sorts in 1934-35 amounted to 223,000 tons as against 370,000 tons in 1932-33 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934 has imposed an excise duty of 10 as per cent. on all other sugar except palmiasugar produced in factories.

Oilseeds.—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

Groundnut, though of modern introduction is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area has not however achieved stability. It rose steadily from 1.5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8.23 millions in 1933-34. There have been successive drops in the past two years, the average for 1935-36 being 4.70 millions. The yield in 1934-35 was 1.9 million tons of which 511,200 tons were exported as compared with a pre-war average export of 12,000 tons.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crops are grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. In recent years foreign competition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports dwindled to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with the pre-war average of 379,000 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with two successive short harvests in the Argentine, helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons. Exports diminished however, in 1934-35 the British takings being 109,000 tons out of a total export of 238,000 tons.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. In 1934-35 it occupied an area of 5.2 million acres with a yield of 404,000 tons. About 10 per cent. of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 6½ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1934-35 was estimated at 890,000 tons, of which 36,900 tons were exported as compared with 115,000 tons in 1932-33. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute.—Two varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop, *Capsularis* and *Olitorius*. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and retted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. The areas in 1935-36 was estimated at 1,947,000 million acres as compared to 2,670,000 millions in the previous year, production in 1935-36 was 6,397,000 bales as against just over 8½ millions in 1934-35. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 amounted to 1,437,000 tons. This is a distinct recovery over the exports of the three previous years. Although the present acreage is much less than some years ago a vigorous campaign is in progress to reduce it still further.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of, say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. The exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1934-35 amounted to 26 million lbs compared to 29 million lbs in the previous year. The most important market is the United Kingdom which took 9 million lbs during 1934-35. The area in 1933-34 was 1,183,000 acres with an outturn of 556,000 tons. The production in India of bright flue-cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Presidency and several thousands of flue-curing barns have been installed in recent years.

Livestock.—The livestock population of British India consists mainly of about 121 million cattle, 31 million buffaloes, 25 million sheep, 35 million goats and 3 million horses, mules and donkeys, and in the 61 Indian States for which figures are available, there are 113 million cattle and buffaloes, 28 million sheep and goats, 1 million horses, mules and donkeys and half a million camels. For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffalo are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferbadi buffaloes of Kathlawar, and the Surti buffaloes of the Bombay Presidency. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle

are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat (Kankrej), Kangayam, Kheriyah and Malvi; the Sahiwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathlawar), Scindi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land-owners of India could render greater service.

Dairying.—Though little noticed hitherto dairying forms a very important indigenous industry throughout India. The annual cash value of dairy products has been estimated at over 800 crores of rupees and the importance of milk and dairy products to the health and development of the people cannot be over-estimated. Apart from liquid milk the best known products are native butter (ghee) and cheese (dahi). During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up and there seems to be no reason why an important industry should not be built up in other dairy products, such as milk-powder, condensed milk and casein. Pure ghee and milk can usually be procured in the villages but in towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance between crop production and animal industry is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattlebreeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled live stock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of

1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa Institute and it has been decided to shift the Institute to a site near Delhi. It is expected that the new Institute will be opened during 1936. Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The total net expenditure of provincial agricultural departments now exceeds 105 lakhs rupees annually; the net annual expenditure on the Imperial Department of Agriculture is in the neighbourhood of 11 lakhs.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1916, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress.—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. More than 16 million acres are known to be under improved crops—the further area due to natural spread is indeterminate. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The present position has been authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low

prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further

assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which will work in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an **Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.**

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be

established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute.

Constitution of the Council—In a Resolution issued on May 23rd, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory

Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs. 7-25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2-25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred. In regard to the grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment, etc., the Council would be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was

gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States.

Personnel.—In addition to the 19 *ex-officio* members the Governing Body includes the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, elected by the Council of State, Pt. Sri Krishna Dutta Palwal, M.L.A. and Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., elected by the Legislative Assembly, Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. Chuni Lal B. Mehta representing the business community, Messrs. Carpenter and Kerr, elected by the Advisory Board, and the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, and Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, additional members appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture. The Hon. Kinnwar Su Jagdish Prasad, K.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

The whole-time officers of the Council are—The Vice-Chairman—Since the retirement of Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya on the 25th October 1935, the post has not been permanently filled. Sir Byree Burt, K.I., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., Agricultural Expert to the Council has been appointed to officiate as Vice-Chairman from that date. The Expert Advisers—Dr. F. J. F. Shaw, D.Sc., I.A.S. Colonel A. Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., R.C. V.S., Mr. A. M. Livingstone and the Secretary—Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

In view of the importance of improved agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with Provincial Government it was decided that the first step should be the appointment for a limited period of a highly qualified and experienced Marketing Expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries. This officer and the necessary assistants should be attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and should undertake the investigation of marketing problems, formulate schemes for improvement,

make recommendations as regards standard grades for the various commodities and advise local Governments and provincial Department of Agriculture generally in regard to agricultural marketing.

2. In accordance with this decision the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was constituted with effect from 1st January, 1935, at the Old Secretariat Buildings, Civil Lines, Delhi. With Mr. A. M. Livingstone as Agricultural Marketing Adviser a Central Staff was appointed in February 1935 consisting of 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 3 Marketing Officers and 12 Assistant Marketing Officers. Arrangements were made at the same time to appoint a nucleus marketing staff in each of the Provinces. Naturally, a good deal of time was spent in the course of

the year getting the necessary staff together and in making a start with the work. By the end of September 92 full-time Marketing Officers were operating throughout India and Burma. Of these, 32 (Assistant Marketing Officers) were provided in the Provinces out of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 12 Marketing Officers were appointed by the local Governments and 29 by the Durbars of the major Indian States. A list of the Central Marketing Officers, and Senior Marketing Officers in some of the Provinces and Indian States is given below. In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises direct the work of the Marketing Staff. In addition to the full-time Marketing Staffs referred to, 223 officers were nominated to deal with marketing questions in the smaller Indian States and Minor Administrations.

3. Towards the close of the year, the Coffee Cess Committee arranged to appoint a Marketing Officer for Coffee and this Officer was attached to the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

4. The programme of work which was agreed to by the Central and local Marketing Staff at a Conference held at Delhi in March 1935 involves a series of marketing surveys on a number of important commodities and covers the main cereals, fruit and livestock products.

5. The investigation work connected with the surveys ranges over the whole field of Marketing, but special attention is devoted to a study of prices and the quality of the products

concerned. In this latter connection a considerable amount of analytical work has been done at various research institutions in the country. Generally speaking, the market investigations have been carried out by means of personal interviews assisted by a standard list of questions in the form of questionnaires, and the Marketing Officers in the course of their work, apart from visiting the villages and mounds, interview representative members of different groups of persons concerned in the production and distribution of commodities, for example, producers, distributors, wholesalers, manufacturers, railway agents and so on.

6. The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for survey work in a large number of States which do not have staff of their own. They have also to advise and assist the local Marketing Staff in carrying out their work.

7. In the course of the year the Central Marketing Officers visited all the Provinces and 78 States. Altogether they spent 3,644 days on tour.

8. Although the work was in many cases late in starting, several of the Provinces and States have already submitted preliminary marketing survey reports on some of the commodities taken up for investigation this year, and the others are expected to complete the work shortly. As soon as this is finished, the Central Marketing Staff will undertake compilation of an All-India report on each of the commodities and make specific recommendations for improvements which will be followed up later by practical market development work.

List of the Central Marketing Officers, and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States

A.—Central Marketing Staff

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India—Major A. McD. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers—C. B. Samuel, M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.), A. M. Thomson, H. C. Javaraya, L.A.G., F.I.S., F.R.H.S.

Marketing Officers—B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A. M. Inst. B.E., D. T. G. Shriname, B.A.G., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.Econ.S., D. N. Khurody, Ph.D. (Hons.)

Assistant Marketing Officers—Tiruguprasad, M.A., L.L.B., F. A. Shah, B.A., P. L. Tandon, B.Sc. (Wales), F.R.Econ.S. (London), Hukimat Khan, B.Sc. (Agriculture), K. Comarasamy Chetty, B.Sc. (Edin.), S. C. Chakravarti, B.A.G. (Bomb.), E. M. Bee, K. Gopalan, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), B. Com. (Mumbai), F.R.Econ.S., Shashikant, Ph.D. (Scot.), Fazal Haq, B.A., M.Sc. (Reading), Nurul Islam, Y. T. Desai, B.A.G., M.Sc. (Econ.), London, F.R.Econ.S.

B—Provinces

Madras—K. Gopalakrishnan Raju, L.A.G., Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

Bombay—E. J. Bruen, Marketing Officer and Livestock Expert to the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Bengal—A. R. Malik, M.A., B.Sc., Senior Marketing Officer, Bengal, Writers' Building, Calcutta.

United Provinces—J. A. Manjwani, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), M.S.A. (Texas), Provincial Marketing Officer, United Provinces, Lucknow.

Punjab—Kartar Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc. (Agriculture), Ph.D. (Reading), Marketing Officer, Punjab, Lahore.

Bihar & Orissa—B. N. Sarkar, L.A.G., Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

Central Provinces—R. H. Hill, M.A. (Cambridge), Provincial Marketing Officer, Nagpur.

Burma—F. D. Odell, M.A., I.A.S., Marketing Officer, Burma, Secretariat, Rangoon.

Assam—L. K. Handique, B.Sc. Agriculture (Edin.), Senior Marketing Officer, Assam, Shillong.

C—Indian States

Hyderabad—Ahmed Mohiuddin, B.A., Marketing Officer, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Mysore—V. Venkatachari, M.A., B.Com., Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence and Marketing Officer, Mysore State, Bangalore.

Kashmir—Captain R. G. Wileford, Chairman Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board, Srinagar (Kashmir).

Patna—Haichand Singh, L.A.G., Senior Marketing Officer, Patna.

Bhopal—K. P. Haider, Marketing Officer, Bhopal State, Bhopal.

AREA CULTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED in 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Area according to survey.	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA.	
			According to survey.	According to Village Papers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	..	1,770,921	1,770,921
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	52,732,356	3,477,760	49,254,596	49,254,596
Bihar and Orissa	71,467,853	18,334,720	53,133,133	53,133,133
Bombay	78,882,581	..	78,882,581	78,882,581
Burma	155,849,532	..	155,849,532	155,849,532
Central Provinces and Berar	85,180,160	21,207,680	63,972,480	64,085,451
Coorg	1,019,520	..	1,019,520	1,019,520
Delhi	369,855	..	369,855	369,855
Madras	91,019,782	..	91,019,782	91,143,851
North-West Frontier Province	8,578,300	140,800	8,437,500	8,576,820
Punjab	64,288,300	3,286,700	61,001,600	60,186,538
United Provinces	72,510,152	4,661,232	67,848,920	67,974,859
Total	727,044,672	58,999,452	668,045,220	667,732,457

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED.		Forests.
	Net area actually sown.	Current fallow.	Culturable waste other than fallow.	Not avail- able for cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	312,375	183,872	303,201	874,691	96,782
Assam	5,958,367	1,917,838	19,163,096	4,571,030	3,871,409
Bengal	23,349,200	5,413,720	6,408,337	9,456,027	4,627,312
Bihar and Orissa	24,059,800	6,887,475	7,025,753	8,103,574	7,056,531
Bombay	33,008,149	10,247,075	6,815,125	19,725,420	9,086,812
Burma	18,006,054	3,789,726	59,827,310	52,054,994	22,171,448
Central Provinces & Berar	24,556,317	4,134,759	14,177,928	4,942,549	16,271,898
Coorg	138,414	170,926	11,690	334,045	364,445
Delhi	219,529	6,988	62,447	80,891	..
Madras	34,186,205	10,115,311	13,138,696	20,063,367	13,640,272
North-West Frontier Province	2,352,342	512,178	2,660,592	2,680,359	353,349
Punjab	26,255,667	4,643,799	14,532,863	12,775,546	1,978,668
United Provinces	35,673,544	2,660,127	10,474,351	9,878,915	9,278,922
Total	228,075,963	50,692,704	154,610,389	145,550,408	88,802,903

NOTE.—Statistics for Manpur Pargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Indore state.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	AREA IRRIGATED.					
	By Canals.		By Tanks.	By Wells.	Other Sources.	Total Area irrigated.
	Government.	Private.				
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	36,625	88,978	..	125,603
Assam	148	352,836	1,331	33	294,568	648,916
Bengal	54,915	204,157	972,401	33,531	406,999	1,672,003
Bihar and Orissa	856,541	915,975	1,610,361	566,789	1,235,951	5,185,617
Bombay	3,650,915	103,027	148,330	601,977	567,047	5,079,296
Burma	671,226	238,085	159,162	20,041	340,322	1,428,836
Central Provinces & Berar	*	1,020,599	*	155,498	52,261	12,28,358
Coorg	2,321	..	1,610	..	..	3,931
Dellu	32,194	..	1,069	29,665	..	58,928
Madras	3,773,786	189,015	3,415,296	1,321,388	529,877	9,229,362
North-West Frontier Province ..	397,986	400,350	..	80,829	84,037	963,202
Punjab	1,478,875	414,075	35,353	4,174,112	145,317	14,247,732
United Provinces ..	1,265,946	37,005	62,808	5,135,054	1,499,284	10,010,097
Total	2,194,853	3,875,124	6,444,346	12,211,895	5,155,663	49,881,881

* Included under "Private canals".

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED. *				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bayra or Cumbu (spiked millet).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	63	12,051	34,502	2,700	1,107
Assam	632,550	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,677,782	14,079	4,530	10	10
Bihar and Orissa . . .	3,493,349	247,881	130,086	3,260	1,487
Bombay	1,330,309	1,122,650	26,269	797,181	528,240
Burma	1,370,736	197	..	189	..
Central Provinces & Berar .	1,039,282	63,265	1,554	610	.
Coorg	3,931	..	..	..	..
Delhi	12	25,739	3,989	1,253	369
Madras	8,205,923	2,108	3	409,545	303,781
North-West Frontier Province ..	37,464	334,063	61,444	24,212	8,592
Punjab	619,798	4,972,264	249,805	204,621	388,527
United Provinces	598,987	3,654,483	1,863,929	48,194	7,871
Total ..	19,082,186	10,449,680	2,376,111	1,491,775	1,239,984

* Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED*.						
	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food ops.	Cotton	Other non-food crops.	TOTAL.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	35,156	15,169	46	12,646	21,782	6,893	142,115
Assam .. ..	.	38	..	7,770	..	8,558	648,916
Bengal.. ..	3,772	36,278	26,585	93,623	1,448	13,435	1,872,492
Bihar and Orissa .	61,601	892,302	150,320	166,848	3,741	116,458	5,267,333
Bombay .. .	27,149	572,602	73,807	240,694	380,241	485,727	5,584,869
Burma.. ..	813	9,833	2,336	64,288	111	41,184	1,489,737
Central Provinces and Belar .	196	8,265	25,220	79,076	197	10,693	1,228,358
Coorg .. ..	..	..	.	..	..	..	3,931
Delhi	782	6,067	1,283	6,410	1,194	8,830	58,928
Madras	3,121	1,074,479	117,254	319,278	211,740	572,144	11,219,376
North-West Frontier Province .	239,643	32,908	53,173	36,441	13,794	122,288	964,022
Punjab	473,759	1,440,028	466,755	255,431	1,758,970	3,615,572	14,517,530
United Provinces ..	255,183	2,092,297	1,282,751	348,493	251,761	325,982	10,769,931
Total ..	1,101,195	6,180,266	2,202,530	1,670,998	2,645,049	5,327,764	53,767,538

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	FOOD GRAINS.				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley.	Jowar or cholam (great millet.)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet.)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	502	22,185	44,406	76,618	29,708
Assam	4,870,509	..	..	..	..
Bengal	21,771,400	142,000	85,900	6,300	3,400
Bihar and Orissa	13,072,400	1,234,600	1,525,600	84,400	71,900
Bombay	3,135,163	2,627,802	31,004	8,211,613	5,113,162
Burma	12,727,503	53,368	..	651,282	..
Central Provinces & Berar	5,595,131	3,450,584	12,443	4,251,361	112,776
Coorg	83,775	..	..	..	..
Delhi	15	47,747	14,663	37,576	64,081
Madras	11,533,697	14,872	2,690	4,534,288	2,817,017
North-West Frontier Province	37,517	1,012,732	137,423	116,775	207,609
Punjab	878,441	8,590,920	617,632	1,112,739	3,402,648
United Provinces	6,262,287	7,816,024	3,931,118	2,380,558	2,184,789
Total	79,968,340	25,013,734	6,405,179	21,461,510	14,007,040

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS.				
	Ragi or matun (millet.)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	207	65,640	16,977	4,164	299,907
Assam . . . . .	..	..	*	212,726	5,083,235
Bengal	4,600	76,100	176,000	1,009,900	23,277,100
Bihar and Orissa	722,700	1,820,700	1,499,200	4,609,900	24,641,400
Bombay	661,783	178,982	981,015	3,146,938	24,089,462
Burma . . . . .	..	233,682	197,182	689,283	14,552,300
Central Provinces & Berar	11,685	158,056	1,365,165	5,117,860	20,075,061
Coorg	3,184	..	†180	1,268	88,407
Delhi	8	2,654	80,156	7,975	252,825
Madras	2,168,486	101,247	†89,802	7,435,987	28,698,086
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	..	449,463	227,539	89,469	2,278,527
Punjab	16,934	1,034,153	3,892,785	1,449,077	20,996,329
United Provinces	236,681	2,146,561	5,398,572	6,773,358	37,130,248
Total	3,826,268	6,267,238	13,926,173	30,587,105	201,462,887

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses."

† Relates to Bengal gram.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	OILSEEDS							
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or jinjli)	Rapo and mustard	Ground- nut	Cocoanut	Castor	Other Oil seeds.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Ajmer-Mer- wara	1,183	20,710	303		..	..	..	22,196
Assam	2,853	21,828	271,354		..	4,841	..	300,876
Bengal	124,700	100,700	716,100	700	12,300	100	31,300	1,045,900
Bihar and Orissa	640,800	200,500	626,700	1,200	28,500	51,800	298,900	1,848,400
Bombay	125,015	255,705	201,706	1,194,639	27,689	80,885	214,498	2,100,137
Burma	35	1,619,996	4,653	521,850	9,873	11	7,539	2,163,957
Central Pro- vinces and Berar	1,008,217	604,149	71,109	185,296	..	38,652	375,691	2,283,114
Coorg		179	..	..	..	..	..	179
Delhi		40	8,059				306	8,405
Madras	2,339	835,819	15,035	3,516,079	559,531	355,373	140,756	5,425,536
North-West Frontier Province	18	2,626	118,587	..	..	..	38	121,269
Punjab	27,854	136,967	1,157,747	..	..	96	5,561	1,328,225
United Pro- vinces	227,668	387,917	332,205	47,609	..	14,512	36,752	1,046,663
Total	2,160,612	4,217,136	3,523,558	5,167,973	637,897	546,270	1,111,341	17,694,857

Provinces	Condi- ments and spices	SUGAR		FIBRES.			
		Sugar- cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Other fibres.	Total fibres.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,656	334	..	31,415	..	73	33,488
Assam	..	32,007	..	36,973	127,516	..	164,489
Bengal	131,100	233,200	57,500	58,500	1,611,200	68,800	1,738,500
Bihar and Orissa	94,900	301,700	..	65,100	134,800†	13,400	213,300
Bombay	229,055	74,807	1,295	4,222,455	..	104,894	4,327,349
Burma	90,719	21,073	19,626	331,816	..	1,400	333,216
Central Provinces and Berar	116,921	27,965	..	4,000,065	..	79,342	4,079,407
Coorg	3,500	..	..	..	..	438	438
Delhi	1,379	4,382	..	1,675	..	518	2,193
Madras	666,639	120,921	88,151	1,949,663	..	179,287	2,128,950
North-West Frontier Province	3,684	53,212	..	16,401	..	780	17,181
Punjab	47,135	558,152	..	1,889,938	..	43,316	1,933,254
United Provinces	162,352	1,773,211	..	515,659	3,180	176,324	695,163
Total	1,550,640	3,200,964	166,572	13,121,660	1,876,696	668,572	15,666,928

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

† Revised to 157,900 acres by the Director of Agriculture.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	428,120	..	13,832	21	2,280
Assam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal ..	..	..	..	198,100	..	281,000	3,700	100,300
Bihar and Orissa ..	3,100	400	..	3,800	..	161,000	..	33,600
Bombay ..	178	516,848	..	27	4	136,630	27,654	2,575,727
Burma ..	428	..	..	55,477	26	92,324	66,646	260,997
Central Provinces and Berar ..	6	37	..	..	..	16,872	1,063	438,899
Coorg ..	..	..	..	415	40,345	8	..	..
Delhi ..	..	2	..	..	..	932	..	22,144
Madras ..	46,121	5,958	..	73,068	52,928	256,114	156,588	483,666
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	29	..	..	..	8,161	52	125,763
Punjab ..	9,441	11,262	1,285	9,544	..	66,350	1,454	4,585,668
United Provinces ..	1,139	845	29,948	6,487	..	81,450	2,644	1,360,014
Total ..	60,408	535,381	31,233	775,038	93,303	1,117,194	259,801	9,989,067

(a) Includes figures Cinchona and Indiar hemp also.

Provinces.	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once.	Net area sown.
		Food.	Non-food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara ..	948	12,299	1,417	375,555	63,180	312,375
Assam ..	415,435	(b)	169,591	6,607,085	648,718	5,958,367
Bengal ..	760,200	241,800	106,300	28,174,700	4,825,500	23,349,200
Bihar and Orissa ..	628,500	992,200	341,800	20,264,100	5,204,300	24,059,800
Bombay ..	264,316	3,560	13,932	34,361,581	1,353,432	33,008,149
Burma ..	1,197,457	21,383	235,502	19,111,120	1,105,072	18,006,054
Central Provinces and Berar ..	126,329	3,149	716	27,169,539	2,613,222	24,556,317
Coorg ..	6,387	..	..	139,679	1,265	138,414
Delhi ..	7,085	531	766	300,644	81,115	219,529
Madras ..	736,878	74,828	149,177	39,163,609	4,977,404	34,186,205
North-West Frontier Province ..	17,839	45,832	2,065	2,673,614	321,272	2,352,342
Punjab ..	270,346	231,072	7,745	30,057,262	3,801,595	26,255,667
United Provinces ..	574,139	117,728	7,634	42,992,665	7,319,121	35,673,544
Total ..	5,005,859	1,744,382	1,036,645	260,391,159	32,315,196	228,075,963

(b) Included under non-food crops.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source — Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1933-34.

The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1932-33 —

Provinces.	Rice (000 tons)	Wheat, (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gur) (000 tons)	Tea (000 lbs)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute (1932) (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum, (000 tons)	Castor Seed, (000 tons)	Ground- nut (Unshel- ed) (000 tons)	Barely, (000 tons)
Ajmer Merwara ..	..	6	..	..	11	..	..	(a)	..	..	14
Assam ..	1 677	..	35	257,053	15	417	..	43	..	..	..
Bengal ..	9,364	41	454	108 876	21	7,046	25	154	36	..	27
Bihar & Orissa ..	4 201	492	313	672	13	443	97	140	29	8	560
Bombay ..	1,355	672	201	..	871	..	14	23	29	12	579
Burma ..	4,913	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	65	..	161
C. P. & Berar ..	1,660	655	39	..	820	..	83	15	47	7	45
Delhi ..	..	17	3	..	1	..	..	(a)	..	..	4
Coorg ..	55	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	5,406	..	339	29,661	407	..	..	..	112	38	1,729
N. W. Frontier Pro- vince ..	..	237	45	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	50
Punjab ..	..	2,813	444	1,369	555	..	3	151	11	..	150
United Provinces ..	1,327	2,713	2,577	1 300	169	..	*147	*496	*133	3	1,534
Total ..	29,958	7,576	4,450	398,155	2,950	7,941	369	1,029	462	68	2,514
											2,851

* Includes mixed crop of U. P.

(a) Below 500 tons.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33
Area by professional survey ..	667,616	667,610	667,750	670,038	670,047	669,916	669,345	668,869	668,045
Area according to village papers ..	664,538	664,491*	664,411*	668,996	667,536	667,516	667,522	667,058	667,732
Area under forest ..	86,514	86,937	87,029	86,983	87,224	87,277	87,962	88,566	88,803
Area Not available for cultivation	150,971	150,194	149,014	149,643	149,034	146,873	146,810	145,614	145,550
Culturable waste other than fallow	152,584	151,872	152,531	155,477	154,680	155,491	154,017	155,000	154,610
Fallow land ..	47,179	49,306	49,698	51,029	48,482	49,714	49,618	49,042	50,693
Net area sown ..	226,980	223,849	226,012	223,862	228,166	228,161	229,115	228,836	228,076
Area irrigated ..	45,299	47,566	47,785	43,321	49,782	51,010	49,697	48,729	49,882
Area under Food-crops—									
Rice ..	79,306	80,172	78,502	76,607	81,132	79,424	80,632	81,288	79,968
Wheat ..	24,848	23,979	24,181	24,569	24,926	24,731	24,797	25,320	25,014
Barley ..	6,970	6,610	6,387	6,825	7,533	7,027	6,693	6,495	6,405
Jowar ..	22,470	20,617	21,121	21,248	20,534	23,241	22,808	21,608	21,462
Bajra ..	11,966	12,269	13,801	14,062	12,952	13,201	13,698	13,942	14,007
Ragi ..	3,980	3,881	3,854	3,852	3,904	4,000	3,973	3,871	3,826
Maize ..	5,348	5,504	5,555	5,943	6,012	6,552	6,458	6,109	6,267
Gram ..	16,552	14,925	14,664	13,973	13,625	11,458	13,644	15,932	13,926
Other food-grains and pulse ..	28,838	28,712	29,154	29,600	29,651	30,294	30,033	30,449	30,588
Total Food-grains ..	200,328	196,069	197,219	196,679	200,269	200,018	202,736	205,014	201,463
Sugar ..	2,655	2,805	3,041	3,046	2,675	2,583	2,869	3,041	3,367
Area under other food-crops including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops)	7,671	7,755	7,537	7,844	7,852	7,898	8,241	8,389	8,301
Total Food-crops ..	210,654	206,629	207,797	207,569	210,796	210,499	213,846	216,444	213,131

* Includes 333 000 acres for which details are not available.

From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 31·5 million acres in 1933-34

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1932-33 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 21,586,296 acres and 4,623,622, acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1933-34 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 11·34 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 674,810 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7·48 million acres, followed by Sind with an area of 4·7 million acres.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs 42·36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs 118·76 crores in 1933-34. The gross revenue for the year was Rs 1,310 lakhs and the working expenses Rs 486 lakhs, the net return on capital being, therefore, 5·54 per cent. In considering the latter figure, it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure on two large projects, the Lloyd (Sukkur) project, and the Cauvery Mettur Project. The former project which was opened for irrigation in 1932 yielded a net revenue of Rs 25 lakhs against Rs 20 lakhs in the preceding year while the latter project which was still under construction during the year under review, yielded a net revenue of Rs 75,000 only.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single

province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organization satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces, to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved, to convene at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces, and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign, and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

Triennial Comparisons.—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1930-33 was 30·23 million acres

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	7,277,967	7,484,466
Bombay (Deccan)	406,748	382,729
Sind	3,579,592	3,690,000
Bengal	90,054	63,740
United Provinces	3,639,867	3,805,205
Punjab	11,200,550	10,995,258
Burma	1,994,321	2,076,435
Bihar and Orissa	957,067	888,834
Central Provinces	400,438	405,184
North-West Frontier Province	403,064	395,089
Rajputana	31,984	25,098
Baluchistan	22,407	21,430
Total ..	29,954,059	30,231,468

Productive Works—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two hundred thousand less than in the previous period :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	3,821,815	3,825,277
Bombay-Deccan	2,637	6,080
Sind	2,661,519	2,705,647
United Provinces	3,372,506	3,508,892
Punjab	10,775,794	10,314,031
Burma	1,378,393	1,446,121
Central Provinces	21,889	nil
North-West Frontier Province	207,750	203,238
Total ..	22,242,303	22,009,295

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1932-33, Rs. 14,623 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 783 lakhs giving a return 5.35 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in 1918-19 and 9½ per cent. in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under

construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue; moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	266,849	261,624
Bombay-Deccan	239,278	204,715
Sind	831,722	834,305
Bengal.. .. .	67,802	39,548
United Provinces	252,643	274,565
Punjab	424,756	681,227
Burma.. .. .	539,253	562,169
Bihar and Orissa	904,303	884,350
Central Provinces	333,482	374,556
North-West Frontier Province	195,314	191,850
Rajputana	31,984	25,098
Baluchistan	22,407	21,430
Total ..	4,109,793	4,455,437

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	3,189,303	3,297,565
Bombay-Deccan	164,833	169,568
Sind	86,351	62,637
Bengal	22,252	21,673
United Provinces	14,717	21,748
Burma	76,676	68,145
Bihar and Orissa	2,764	2,484
Central Provinces	45,067	30,628
Total ..	3,601,963	3,674,448

Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1933-34 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below —

Provinces,	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1933-34 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
	Acres	Acres			
Madras	38,930,000	7,489,000	19.3	2,001	3,113
Bombay Deccan Smd	25,811,000	388,000	1.5	1,063	180
Bengal	4,930,000	4,728,000	95.9	2,913	697
United Provinces	28,576,000	18,000	0.2	529	22
Punjab	35,381,000	3,786,000	10.7	2,590	1,212
Burma	34,494,000	11,343,000	39.2	3,430	3,068
Bihar and Orissa	18,239,000	2,125,000	11.7	671	482
C. P. (excluding Berar)	29,165,000	869,000	2.9	628	331
N. W. P. Province	21,084,000	352,000	1.7	684	88
Rajputana	2,653,000	390,000	15.3	297	113
Baluchistan	453,000	29,000	6.4	36	6
	119,000	21,000	1.7	36	4
Total	240,165,000	31,577,000	13.1	14,877	9,316

* In addition 674,810 acres were irrigated on Indian State channels on the Western Jumna canal and the Sirhind canal.

† Excluding 22,562 acres irrigated by the Baharputr canal for which at present no capital and revenue accounts are kept.

New Works.—The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Smd, the Ganges (Mettur) project in Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The year 1933-34 was the second year of working of the Lloyd Barrage canals and the results obtained were generally satisfactory. The total area irrigated was 2,770,000 acres of which 1,570,000 acres were in *kharif* and 1,200,000 in *rabi*. The acreages under wheat and cotton were 1,000,000 and 567,000 respectively. The canals construction scheme has been almost completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932-33.

The construction work carried out during 1933-34 chiefly consisted of the remodelling of the old channels, the excavation of the main and branch water courses, and the construction of modules and hume pipe culverts. Many new masonry works were constructed and additions and alterations were carried out to the existing structures, where such works were found to be necessary. A few additional regulators were sanctioned and constructed, and weak portions of the banks of the canals were strengthened. Satisfactory progress was made with the enlarged and comprehensive Flood Protective Bund Scheme which according to the accelerated pro-

gramme was to be completed in the financial year 1934-35. The work of raising the Bund to its full section in miles 0 to 39.6, and constructing the new Bund from miles 39.6 to 97.9 was in progress, and the total earth work completed up to and including the year under reference amounted to 10 crores cubic feet.

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Sukmanke, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks, namely the Bikaner, Fordwah, Eastern Saduqa, Bahawalpur and Qampur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 21.12 crores which include Rs. 11.63 crores contributed by the States of Bikaner and Bahawalpur—the co-partners in the Project. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non-perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000 acres in Bikaner.

The Cauvery-Mettur Project was inaugurated on August 21, 1934. The dam which has some of its features is the largest in the world and took 9 years to complete. It is built across the river Cauvery at a point 240 miles from its source in Western Ghats. During the construction of the dam 206,000 tons of cement and 55 million cubic feet of masonry were used.

The scheme is designed to irrigate some 1,300,000 acres of rice fields 125 miles away from the dam in the Cauvery delta. The Mettur Reservoir has an effective capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet whilst the dam has an over-all length of a little over a mile. Irrigation will be assisted by about 70 miles of main canals together with no less than 600 miles of distributories. The Cauvery-Mettur Scheme also provides for hydro-electric power.

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic, the products of British rule; the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used 101 a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picottah*, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot*, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sunap automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware

pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed *takari*, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Eife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zamindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons.—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are:—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz., the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, i.e., the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15·46 inches the total

rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31·78 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5·75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4·65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat; in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding 110°, occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there

is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30° - 35° south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light, unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern

half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south-west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawaddy to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advance

from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kasbmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The Total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is—

May	..	..	3.1 inches.
June	..	..	7.9 "
July	..	..	11.2 "
August	..	..	10.3 "
September	..	..	7.0 "
October	..	..	3.3 "

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, viz, May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number

of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
Bay of Bengal ..	..	..	1	4	13	28
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bay of Bengal 41	36	45	34	22	8	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
Arabian Sea ..	..	..	..	2	15	..
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arabian Sea 2	..	1	1	5	..	

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are:—

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region; fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows—

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the making of arrangements for the collection of meteorological data from ships.

(c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.

(d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.

(e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.

(f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.

(g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall by special telegrams to district officers on departmental warning lists (e.g., canal and railway engineers), and by means of the ordinary daily weather telegram to the public in general.

(h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals.

(i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities.

(j) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons.

(k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal Air Force.

(l) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilots' licences.

(m) Study of meteorology in relation to agriculture, a subject on which the Royal Commission, on Agriculture in India made recommendations.

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(n) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.

(o) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

(p) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal.

(q) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

ORGANISATION.

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observations, which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Tele-communication Convention.

While the above is true, in general, of all applications of practical meteorology, its application to aviation involves the existence of a specialised and particularly designed organisation. Aviators require detailed information about the weather, they wish to know winds at different levels, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annex G of the International Convention of Air Navigation. In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the

routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

In Europe practically all observatories record and telegraph readings at least thrice daily, while stations near air routes do so every three hours. In the United States of America readings are made at least twice daily at all observatories, every three hours at most observatories near air routes and every hour at observatories along air routes. In addition, every aerodrome receives by telewriter frequent regular reports from certain stations along the air routes a few of these at half-hourly and most at hourly intervals in order that the aviators may be supplied with current up-to-date information of actual weather on the air route itself. In India*, the meteorological service for aviation is for financial reasons, not able to attain the minimum recommended in annex G of the International Convention. The net-work of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The four-thousand-mile air route between Bahrain and Victoria Point is served by two forecasting centres at Karachi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in Southern India is at Poona where facilities are available for the issue of one forecast daily. The opening of a chain wireless stations along the main trans-India air route has enabled special meteorological facilities to be made available to airmen flying along that route. A system of exchange of current weather reports at specified hours between stations on the route and of voluntary reports of warning of adverse weather has been introduced with the co-operation of the Director of Wireless and the Director of Civil Aviation making it possible for each wireless station to have in a collected form the information regarding actual weather at neighbouring stations on the air-route for supply to fliers. Stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon and Victoria Point. Apart from routine observations at stated times, airmen can obtain information of current local weather at any time by wireless, by special permission. Further the transmission, along the wireless chain, twice daily, of the latest weather forecasts and upper wind and low cloud information for each part of the air route has been arranged. This enables the latest weather reports to be available to air-craft in flight as well as at the principal aerodromes on the route where they are displayed suitably on weather notice boards.

For the Karachi-Madras service, arrangements exist for communicating current weather in-

formation to aerodromes from a few observatories on the route to supplement the information available in the reports supplied by the forecasting centres.

In order to fulfil the various duties described above, the organisation of the department is made up of a central office, 7 sub-offices, 36 pilot balloon observatories and 328 weather observatories of various classes to distribute over a region stretching from Persia, Aden, Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories, including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and two offices at Peshawar and Quetta, the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation. Storm-warning for shipping in the Bay of Bengal is carried on by the Meteorological Officer at Calcutta, while similar duties in respect of the Arabian Sea are undertaken at Poona. The Upper Air Observatory, Agra, is in administrative charge of all the pilot balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gulf. The Bombay and Alibag Observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology while the observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of the solar physics. The next section describes in somewhat greater detail, the general duties of the offices mentioned above.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

(a) **Headquarters Offices, Poona (F U W').**—The general administration of the department is carried on by the Headquarters Office in Poona. In addition, it is in immediate and complete charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class weather observatories in Kashmir, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula and is responsible for the scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them. It receives telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and first, second, third and fifth class observatories in India and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next 24 hours for the whole country. It undertakes the issue of heavy rainfall warnings for practically the whole country except north east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. Its duties on behalf of aviation consist in the issue of weather reports to airmen on routes in central and southern India; for the Karachi-Madras air service, it issues forecasts for the major section viz., Ahmedabad to Madras. This office prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports, and an Annual Volume entitled the "India Weather Review," and issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India. In collaboration with the Agra Observatory, it

* Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental pamphlet entitled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen."

also publishes an annual volume containing all upper air data collected in India. It is responsible for the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories in India. It issues long-range seasonal rainfall forecasts for the country. It collects and examines weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It supplies all weather observatories with instruments and stores from the stock, which it maintains. It is also responsible for the design, specification test and repair of all meteorological instruments. On its transfer from Simla to Poona the Headquarters Office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It also has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. It is now one of the two main centres for the conduct of upper air research in India, sounding balloon work directed from there has been largely responsible for our present extension of knowledge of the free atmosphere over the Peninsula. Publications of meteorological research in the Department are edited and issued from Poona. This office also collects and compiles, for the International Commission, the upper air data collected over India, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Somaliland and British East Africa.

A branch for agricultural meteorology has been sanctioned temporarily and is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Its statistical investigations include a critical enquiry into the available data on the area and yield of crops for the various presidencies and districts in India and, after careful selection, the correlation of some of them with the accumulated meteorological data. On the experimental side, it aims to study microclimatology, evolve suitable instruments for such work, standardize methods of observations and in general undertake a detailed study of the air layer near the ground.

(b) Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutta (F P. W¹ S T)—The Alipore Office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for stormwarning in the Bay of Bengal and for heavy rainfall warning in north-east India. It issues weather reports to airmen on routes lying in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces, on the trans-India route, its responsibility extends over the section Allahabad to Victoria Point. To meet the needs of aviation, an afternoon chart is prepared in addition to the long established morning chart, the area of the latter being extended to meet the new needs. It has charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories, in the area comprising Burma and the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces including the checking and computation of data therefrom. It also supplies time signals by time ball to Fort William, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signal throughout the Indian telegraph and railway

systems. It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station.

(c) Karachi (F. W¹ P. A.)—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It now issues weather reports for airmen on routes lying along the Persian Gulf and Mckran coasts and in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, west United Provinces and north Gujarat. On the empire and international air route across India its responsibility extends over the section between Bushire or Bahrain on the west and Allahabad on the east.

The forecasting office is temporarily located in Karachi Cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road Civil Aerodrome when buildings are provided there. Meanwhile, a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station have been started at Drigh Road.

The Karachi Office administers all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Persia and Arabia, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. As the basis of the weather reports and forecasts issued to aviators, it prepares two weather charts daily, drawn up mainly from observations received from the observatories under its own control. A daily weather report is also being published, as an experimental measure.

(d) Upper Air Observatory, Agra (U W¹ S)—Agra Observatory is the headquarters of all pilot balloon work in India. It is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the work of the pilot balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gulf and supplies them with the equipment necessary to carry on their daily observations. These duties have necessitated the provision of a hydrogen factory to make hydrogen gas and compress it into tubes, as well as the provision of a workshop for the design, manufacture and repair of instruments, principally for upper air work. All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked, and statistically summarised at Agra. This observatory is also a principal centre of upper air research work in India. The sounding balloon work there (in the course of which balloons have provided information of conditions up to as great a height as 90,000 feet) has been responsible for most of our present knowledge regarding the free atmosphere over India. There is a seismological station attached to this observatory.

(e) Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W¹ S T M)—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory. The routine magnetic work at Alibag, as well as the publication of the magnetic data, is arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the International Commission

† Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1934 would be distributed as follows:—

W¹=15, W²=166, W³=86, W⁴=22, W⁵=24 and W⁶=15.

for Terrestrial Magnetism. The observatories take star or sun observations for the determination of time; and the Colaba Observatory is responsible for the time-ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Navy. In recent years researches on atmospheric electricity and microseisms in relation to major weather phenomena over the sea have also been undertaken there.

(f) **Kodaikanal (Sp W¹. S)**—The observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. The routine work is decided in accordance with the recommendations of the International Astronomical Union which prevent any serious overlapping of work in the comparatively few solar physics observatories in the world. This observatory also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station.

(g) **Quetta and Peshawar (F. W¹. P. A.)** Aviation on a regular basis was first started in this country by the Royal Air Force in north-west India, and the need to arrange for local forecasting was first experienced there. Two forecast centres were accordingly started in 1925 at Quetta and Peshawar, each under an R. A. F. Meteorologist who was entrusted with the charge of issuing forecasts of weather over the Lahore-Peshawar-Quetta-Karachi air routes for R. A. F. aeroplanes and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood. Route forecast for the Royal Air Force flying over the Punjab, Waziristan, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind are issued by these offices. The Meteorological Department has been exercising full technical control over the work of the two offices, supplying instruments, meeting the cost of the staff of clerks and observers at each centre and supplying data by telegram from its observatories. An officer seconded from the Indian Meteorological Service but paid by the Royal Air Force is now holding the post of the Meteorologist at Quetta, the office at Peshawar is in charge of a Royal Air Force officer who is under the technical, not administrative control of the Meteorological Department.

7. The auxiliary centres are situated at Rangoon, Akyab, Dumm Dumm*, Allahabad Jodhpur and Drigh Road. The professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him.

Meteorological Office, Poona.—Dr. C. W. B. Normand, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), Director-General of Observatories.

Meteorologists.—Dr. S. K. Banerji, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Mr. V. V. Sohoni, B.A., M.Sc. (Bombay) (on leave) Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, (Hons.) B.Sc. (Bombay) M.Sc. and Ph.D. (Lond.), Mr. S. Basu, M.Sc. (Allahabad), Mr. J. M. Sil, B.A. (Calcutta), B.Sc. (Eng.), (Boston Tech.); Dr. S. R. Savitri M.A. (Madras) Ph.D. (Lond.) and Mr. A. A. K. Roy B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Oxon.), M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), Dr. K. J. Kabraji, B.A.

Assistant Meteorologists.—Mr. V. D. Iyer B.A. (Madras), Mr. Burkat Ali, B.A., M.Sc. (Punjab), Mr. B. N. Sreenivasiah M.Sc. (Calcutta), Dr. K. Das, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Lond.), Mr. S. S. Lal M.Sc. (Lucknow & Lond.) D.L.C. and Mr. P. N. Ghosh, M.Sc. (Ollg.)

Agricultural Meteorologist.—Dr. L. A. Rindas, M.A. Ph.D. (Calcutta)

Agricultural Assistant Meteorologist.—Dr. R. J. Kalamkar, B.A. B.Sc. (Nagpur), Ph.D. (Lond.)

Upper Air Observatory, Agra. Mr. G. Chatterji, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Meteorologist, in charge. Dr. N. K. Suri, D.Sc. (Allahabad) Meteorologist, Mr. S. L. Mahurkar, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Cantab.) Assistant Meteorologist, Mr. S. P. Venkateshwarani, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras) and Dr. A. K. Das, M.Sc. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Paris) Assistant Meteorologist

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.—Dr. S. N. Sen, M.Sc. (Cal and Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.) Meteorologist, Mr. B. K. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist, Mr. S. K. Das, M.Sc. (Dacca and Lond.), D.L.C. (Lond.), F. R. Met. Soc. Sec. (Lond.), Assistant Meteorologist and Mr. C. Rinaswamy, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras) Assistant Meteorologist

Meteorological Office, Karachi.—Dr. S. K. Pramanik, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.L.C. Meteorologist, Dr. B. N. Desai, M.Sc. (Bombay) Ph.D. (Edin.), B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Assistant Meteorologist, and Dr. S. M. M. B.Sc. (Benares) Ph.D. (Lond.) D.L.C., Assistant Meteorologist

Meteorological Office, Bombay.—Dr. S. C. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta), D.Sc. (Lond.), Meteorologist

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.—Dr. T. Royds, D.Sc. (Lond.) Director, and Dr. A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), Meteorologist

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Peshawar.—Mr. I. H. Starr, Meteorological Officer

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Quetta.—Mr. P. R. Krishn Rao, B.Sc. (Mysore) (Offg.)

* At present the functions of this centre are being carried on by the Meteorological Office at Calcutta, for want of proper building accommodation at Dumm Dumm.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
*Shillong	4,920	60.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	74.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.6	61.6	69.9
Darjeeling	7,432	47.3	46.9	56.5	62.5	64.6	66.2	66.8	66.5	65.4	61.7	55.6	49.4	59.3
Simla	7,232	46.4	46.8	55.2	64.6	72.1	73.1	68.9	60.7	65.8	62.7	56.0	49.8	60.7
Murree	6,181	46.5	47.1	56.3	66.1	75.8	81.4	76.8	73.8	72.9	68.5	60.0	51.5	64.7
Simnagar	5,204	49.7	43.6	55.1	65.9	75.8	83.0	85.7	84.9	79.6	70.4	60.5	47.4	66.1
Mount Abu	3,945	66.0	67.8	76.7	84.3	88.0	83.4	75.4	72.1	75.2	79.0	73.6	68.2	75.8
*Ootacamund	7,827	65.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.9	64.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0
*Kodaikanal	7,688	63.7	66.2	69.2	70.2	69.4	65.3	63.2	63.5	63.8	63.0	61.2	62.3	65.1
COAST STATIONS.														
Kerachi	13	76.1	77.6	81.8	84.8	88.9	90.7	88.4	85.5	85.7	87.6	85.0	78.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.5	84.9	85.9	86.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	88.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	27	82.9	82.9	85.8	83.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	85.3	88.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Ratnagiri	297	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.3	86.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	86.1	90.6	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	89.2	88.5	89.7	91.8	91.2	85.2	84.0	83.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	88.9	87.5
Calcut	27	87.2	88.1	89.8	90.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.9	86.4
Negapatam	31	82.5	85.1	88.9	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.6	82.1	90.2
Madras	22	84.5	86.8	89.8	93.1	96.5	99.0	95.9	94.2	93.1	89.4	85.2	83.4	91.1
Masulipatam	15	83.4	85.6	91.0	94.6	99.7	93.1	92.7	91.4	90.8	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalapur	56	80.3	83.3	86.8	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	84.7	79.9	86.1
Bangoon	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	93.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal are not available, means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tongoo ..	159	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.3	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	89.8	86.8	83.1	89.0
Mandalay ..	250	84.5	90.3	93.1	102.4	99.8	94.8	94.7	98.2	93.1	92.0	87.7	83.5	92.8
Silchar ..	96	77.9	80.5	85.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.6	89.8	88.6	85.0	79.6	86.1
Calcutta ..	21	77.5	82.3	91.0	95.5	94.6	91.3	88.6	87.8	88.2	87.4	82.2	77.0	86.9
Burdwan ..	99	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	82.6	78.4	88.8
Patna ..	183	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Benares ..	267	74.3	79.5	91.6	102.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.5	82.8	75.1	89.5
Alahabad ..	303	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	106.0	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow ..	368	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	75.6	89.7
Agra ..	536	72.9	77.7	89.7	100.8	106.5	104.4	94.8	92.0	93.6	93.6	84.4	75.4	90.5
Meerut ..	733	69.9	74.3	85.9	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	90.5	81.6	72.9	87.8
Delhi ..	718	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.3	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore ..	702	68.5	72.1	83.3	95.7	104.9	107.1	100.6	97.7	97.9	94.5	83.2	72.3	89.8
Multan ..	426	69.9	74.1	85.5	97.3	106.6	108.3	104.3	100.9	100.4	95.9	84.5	73.3	91.7
Jacobabad ..	186	73.2	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	103.7	104.6	103.6	99.1	87.4	76.2	95.7
Hyderabad (Sind) ..	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	86.6	78.6	93.3
Bikaner ..	762	72.0	76.3	88.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1
Rajkote ..	428	83.6	86.5	94.9	101.7	105.1	99.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	90.9	85.0	92.9
Ahmedabad ..	103	84.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	92.9	86.4	94.6
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola ..	925	85.9	90.5	93.8	105.6	108.0	98.8	89.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Tubbulpore ..	1,327	77.5	81.5	91.8	100.8	105.3	97.8	86.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	82.0	77.0	88.3
Nazipore ..	1,017	83.5	88.5	97.4	104.8	108.6	98.9	88.1	86.8	89.1	90.6	85.6	81.7	92.0
Raipur ..	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.9	85.7	88.0	88.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar ..	2,154	84.3	89.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	83.6	84.9	86.2	89.0	85.7	83.4	89.0
Poona ..	1,846	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	99.7	89.6	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.8	84.7	89.5
Sholapur ..	87.4	92.9	99.6	104.1	104.5	95.0	89.4	88.8	88.6	88.6	90.6	87.7	85.5	92.8
Belgaum ..	2,562	83.5	88.3	93.7	96.0	103.1	81.4	76.1	76.3	79.3	83.3	82.5	81.8	84.6
Hyderabad (Deccan) ..	1,719	84.2	89.7	96.7	101.2	103.1	94.5	87.6	85.8	86.4	88.4	81.5	82.4	90.4
Bangalore ..	3,021	80.8	86.2	91.3	91.5	91.7	84.9	82.2	82.0	82.3	82.1	79.8	8.9	84.6
Bellary ..	1,475	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.9	91.2	90.9	90.9	90.4	87.5	86.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.		Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.															
Shillong	..	39.2	42.2	50.8	56.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.4	
Darjeeling	..	35.1	36.1	42.3	48.4	52.3	56.5	58.0	57.6	55.9	50.1	42.8	36.7	47.7	
Simla ..	..	35.9	35.9	43.4	51.0	58.1	60.7	60.2	59.3	56.6	51.3	44.7	39.3	49.7	
Murree	..	34.9	34.4	42.1	50.7	59.3	64.3	62.4	60.9	58.6	53.4	45.6	38.6	50.4	
Srinagar	..	27.1	28.7	37.2	44.9	51.8	58.3	64.4	63.7	54.2	41.1	31.7	27.6	44.2	
Mount Abu	..	51.3	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	66.0	64.4	64.8	64.6	58.1	52.9	62.0	
Ootacamund	..	43.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1	
Kodakanal	..	46.9	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.6	52.6	52.3	52.2	51.3	49.4	47.6	51.0	
COAST STATIONS.															
Karachi	..	58.1	61.1	67.6	73.8	78.7	81.2	80.9	78.1	76.5	73.5	66.5	59.2	71.4	
Veraval	..	39.8	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3	
Bombay	..	66.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	58.5	73.6	
Ratnagiri	..	66.7	67.2	72.0	76.9	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.6	67.5	73.2	
Mangalore	..	69.9	72.1	75.1	78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.4	73.4	70.4	74.1	
Calcutt	..	70.5	72.9	76.0	78.3	78.2	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5	
Nagapatam	..	71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4	79.5	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2	
Madras	..	67.8	68.7	72.3	77.5	81.2	81.1	78.9	77.7	77.2	75.2	72.5	69.9	75.0	
Masulpatam	..	65.8	68.6	72.4	77.6	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	66.5	74.5	
Gopalpur	..	62.3	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3	
Rangoon	..	64.9	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	73.0	

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tongoo	57.7	60.8	68.6	76.0	76.6	76.6	75.4	74.9	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Banagool	56.6	60.1	68.3	77.3	77.3	79.0	78.6	78.6	77.9	77.1	74.7	67.9	59.4	71.3
Sulehar	52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	68.8	72.6	76.1	77.2	76.8	76.2	72.3	63.5	54.7	67.5
Calcutta	55.6	60.3	69.4	75.7	75.7	77.6	78.3	78.7	78.5	78.1	74.5	64.7	56.0	70.7
Burdwan	55.0	58.7	67.8	75.1	75.1	77.4	78.9	79.2	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4
Batna	50.9	54.2	63.9	73.3	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.4	78.8	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.6
Benares	47.9	51.8	61.3	71.4	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.9	55.5	47.6	66.6
Allahabad	48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.8	78.6	76.9	67.5	55.3	47.7	66.8
Lucknow	47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.5	78.5	76.4	66.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra	48.7	52.4	62.4	73.2	73.2	81.3	84.8	81.1	79.4	77.1	68.2	56.6	49.0	67.9
Meerut	45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	67.3	75.5	80.6	79.5	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.9	44.6	63.5
Delhi	47.9	51.7	61.6	72.8	72.8	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.9	67.5
Lahore	41.5	45.0	54.6	64.6	64.6	73.7	80.5	80.7	79.3	73.8	60.8	48.4	41.1	62.0
Multan	44.0	47.8	58.4	68.6	68.6	78.3	84.7	84.5	82.5	77.7	65.6	53.7	45.1	65.9
Jacobabad	43.7	48.6	59.8	69.9	69.9	78.7	84.7	84.8	82.1	76.5	63.7	52.0	44.2	65.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Bikaner	48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	74.0	82.3	85.3	82.9	80.7	78.6	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9
Rajkot	51.1	54.0	61.9	69.3	69.3	75.1	77.8	76.1	74.5	72.3	68.3	60.0	52.8	68.1
Ahmadabad	57.7	59.5	67.2	74.4	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	76.8	76.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola	54.2	57.4	65.8	77.7	77.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	63.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
Jubbulpore	48.6	52.4	60.5	70.2	70.2	78.5	78.9	75.0	74.0	72.8	64.2	53.2	46.7	64.6
Nagpur	55.6	59.6	67.2	75.7	75.7	81.8	79.0	75.3	74.6	73.8	63.3	60.0	54.2	68.8
Rampur	55.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	76.3	81.6	78.8	75.0	74.8	74.9	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Ahmadnagar	52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	69.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	68.9	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0
Poona	54.2	56.2	62.8	68.9	68.9	71.9	72.6	71.0	69.6	68.6	66.5	59.4	53.9	64.6
Sholapur	59.1	62.5	69.1	75.3	75.3	76.7	73.5	72.0	70.9	70.8	68.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
Belgaum	57.8	59.4	63.7	67.1	67.1	68.2	68.2	67.2	66.4	65.5	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	59.9	64.2	70.1	76.2	76.2	80.0	76.1	73.3	72.5	72.3	69.4	63.2	58.3	69.6
Bangalore	57.5	60.2	64.8	69.4	69.4	69.2	66.9	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.2	62.2	58.5	64.3
Bellary	61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.9	73.8	71.2	71.2	66.2	61.5	60.9

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	0.33	1.20	1.93	5.38	10.57	16.37	14.48	14.36	10.73	6.80	1.58	0.19	83.92	
Darjeeling	0.55	1.10	1.84	3.85	8.70	24.26	32.31	26.12	18.98	4.54	0.78	0.24	122.67	
Simla	2.71	3.13	2.87	1.94	2.87	7.13	16.83	17.33	6.20	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57	
Murree	3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.87	3.86	11.84	14.88	5.61	1.50	0.77	1.57	59.85	
Srinagar	2.76	2.73	3.63	3.79	2.27	1.48	2.32	2.33	1.60	1.09	0.43	1.44	25.87	
Mount Abu	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.13	1.06	5.22	21.07	22.31	8.96	0.99	0.19	0.12	60.76	
Ootacamund	1.51	0.58	1.24	2.65	6.64	6.55	8.83	5.59	6.17	8.17	5.79	1.84	55.56	
Kodaikanal	2.88	1.41	2.03	4.25	6.02	4.06	5.02	6.99	7.25	9.68	8.17	4.42	62.18	
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	0.52	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.86	2.94	1.67	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56	
Veraval	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.37	6.85	3.79	2.31	0.63	0.19	0.08	18.80	
Bombay	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.81	18.31	24.26	13.80	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.05	70.63	
Ratnagiri	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.08	1.36	25.82	32.46	19.74	12.08	3.72	0.93	0.08	99.93	
Mangalore	0.06	0.06	0.09	1.28	6.20	36.78	37.11	22.54	10.42	7.53	3.12	0.50	125.68	
Calcutt	0.40	0.16	0.47	3.28	8.33	34.08	30.24	15.48	7.73	10.22	5.38	1.09	117.16	
Negapatam	1.68	0.33	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	1.89	3.59	3.77	10.48	17.72	11.40	54.98	
Madras	1.39	0.32	0.19	0.53	1.07	1.89	3.94	4.64	4.99	11.72	14.25	5.81	50.74	
Masulipatam	0.23	0.42	0.28	0.62	1.31	4.51	6.44	6.91	6.20	8.10	5.67	0.87	41.59	
Gopalpur	0.23	0.69	0.34	0.79	1.97	5.82	6.88	7.75	7.51	8.02	4.02	0.74	44.96	
Rangoon	0.21	0.22	0.32	1.63	11.98	18.04	21.42	19.87	15.27	6.91	2.79	0.37	99.03	
For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.														

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Toungoo	..	0.20	0.18	0.33	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12.08	7.43	1.82	0.45	82.96
Mandalay	..	0.05	0.08	0.19	1.12	5.85	5.52	3.29	4.59	5.74	4.72	1.63	0.38	33.16
Silchar	..	0.81	2.12	7.91	14.33	15.59	21.68	19.74	19.75	14.41	6.55	1.40	0.39	124.68
Calcutta	..	0.84	1.10	1.44	1.89	5.75	11.90	12.51	12.69	9.87	4.19	0.66	0.20	62.54
Burdwan	..	0.36	1.25	1.67	2.11	6.13	10.24	12.57	11.26	8.60	3.43	0.86	0.15	58.63
Patna	..	0.53	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	13.55	8.33	2.54	0.28	0.09	48.53
Benares	..	0.67	0.66	0.36	0.17	0.61	4.99	11.54	11.54	7.12	2.38	0.30	0.21	40.55
Allahabad	..	0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.96	11.71	11.70	5.67	2.32	0.33	0.23	39.06
Lucknow	..	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.26	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.89	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.28	38.57
Agra	..	0.54	0.48	0.35	0.24	0.47	2.35	9.12	8.15	4.05	0.76	0.12	0.27	26.90
Meerut	..	1.28	0.58	0.62	0.43	0.65	3.13	9.09	8.69	6.07	0.56	0.15	0.41	31.96
Delhi	..	1.04	0.76	0.52	0.39	0.58	2.99	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore	..	1.05	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.63	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.25	0.07	0.36	19.62
Multan	..	0.42	0.86	0.43	0.27	0.35	0.62	2.02	1.93	0.41	0.05	0.07	0.22	7.20
Jacobabad	..	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.89	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.68
Hydera bad (Sind)	..	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
Bikaner	..	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.72	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.26	0.04	0.18	11.79
Rajkote	..	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.43	4.31	10.90	5.71	3.78	0.65	0.23	0.04	26.59
Ahmedabad	..	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.43	4.33	11.23	8.09	3.73	0.59	0.15	0.03	28.83
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola	..	0.35	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.38	9.27	6.43	5.69	1.87	0.48	0.60	31.95
Jubbulpore	..	0.80	0.82	0.57	0.25	0.53	7.32	17.62	16.86	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	56.11
Nagpure	..	0.42	0.60	0.52	0.56	0.83	8.96	13.84	11.64	8.25	2.10	0.71	0.54	48.97
Baipur	..	0.29	0.35	0.69	0.64	1.00	9.01	14.44	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.24	50.83
Ahmednagar	..	0.26	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.91	4.82	8.78	2.49	6.36	2.03	0.63	0.41	22.33
Poona	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01	3.66	4.84	3.74	0.99	0.16	27.11
Sholapur	..	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.65	4.32	4.87	7.93	3.23	1.05	0.45	28.45
Belgaum	..	0.13	0.05	0.27	1.60	2.40	8.14	16.15	9.67	4.88	4.67	1.74	0.37	50.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)	..	0.24	0.30	0.72	1.05	1.00	4.59	6.49	6.30	7.04	3.25	1.10	0.19	32.27
Bangalore	..	0.26	0.17	0.50	1.33	4.36	2.89	4.18	5.33	5.93	2.94	0.43	0.48	35.37
Bellary	..	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.96	1.87	1.55	2.32	5.08	3.90	2.19	0.11	20.51
For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.														

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.

MONSOON OF 1935.

The S. W. Monsoon of the year was on the whole fairly normal in its incidence over the country except in the Sind Division where rainfall was in large defect which persisted almost throughout the season.

June.—The advance of the monsoon current over the Arabian Sea occurred much later than usual. It was incident on the Malabar coast on the 12th June and rapidly extended northwards along the west coast. A depression rising off the Konkan coast on the 17th and moving northwards towards Kathiawar strengthened the monsoon in Kanara and Konkan and extending it into the Bombay Deccan also helped to carry vast volumes of moisture-laden air inland provoking widespread thunderstorm rains in Guzrat. As the onset of the current however was weak throughout the month, the activity of this branch was mostly confined to the west coast of the Peninsula.

The monsoon advanced over the Bay of Bengal so far north as the Andaman Sea during the third week in May and carried widespread rains into Lower Burma. It extended into Upper Burma by the beginning of June but weakened thereafter and it was not till the end of the third week of the month that its activity reached Bengal and Assam. In the last week a low pressure area over the Bay rising off the Orissa-Ganjam coast and moving inland invigorated the current extending the monsoon rains into Bihar and Orissa, the central parts of the country east Guzrat and east Rajputana. About the end of the month both branches of the current revived carrying the monsoon into the United Provinces and temporarily into the Panjab Hills and Kashmir. Continued incursions during the month of four Western Disturbances typical of the winter season but unfavourable to the normal development of the S. W. current, formed a marked feature of the weather of the month. With the exception of Bombay, Assam, Mysore, and Hyderabad which were well served all other divisions returned more or less large deficiencies in their rainfall. The total rainfall for the month averaged over the plains of India was 7.61 inches—13 per cent in defect.

July.—Both branches of the current which had revived during the last week of June maintained their activity and by the first week in July the monsoon was established in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Guzerat. A Bay depression which developed into a storm near the Saugor Island on the 8th and advanced as a heavy depression in its passage inland into Rajputana, further strengthened the monsoon in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, central parts of the country, Gujrat-Rajputana and the United Provinces, and extended it into the Panjab and Sind. Under the influence of another depression which formed off the Ganjam coast on the 15th and crossing the Orissa coast on the 22nd travelled inland, good rains were gathered in Orissa, the central parts of the country, the north Madras coast, the Deccan, Gujrat, and east Rajputana. In the last week the passage inland of yet a third low pressure area rising off the Bay kept

up the activity of the Bay current fully over its own field of action, and also strengthened the current over the west coast of the Peninsula which had weakened after the 18th. All Divisions of the country were well served during the month, Bengal and Sind only returning deficiency of 31 and 28 per cent respectively in their rainfall. The total fall for the month averaged over the plains of India was 13.12 inches, 15 per cent in excess of the normal.

August.—The monsoon continued active in the central parts of the country north east India, and Burma under the influence of a Bay depression which crossed the Orissa-Bengal coast on the 5th and advanced inland past Chota Nagpur into East Central India. The current remained well sustained thereafter for the first three weeks and east and north Panjab, west United Provinces and north east India were all well served. For a part of the third week it waxed strong in the central parts of the country, Guzerat and Rajputana. The monsoon however was generally weak for the first two weeks over the Peninsula where thunderstorm rains mostly prevailed, and though the current revived in the last week its activity was confined mainly to the west coast. An abnormal distribution simulating suspension of all monsoon conditions over the interior of the country was a marked feature of the weather of the month towards its end. The total rainfall for the month was 10.12 inches, 7 per cent in defect of the normal.

September.—Conditions reviving during the first week, the monsoon strengthened in the Deccan, north east India, and Upper Burma. Influenced by a depression formed at the head of the Bay on the 6th which passed inland into the Central Provinces, the monsoon waxed strong generally over the whole country except Northwest India. The activity continued till the 18th after which the monsoon weakened over strong generally over the whole country except Northwest India. The activity continued till the 18th after which the monsoon weakened over the Peninsula. Another low pressure area rising off the Orissa-Ganjam coast on the 19th which taking a northerly course filled up over Bihar, helped to carry widespread rains into northeast India, and local rainfall into Bihar and the east United Provinces. The S. W. monsoon generally weakened thereafter and by the end of the month its retreat from the country was complete. Averaged over the plains of India the total rainfall for the month was 8.43 inches 13 per cent in excess of the normal.

October.—Thunderstorm rains typical of the transition period between the cessation of the S. W. Monsoon and incursion and establishment of the N. E. monsoon, prevailed during the first week over the country chiefly over the western half of the Peninsula and Burma. The N. E. Monsoon was established in the second week of the month. The total rainfall for the month was 3.20 inches, which was in defect by 8 per cent.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 40.3 inches, 2 per cent. in excess of the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

DIVISIONS.	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1935.			
	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from Normal	Percentage Departure from Normal.
	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	
Burma	90.0	86.5	+ 3.5	+ 4
Assam	71.2	61.1	+10.1	+17
Bengal	57.5	60.6	— 3.1	— 5
Bihar and Orissa	45.4	45.1	+ 0.3	+ 1
United Provinces	32.0	36.1	— 4.1	—11
Punjab	12.9	14.1	— 1.2	9
Northwest Frontier Province	6.8	5.0	+ 1.8	+36
Sind	1.8	4.7	— 2.9	—62
Rajputana	20.9	18.1	+ 2.8	+15
Bombay	33.9	35.8	— 1.9	— 5
Central India	33.5	33.8	— 0.3	— 1
Central Provinces	43.9	40.8	+ 3.1	+ 8
Hyderabad	26.6	26.3	+ 0.3	+ 1
Mysore	20.7	15.5	+ 5.2	+34
Madras	24.0	26.0	— 2.0	— 8
Mean of India	40.3	39.7	+ 0.6	+ 2

Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has

lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties; it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came. "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons, but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population, died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 84 lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1½ crore, of which Rs. 1½ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with population of 59,500,000. In the Central

Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hisar district of the Punjab famine was acute: it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected; the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony Macdonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised; the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers; payments by results were recommended; and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The modern system.

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops: programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs. 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure on famine. These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund. The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, for expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities. The balance at the credit of the Fund is regarded as invested with the Governor-General in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under certain restrictions, on protective and other works for relief of famine.

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often mustered a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread

of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs. 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further to Rs. 32,59,600 the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans' fund being transferred to the Trust. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States, Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., C.S.J., I.C.S., Auditor-General in India, is the

Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The endowment of Rs. 32,59,600 above mentioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1935 stood at Rs. 3,144-0-0 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 23,549-10-8, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1936 was Rs. 26,70-10-8.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers from floods. The total expenditure upon real famine in the old sense was only Rs. 50,000 during the year 1929, while expenditure on relief of distress caused by floods was Rs. 4,75,000 in the same year. The terms of the Trust fortunately, permit of management on lines according with modern needs.

In 1931 a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs was given for the relief and distress caused by the great Earthquake in Bihar & Orissa and in 1935 a grant of Rs. 50,000 was given to the Quetta Earthquake Relief operations.

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse

power, of which only some 285,000 h. p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water the water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd. and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are—

- (a) The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. . . . Started in 1915.
- (b) The Andhra Valley Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. . . . , 1922.
- (c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. . . . , 1927.

These Hydro Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,813 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhore Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shrawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 KW or 64,300 H.P. This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H.P.) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 H.P. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B. & C. I. Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kalyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.61 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase.

This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro Electric Works.

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Colar Gold Field, about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 46,000 H.P. This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The more important sites where a Hydro Electric power station can be constructed are Mekadatu, the Shimshaw Falls, the Krishnarajasagar and the Jog Falls (the Gersoppa Falls). These power sites provide Mysore State with ample hydro power resources to meet the requirements of the State for a long time to come.

Works in Madras.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 42 sq. miles. The average rainfall in the area is 110 in. per annum, the rainfall varying considerably at various points.

The natural head available exceeds 4,000 ft. which is higher than any other in the British Empire of America. A number of suitable reservoir sites are available with a total capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cubic ft., which will be utilised as required by the loadgrowth. With full storage, 90,000 H.P. can be developed in addition to the 30,000 H.P. from the tail water at a lower site where a further drop of 1,000 ft. can be obtained.

The present head utilised is only 3,080 ft., developing a maximum of 22,000 H.P. A large forebay of 58,000,000 cubic ft. capacity and another reservoir of 26,000,000 cubic feet provide the requisite storage. Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single steel pipe to a surge pipe at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes, each in three sections of 27 in., 24 in., and 21 in. in diameter and 9,100 ft. in length.

Three sets of direct coupled turbo-generators of 10,900 H.P. each generate 3 phase, 50 cycles, 11,000 volts, which is taken through 110/66/11 K.V., 7,810 K.V.A. transformers and switchgear in the yard of the generating station, and transmitted to the receiving station at Combarator 50 miles away by a double circuit transmission line.

The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme now in operation. The Mettur (Stanley) Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes, but the water let down for irrigation is also to be utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam four pipes 8.6 feet in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens, and other fittings. The function of these pipes was for surplussing from the reservoir during the latter part of the construction period, and for power generation afterwards. Each of these pipes represent about 15,000 horse-power awaiting development. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a normal minimum of 80 feet. The average head will be 135 feet. Under such water conditions a minimum demand of 19,200 or 7,680 H.P. continuously may be met without the assistance of other plants.

It is proposed to instal four double horizontal Francis turbo-generator sets of 15,000 horse-power each, one of which will be spare. Only two units are to be provided at first, the third will be added in the third, and the fourth in the seventh year of operation, should load conditions justify the additional generating capacity.

The original scheme included four single vertical units of 13,000 horse-power each but the Consulting Engineers to the Secretary of State for India preferred the arrangement outlined above and then recommendation was adopted. The plant when completed will thus be capable of a maximum output of 60,000 horse-power.

The generators will operate at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, having a normal rating of 12,500 K.V.A. each. They will be specially designed for transmitting power eventually to Madras.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent. overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

Recent Progress.

Apart from the development of the projects outlined above, the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric

works. The Mandi Project in the Punjab, which utilises the water of the Uhi river for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified came into operation in 1933. The scheme has been formulated in three stages. The first is to develop 48,000 horse-power from the ordinary discharge of the river; the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the construction of a dam and would double the electrical output; whilst the third would utilize the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 64,000 horse power. Another interesting project is the hydro-electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, assist greatly in the development of rural areas.

A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced at Shillong, but otherwise there is nothing to record. It is interesting to note, however, that preliminary investigations are proceeding with a view to the erection of hydro-electric plants in various parts of India. In the tea districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong, for example, it is proposed to harness a promising water-power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than two hundred tea factories.

The Sutlej Hydro-Electric Project, at one time appeared to be one of the most promising propositions in the country, but owing to financial considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved.

INTEREST TABLE.

From 2 to 12 per cent on Rupees 100.

Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month, 1 Week, and 1 Day (365 days to a year)

Per cent	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month	1 Year
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
2	0 0 1 052	0 0 7 381	0 2 8	2 0 0
2½	0 0 1 315	0 0 9 230	0 3 4	2 8 0
3	0 0 1 578	0 0 11 076	0 4 0	3 0 0
3½	0 0 1 841	0 1 0	0 4 8	3 8 0
4	0 0 2 104	0 1 3	0 5 4	4 0 0
4½	0 0 2 367	0 1 5	0 6 0	4 8 0
5	0 0 2 630	0 1 6	0 6 8	5 0 0
5½	0 0 2 893	0 1 8	0 7 4	5 8 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0 0
6½	0 0 3 419	0 1 11	0 8 8	6 8 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
7½	0 0 3 945	0 2 3	0 10 0	7 8 0
8	0 0 4 208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0 0
8½	0 0 4 471	0 2 7	0 11 4	8 8 0
9	0 0 4 734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
9½	0 0 4 997	0 2 10	0 12 8	9 8 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
10½	0 0 5 523	0 3 2	0 14 0	10 8 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0 0
11½	0 0 6 049	0 3 6	0 15 4	11 8 0
12	0 0 6 312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12 0 0

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 is that of local government. This is one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the moribund are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—*tahsils*, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. . . The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, *viz.*—

Types of Villages.—“(1) The ‘severalty’ or *raiyatwari* village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled.”

“(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole,

its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a *raiyatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lanbardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word ‘number.’ It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine’s *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them.”

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayet*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

“While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages:

and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities, and for present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what *lie they have*. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Panchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments are taking steps in the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts, a large number of municipalities were founded in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue being allotted to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position—There are some 781 municipalities in British India, with something over 21 million people resident within their

limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons, and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it amounts to 20 per cent., and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent. of the total population. Turning to the composition of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent. and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs. 14.03 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing over 40 per cent. of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 14 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent., "Drainage" to 4 per cent. and "Education" to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 584 sub-district boards besides 455 Union Panchayats in Madras. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 221 millions in 1930-31. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of the Boards numbered over 16,000 in 1930-31, of whom 73 per cent. were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent. of the whole membership. Only 11 per cent. of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 16.57 crores, the average income of each board being Rs. 2,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total

income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

Improvement Trust.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried forward by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts were constituted in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India. Their activities were, however, severely curtailed by the financial stress.

Provincial Progress.—There was passed in Bengal in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930-31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510. There are also 12 Union Committees. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In *Bombay* the development of village self-government is also proceeding, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this presidency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1930-31; and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In *Madras* also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. The number of district boards in the Presidency in 1931 was 25 with 1,005 members. The number of sub-district boards was 130. The total number of Municipal Councils during the year 1930-31 continued to be 81 and the proportion of Indian to European and Anglo-Indian members further increased. In 1930-31 there were 54 municipal councils, consisting entirely of Indian members, as against 61 in the previous year. The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low, being only about Rs 2-8

In the *United Provinces* the new District Boards, which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairman, were plunged straight-way into financial difficulties. In some cases the necessity for retrenchment was immediate, resulting in the curtailment of medical relief and of allotments for the ordinary repairs of roads. Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure. In the case of Municipal Finances, there has been some change for the better. The new municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal obsessions. They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before them.

In the *Punjab* municipal administration continued to show improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous years. Expenditure on water-supply schemes is steadily increasing.

In the *Central Provinces*, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control.

In the *North-West Frontier Province*, the institution of local self-government is somewhat of a foreign growth. Certain of the municipal committees are still lax in the discharge of their responsibilities, and meetings are reported to be infrequent, but the attendance of non-official members is gradually increasing. Concerning Municipal administration the Local Government reports that the members continue to take a very great interest in their duties and that their attitude towards the responsibility is imposed upon them is on the whole satisfactory. Communal feeling shows itself in certain localities; but is in many instances off-set by the public spirit and initiative of individual members and there are considerable symptoms of advance in independence of action and in the smooth working of the Committees. An important extension of the elective principle has recently been made and it is hoped that this is proving a success.

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings and re-housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 649,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 993,508 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,196,734.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a whole-time chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1934 :—Mr. J. A. L. Swan, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; Mr. Mukherjee, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*), Mr. S. C. Ghosh, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingh, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas, C.I.E., elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. W. H. Thompson, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Unsud Dowla, Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt,

Mr. A. J. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A., appointed by the Local Government.

During the 22 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, many improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open spaces.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 ft. wide, which at present extends from Beadon Street to Chowringhee, Shambazar. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. But at present there is no direct connexion between Chitpur Bridge and the Barrackpore Trunk Road, as Lockgate Road has been severed by the sidings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. In these circumstances the Board considered that traffic would be better served by postponing the extension to Chitpur Bridge and constructing a road to Shambazar which is the terminus of the Barrackpore Trunk Road and of the Dum-Dum-Jessore Road. A scheme known as Scheme No. XXXVII has been sanctioned by Government under Section 48 of the Calcutta Improvement Act which provides *inter alia* for the extension of Chittaranjan Avenue up to Raja Rajballab Street and for the construction of a new 84 feet new road connecting it with Cornwalls Street. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is likely before long to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust propose to construct between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east was sanctioned by Government after the close of the year.

In the north of the City, two large and thirteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Some progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapat, Scheme No. XXVII.

The new 84 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. The widening of Maniktala Road between Upper Circular Road and Maniktala Bridge which has been completed forms a further extension of this main roadway which will eventually continue at a width of 100 ft. to the extreme eastern limit of Maniktala. Another important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft. road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghata Street which, with its side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazar. The Kalakar Street scheme in Bara Bazar which forms the southern section of the aforesaid road is one of the schemes to which the new Act is to be applied. It has been published under Section 43 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, and sanctioned by Government. Another scheme which has received the sanction of Government and to which the new Act is to be applied is the widening of a short length of Darmahatta Street and it will be interesting to see how the methods of assessment provided for in the Act will work out in practice.

The Suburban Areas to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores c.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The Calcutta Tramways Co.,

Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along New Sewer Road to Ballygunge Station.

The Board of Trustees have framed a scheme for the extension southwards of Lansdowne Road which has received Government sanction, acquisition of land was completed and all the new and widened roads have been completed and opened to traffic; surplus lands are now ready for sale; the Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has also framed a scheme known as Scheme No. XXIII for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District. This too has received sanction of Government and land acquisition has made good progress and engineering works have been taken in hand.

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No. VIII (New Ballygunge Road—Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road, Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes.

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced in two small sections. The Trust has constructed a large park near Park Circus Scheme No. VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with a large playing field for football and tennis. The Gorachand Road Scheme provides for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally. As the scheme involved the demolition of a large number of bustees, investigations were made to ascertain the best means of reducing the displaced bustee population as a result of which a Rehousing Scheme at Christopher Road which will cost the Trust Rs. 2,70,000 for land acquisition and Rs. 1,97,000 for engineering works has been framed and has received the sanction of Government. Acquisition of land was completed and the raising of land is in hand.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Mr. Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent. of its public open

spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maldan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maldan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta was an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes.—

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, e.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' x 12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1933-34 including previous year arrear was Rs. 14,213.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme

has proved a striking success. There are 132 suites for letting and the rent received from these suites during the year 1933-34, amounted to Rs. 32,666.

Pailpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road). A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dislodged persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes.

Bridges.—Some progress has been made in replacing the old bridges of Calcutta, which is hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The opportunity is being taken of widening the Maniktala, Narikeldanga and Bellaghata Bridge approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case of Maniktala and Narkeldanga Bridges) right up to Circular Road. The new bridges of the city will in their traffic capacity compare favourably with those of London. The new Bridges at Maniktala, Bellaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each, and these are also to be the probable widths of the Tollygunge and Hastings Bridges which need re-building. The Chelsea, Hammer-smith and Waterloo Bridges have all-over widths of 45, 39 and 42 feet, respectively, the roadways being 29, 27 and 23 feet, that is 3 traffic widths. Even London Bridge with an all-over width of 65 feet has only a 37-foot roadway (4 traffic widths) and Westminster Bridge which is 84 feet in width spares only 54 feet (i.e., 6 traffic widths, like the 60 feet of Kidderpore Bridges for wheeled traffic.

Financial.—Capital charges during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 61.34 lakhs which included Rs. 50.50 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs. 8.97 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1933-34 was Rs. 14,20,80,000. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 2,48,50,000; other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs. 7,05,20,000 and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs. 4.67 crores to Capital Works.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Madras consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1933-34 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table.—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	2,88,29,623	2,97,41,777	24,92,39,501
Bombay	2,65,61,288	2,66,54,167	20,45,17,753
Madras	30,65,074	30,00,595	1,54,41,246
Karachi	64,99,408	64,21,028	4,28,59,000
Rangoon	70,88,855	72,12,288	5,24,28,667
Chittagong	8,12,351	6,83,862	* 26,70,607

* Includes the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, and the fourth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs, of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Government.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows—

Mr. T. H. Elderton, *Chairman*.

Mr. W. A. Burns, Deputy Chairman and Traffic Manager.

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—

Mr. A. O. Brown, Mr. A. L. B. Tucker, Mr. M. A. Hughes, Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. J. Reid Kay.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association—
Mr. C. H. Pratt.

*Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce—*Mr. J. C. Banerjee, Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarkar.

*Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce—*Mr. D. P. Khaitan

*Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce—*Mr. Kassim A. Mohammad.

*Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—*Mr. Rajendra Narayan Banerjee,

*Nominated by Government—*Captain L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., R.N., Mr. J. A. Bell, Mr. A. F. Harvey, Mr. V. E. D. Jarrad, Mr. W. J. Ward.

The principal officers of the Trust are—

*Secretary—*Mr. C. W. T. Hook

*Traffic Manager—*Mr. W. A. Burns.

*Chief Accountant—*Mr. J. Dand, C.A.

*Chief Engineer—*Mr. J. R. Rowley, A.R.C. M. Inst. C.E.

*Deputy Conservator—*Commander C. V. L. Norcock, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.)

*Medical Officer—*Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

*Consulting Engineer and London Agent—*Mr. J. Angus, M. Inst. C.E.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties.	Stream.		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port.	Income.
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports.	Imports		
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1914-15	920,659	2,633,805	700,133	917,978			3,714,314	1,44,50,340
1915-16	1,054,985	1,610,645	570,907	788,431			2,967,798	1,56,35,456
1916-17	1,185,150	1,994,528	444,210	686,010			2,804,380	1,57,23,432
1917-18	995,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693			2,094,011	1,58,39,175
1918-19	1,097,562	1,333,285	482,403	574,833			2,292,462	1,90,58,513
1919-20	1,146,470	2,264,976	653,066	713,746			2,941,846	2,23,55,614
1920-21	1,133,719	3,046,400	413,357	685,080			4,017,514	2,66,08,032
1921-22	974,783	1,687,222	697,361	622,411			3,446,021	2,19,17,042
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			3,336,722	2,64,75,522
1923-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,49,027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,304
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,689,186	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,653	1,646,032	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	616,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,321	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,180,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,46,36,681
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744,671	512,980	1,792,876	1,451,082	4,068,871	3,06,19,818

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E. I.C.S., (Chairman) Nominated by Government.—Vice Admiral A. E. Bedford, C.B., R.N., Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., Major-Generals J. P. Scobell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., Sir Maurice Brinsford, Kt., Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. M. Slade, I.C.S. Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. G. L. Winterbottom, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. J. J. Lockhart, Mr. F. H. French, Mr. R. C. Lowndes, Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.; Mr. Lakhmadas Bhowjee Talwar, Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Motani, Mr. A. D. Shroff; Mr. M. C. Mattani, Elected by the Municipal Corporation.—Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Elected by the Millowners' Association.—Mr. A. Poddis

The following are the principal officers of the Trust:—

Secretary, N. M. Morris, Deputy Secretary, A. S. Bakre, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Acct., J. F. Pereira, B.A. Deputy Acct., C. F. Lynn, M.A., A.S.A.A. Secy. Acct., V. D. Jor, Asst Acct., A. N. Moos; O. Hyde, Junior Asst Acct., R. Cour-Palais, A. R. Javeri; Cashier, H. N. Bhatt, Ry. Audit Inspectors, M. J. Murzello, J. P. D'Souza, Supdt. Establishment Branch, F. N. T. Misquita.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E., M.I.P. Deputy Chief Engineer, A. Hale-White, M.A., M.Inst. C.E. Executive Engineers, G. E. Torrey, A.M.I.C.E., J. A. Rolfe; A.M.I.C.E.,

A.M.I.E.E. *Senior Asstt. Engineers*, P. E. Vazifdar, L.C.E., F. M. Surveyor, B.Sc. (Glas.), A.M.I.C.E., P. L. Everatt, A.M.I.C.E., H. N. Baria, L.C.E.; *Chief Draftsman*, L. B. Andrew, M.I. Struthers, E.; *Personal Asst. to the Chief Engineer*, S. D'Mello; *Mechanical Superintendent*, R. B. McGregor, A.M.I.M.E.; *Asstt. Mechanical Superintendents*, B. C. Sharpe, A.M.I.M.E., S. J. Watt, M.I.M.E., D. V. Kohli, B.Sc., and A. C. Strelley, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E. *Chief Foreman*, B. Shaw.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. A. Borislaw; *Deputy Managers*, W. G. H. Templeton, F. Seymour Williams, D.S.O., P. A. Davies and E. C. Jolley; *Asstt. Managers*, 1st and 2nd Grade, A. Mattos, L. E. Walsh, F. J. Warder, E. J. Kall, D. L. Lynn, C. O. A. Martensz, P. B. Penner, Nanabhooy Framji, Ardeshr Manekji, A. R. Jaywant and G. K. Dukes *Cash Supervisor*, T. D'Silva; *Cashier*, Robert Fernandez.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Manager, D. G. M. Mearns M. Inst. T., *Deputy Managers*, A. F. Watts and H. A. Gaydon; *Asstt. Manager*, S. G. N. Shaw, P. M. Boyce and M. E. A. Kizilbash; *Asstt. Traffic Supdt.*, W. H. Brady; *Office Supdt.*, Subrahmanya Raghunathan.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Captain A. G. Kinch, D.S.O., R.I.N. (Retd.); *Dock Masters*, *Alexandra Dock*, J. L. Williams and C. B. M. Thomas; *Dock Masters*, *Prince's & Victoria Dock*, G. England and J. S. Nicholson; *Port Department, Inspector and Supdt. of Police, Harbour Patrol*, W. P. Bigg; *Office Supdt.*, Moses Samuel.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Harbour Master, C. T. Willson, *Master Pilots*, R. C. Vint and A. M. Thomson.

Pilots, H. W. L. T. Davies, H. H. Church, W. E. Brown, W. L. Friend, R. H. Friedlander, W. Sutherland, H. Lloyd Jones, J. Cook, G. E. Firth, H. T. Elliott, T. B. G. Wariland, J. S. Hawkes, C. J. R. Williams and D. Meikle.

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I., *Deputy Manager*, B. C. Durant; *Personal Asstt.*, R. G. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B.; *Office Supdt.*, D. A. Pereira; *Asstt. Managers*, W. H. Cummings, C. P. Watson and W. O'Brien; *Chief Inspector*, H. J. Amies.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Stores, H. E. Lees; *1st Assistant*, W. J. Wilson; *2nd Assistant*, B. F. Davidson; *Statistical Supdt.*, H. L. Barrett.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D. Bana, M.B., M.R.C.S.; *Medical Officers*, (North District), Dr. A. D. Karkhanawalla, M.B.B.S. *Superintendent, Antop Village*, Dr. M. Vijayakar, L.M. & S.

The revenue of the Trust in 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 2,43,87,249 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,46,76,465. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 3,83,062 under General Account which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 91,846 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. The balance of the Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 50,32,477. The aggregate capita expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,68,545. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,30,34,349, repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue, the accumulation of the sinking fund as at 31st March 1935 was Rs. 500.20 lakhs, in addition to this part from property appreciation, the Reserve and other funds total Rs. 84.01 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay during the last official year aggregated Rs. 193 crores in value.

The number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream:—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage nett.
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926 ..	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931 ..	1,954	4,749,570
1931-32 ..	1,866	4,588,577
1932-33 ..	1,836	4,601,183
1933-34 ..	1,913	5,099,247
1934-35 ..	1,904	5,030,637

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 146 vessels, the total tonnage amounting to 489,027 a decrease of 75,441 tons from the previous year.

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman.—Colonel D. S. Johnston, C.I.E. (*Vice-Chairman, Elected by the Board*)—F. Buckney, B.A., *Collector of Customs, Karachi*, appointed by Government.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

Engr.-Comdr. J. Beggs, R.I.N. (*Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District*); A. K. Hom an (*Divi-*

sional Superintendent, North Western Railway), Major J. C. Gain, M. C. (D.A.A. & Q.M.G. Sind Independent Brigade Area), Khan Sahib Alla Buksh Khudadad Khan (Abol).

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A. P. Darlow, (Gill & Co.), J. W. Anderson (Grahams Trading Co., (India), Ltd.), G.

H Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.); H S Bigg-Wither, OBE (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing, Co. of India, Ltd)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS, ASSOCIATION.

Isardas Varindmal, (Jeramdas Naumal).
Lala Jagannath Balaram Tandon, BSC,
(R B. Brijlal Jagannath & Co.)

ELECTED BY THE BUYERS & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER
Haridas Lalji, (Lalji Lakhmidas) Rochiram
Thakurdas

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL
CORPORATION.

Tikamdas Wadhmal, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST.

Chief Engineer—W. P. Shepherd-Barron,
M.C., Inst. M.C.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer.—H. A. L. French,
M Inst C.E.

Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.
Traffic Manager—A. A. L. Flynn, C.I.E., V.D.,
C.M.S.

Deputy Conservator—Lt-Comdr R R Caws,
R.N.

Chief Storekeeper.—R. A. Donde.

Secretary—L. J. Mascarenhas.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the

Port of Karachi for the year 1934-35.

Revenue Receipts Rs. 69,60,000.

Revenue Expenditure Rs. 66,23,000.

Surplus Rs. 3,37,000.

Reserve Fund Rs. 52,15,000 (Securities at

cost price)

SHIPPING

Number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1934-35 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,713 with a tonnage of 2,560,715 as against 3,119 with a tonnage of 2,378,403 in 1933-34. 924 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,405,404 against 878 and 2,257,280 respectively in the previous year. Of the 924 steamers 715 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 781,000 tons against 724,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 1,175,000 tons in 1934-35 against 893,000 in 1933-34

The total volume of imports and exports was 1,956,000 tons against 1,617,000 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras:—

Officials.—G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M. Inst. T., (Chairman and Traffic Manager), Mr G. N. Bower, B.A., (Collector of Customs), Captain B Gordon R.N. (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials.—(1) Nominated by Government Mr. H. N. Colam; M. Inst. C.E., Mr C. A Muthhead.

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras—Mr. G. L. Orchard; Mr. H. S. Town, Mr. D M. Reid and Mr. R. D. Denniston.

Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.—M. R. Ry. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar Avergal, M. R. Ry G. Janakiram Chetty Garu.

Representing Madras Trades Association.—Mr. S. W. Edwards, Mr. E. A. Hoath.

Representing Southern India Skin & Hide Merchants' Association.—Mr. B. S. Zackariah Sahib.

Representing Madras Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.—M. R. Ry. A. Doraisawmy Chetty Garu.

Principal Officers are:—Port Engineer—Mr. G. P. Alexander, A.M. I.C.E.

Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras—Lt-Commander A. D Berrington, R.N.R., (Retd.) on leave, Mr.A. Mackenzie, (Acting).

Deputy Traffic Manager.—Mr J.G Lord. (On leave.)

Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. G. Venkataraya Pal Avergal, M.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.—Major E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer.—Mr. S. W. White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.N.A.

1st Engineer and Dredging Master Dredger "Madras".—Mr. J. E. Burke, (on leave), Mr F. G. Cooper.

Assistant Engineers.—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry S. Nagabushanam Aiyer Avergal, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E.

Assistant Engineer (Electrical).—M. R. Ry. K. Subramania Aiyer Avergal, M.E., A.I.E.E.

Harbour Master—Mr A Mackenzie on other duty as Deputy Port Conservator, Mr I. T. Lewis, (Acting Harbour Master).

Assistant Harbour Masters—Mr I. J. Whitlock, Mr B Hennin; Lieutenant, C.M. Best, R.N.R., Assistant Traffic Managers

Assistant Traffic Managers.—M. R. Ry. M. S Venkataraman Avergal, B.A., Mr. L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.

Deputy Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. R. Rangaswami Aiyer Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).—M. R. Ry. V. Mathuswami Aiyer Avergal, B.A.

Office Manager.—M. R. Ry. G. M. Ganapathi Aiyer Avergal.

The receipts of the Trust during 1934-35 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs. 33,93,966 as against Rs. 30,65,074 in 1933-34, and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs. 30,31,734 as against Rs. 30,00,505 in 1933-34. A contribution of Rs. 3,30,000 was made to Reserve Funds during 1934-35, 784 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 26,09,138 tons called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 729 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 24,78,301 tons.

RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members—

Appointed by Government—A. N. Strong, M. A. Bai-at-Law (Chairman); T. Cormack, C.A., Captain H. W. B. Livesay, O.B.E., R.N., and G. S. Taunton

Ex-Officio.—Messrs W. H. Payton, I.C.S. (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust), P. W. Singleton (Collector of Customs); and J. E. M. Rowland (Agent Burma Railways).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce—Messrs M. L. Burnet (Vice-Chairman), C. G. Wodehouse, M.L.C., J. Tait, M.L.C., and Sir Kenneth Harper

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association—W. C. Penn

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce—Khoo Ee Khwet

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce—S. N. Hajj and A. W. Adamjee

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce—U Them Maung, B.A., M.M.F. (on leave), U Aye Maung

Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon—U Htoon May.

Principal Officers are—
Secretary—C. Witcher.

Chief Accountant—S. A. Wetherfield, B.A., A.O.A.

Chief Engineer.—W. D. Beatty, B.A., B.A.I. M. Inst. O.E.

Deputy Conservator.—Commander C. M. L. Scott, R.N. (Retd.)

Traffic Manager.—W. P. Bush.

Port Surveyor.—Commander C. Stewart-Lockhart, R.N. (Retd.)

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1934-35 were—

Income	Rs.	75,34,972
Expenditure	Rs.	67,33,811

The capital debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs. 5,04,28,667. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1935, was Rs. 2,20,93,135-1-6.

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1934-35 was 5,58,139 tons of which 1,267,685 tons were imports, 4,298,672 tons exports and 21,782 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the port was 1,609 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,297,929 showing a decrease in the number of vessels and an increase of 82,026 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal Lat. 22° 21'N; Long 91° 50'E, 1933 Pop 53,156.

TRADE

Imports—Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports—Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capes, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and livestock

Accommodation—Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H.W.O.S draught of 23 ft to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also two sets of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft. long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet

Provisions—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

There are three river bars affecting navigation controlled by large suction dredger.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S.W. monsoon

Charges—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies, per reg ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
10 ft. to 20 ft from ..	67	8 to 304 4
21 ft.	337	8
22 ft.	385	4
23 ft.	439	4
24 ft.	486	0
25 ft.	553	8
26 ft.	631	8

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug

Port Authority: Port Commissioners, Chittagong.

Officials—Deputy Conservator, Commander, F. W. Angell, R.N., Port Engineer, F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c., Secretary. A. V. Rasawubbi Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A.A., Lloyd's Agents James Finlay & Co.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT.

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated in the days of the East India Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned. Vizagapatam, lies in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications, hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme was the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur now completed which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta. A link has also been supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port.

The work was carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engineer-in-Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held ex-officio by the Agent of the B. N. Railway. An Advisory Committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam Port Administration and the commercial interests concerned, was constituted to advise on the development of the Harbour.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade. The first stage is now very nearly complete. Ships started using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Viceroy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 ft. diameter Turning Basin together with access

to the steamer Berths and an Entrance Channel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft wide at the bottom. Vessels of 27 ft. 6 ins. draft and 530 ft. length are admitted at present and deepening is in progress to allow vessels of 28'-6" maximum draft to enter in the near future.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft. Berths has been completed and equipped with 3-ton electric cranes. Storage accommodation aggregating 140,000 sq. ft. of covered area, in three single storied sheds has been provided in the vicinity of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. One additional Shed with lighter Berths has been completed and one more shed is nearing completion for export cargo. Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore. In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths have been installed, around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lightered cargo.

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad roadways. Plots are available for office sites and for industrial concerns. Water supply and electric lighting have been arranged for.

The floating equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1,500, 600, 450 and 100 H.P. respectively and 22 lighters.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 ft. 6 in. broad has been provided; but though adapted for future extension and for use by vessels larger than the dredging craft which now use it, length of ships is at present restricted to 300 feet.

The port is at present capable of dealing with lifts of 50 tons on the quays but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting breakwater.

At present ships enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory.

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway who is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

The principal officers are:—

Administrative Officer—V. E. D. Jarrad

Calcutta.

Deputy Administrative Officer & Traffic Manager,—E. G. Lilley Vizagapatam.

Port Engineer and Deputy Conservator,—E. F. Johnson. Vizagapatam.

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace; and, especially during the period of financial depression, the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education.

The Introduction of Western Learning—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance."

It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution

was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818, and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field; for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837, and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country... and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects; but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India.

		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Area in square miles	.. .. .	1,091,335	1,091,359	1,093,422	1,094,152	1,094,094	1,093,879
Population	{ Male ..	127,042,463	127,043,304	140,077,750	140,075,258	140,082,643	140,082,643
	{ Female ..	120,283,483	120,287,304	131,710,532	131,704,593	131,669,261	131,669,261
	Total Population ..	247,327,946	247,330,413	271,788,382	271,780,151	271,691,904	271,691,904
<i>Recognised Institutions for Males.</i>							
Number of arts colleges	.. .. .	223	222	224	223	223	231
Number of high schools*	.. .. .	2,556	2,642	2,724	2,801	2,886	2,998
	{ English ..	3,524	3,603	3,798	3,875	3,902	3,939
Middle Schools	.. .. .	5,436	5,766	5,927	5,894	5,790	5,744
Number of primary schools	.. .. .	171,386	172,686	172,230	168,835	166,536	166,880
<i>Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions.</i>							
In arts colleges (a)	.. .. .	73,936	76,383	71,895	78,044	81,310	84,859
In high schools *	.. .. .	803,616	843,745	844,307	862,513	879,216	899,491
Middle Schools	.. .. .	406,087	422,721	412,432	410,459	409,344	406,910
	{ English ..	690,647	743,235	772,896	754,521	723,271	710,102
In primary schools	.. .. .	7,213,518	7,332,678	7,351,199	7,377,257	7,364,468	7,512,279
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	.. .. .	7.49	7.67	6.99	9.6	6.94	7.05
<i>Recognised Institutions for Females.</i>							
Number of arts colleges	.. .. .	19	19	20	20	24	24
Number of high schools*	.. .. .	278	302	312	324	338	358
	{ English ..	314	318	329	357	360	379
Middle Schools	.. .. .	499	481	481	480	465	512
Number of primary schools	.. .. .	30,302	31,408	32,158	32,635	33,170	34,054

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.

§ Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

Statement of Educational Progress in British India—contd.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions.</i>						
In arts colleges (a)	2,280	2,702	2,744	2,966	3,589	4,059
In high schools*	69,549	79,605	85,879	92,538	99,486	108,053
.. .. { English	40,565	43,184	48,272	51,345	55,038	58,462
Middle Schools { Vernacular	101,509	113,188	122,625	126,143	130,712	139,426
In primary schools	1,800,073	1,891,406	1,981,549	2,077,103	2,167,502	2,294,077
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.	1.69	1.79	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.99
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised insti- tutions.						
.. .. { Male	9,515,109	9,748,749	9,796,983	9,752,937	9,715,753	9,866,619
.. .. { Female	2,032,388	2,149,853	2,260,154	2,369,529	2,476,384	2,625,177
Total	11,547,497	11,898,602	12,056,837	12,122,466	12,192,137	12,491,796
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions						
.. .. { Male	12,165,839	12,515,126	12,689,086	12,766,537	12,853,532	13,172,790
.. .. { Female	7,89	8,07	7,36	7,33	7,32	7,44
Percentage of total scholars to popula- tion.	1.73	1.83	1.80	1.89	1.96	2.09
.. .. { Male	4.92	5.06	4.67	4.70	4.73	4.85
Total	784,176	793,954	877,433	882,653	893,753	918,323
.. .. { Female	83,234	105,665	120,464	133,783	146,630	161,627
Number of Pupils in Class IV	857,409	899,619	995,097	1,016,436	1,040,383	1,079,950
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	Rs. 13,18,10	Rs. 13,25,38	Rs. 13,60,97	Rs. 12,46,01	Rs. 11,35,50	Rs. 11,47,02
From local funds	2,59,25	2,76,09	2,84,17	2,80,01	2,54,83	2,58,94
From municipal funds	1,34,89	1,49,56	1,54,12	1,58,17	1,52,38	1,60,40
Total Expenditure from public funds	17,12,24	17,50,03	17,99,26	16,84,19	15,42,66	15,66,36
From fees	5,78,18	6,04,61	6,14,59	6,22,70	6,29,60	6,47,89
From other sources	4,16,90	3,85,17	4,17,76	4,11,63	4,06,60	4,03,40
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	27,07,32	27,42,82	28,31,61	27,18,57	25,78,76	26,17,65

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type.)

N.B.—In the educational tables of most provinces the new census figures of 1931 have been used; hence the percentages for 1931 are not strictly comparable with those for 1930.

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—

“The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Educational Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions.” The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional, but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it affirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection, the provision of facilities for research, the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education is now a ‘transferred’ subject in the Governors’ provinces and is, in each such Province, under the charge of a Minister. There are, however, some exceptions to this new order of things. The education of Europeans is a ‘Provincial reserved’ subject, i.e., it is not within the charge of the Minister of Education, and to the Government of India are still reserved matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi and all such new universities as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects. The Government of India are also in charge of the Chiefs’ Colleges and of

all institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants.

Administration.—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Council, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the ten major provinces. Generally speaking, education, excluding European education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the local government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by ‘recognition’ and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and in rarer cases by local bodies.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India

—In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Ghia Shankar Bapna are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner. The present Educational Commissioner is Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., who is an eminent educationist of wide experience and has served on several Commissions and Committees on education in India. It is largely through his efforts that a *Central Advisory Board of Education* has been established in India. The main functions of the Board are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information. The first meeting of the Board was held in

December 1935. The most important question discussed by the Board was that of unemployment and educational reconstruction and a number of important and far-reaching recommendations were made by it in respect to this matter. It is to be hoped that the activities of this Board will prove of great value to the development of education in India on right lines. The constitution of the Board is as follows —

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (*Chairman*)

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India

Ten nominees of the Government of India
One member elected by the Council of State
Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly

Three members nominated by the Inter-University Board, India

One representative of each local Government (*either the Minister for Education or his deputy or the Director of Public Instruction or his deputy*)

There is also Secretary to the Board, who is appointed by the Government of India

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. It was then held down that the proportion of Indians in this service should on an average be 50 per cent. of the total strength, excluding the posts in Burma

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the all-India services which operate

in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments". The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Government must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State". As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service; while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

Hartog Committee on Education.—The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

Lindsay Commission.—Another Commission, which deserves mention, was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by Dr A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1921-22	6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,962,979	1,418,422	8,381,401
1926-27	8,777,739	1,751,611	10,529,350	9,315,140	1,842,356	11,157,496
1927-28	9,260,266	1,899,890	11,160,156	9,778,737	1,996,445	11,775,222
1928-29	9,515,109	2,032,388	11,547,497	10,028,086	2,137,753	12,165,839
1929-30	9,749,749	2,149,853	11,898,602	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,128
1930-31	9,796,683	2,260,154	12,056,837	10,313,493	2,375,598	12,689,086
1931-32	9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12,766,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34	9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,755,031	13,172,890

(b) EXPENDITURE.

Year.							Total expenditure on education in British India.	
							Public Funds	Total
							Rs.	Rs.
1921-22 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,49,61,173	18,37,52,969
1926-27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,59,23,968	24,58,47,572
1927-28 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,45,80,915	25,82,78,819
1928-29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,12,24,514	27,07,32,253
1929-30 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1930-31 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,99,26,248	29,31,61,446
1931-32 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,84,19,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,42,56,219	25,78,75,868
1933-34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,66,36,461	26,17,65,186

In 1933-34 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs. 26,17,85,186 of which 43.8 per cent. came from Government funds 16.0 per cent. from District Board and Municipal funds 24.8 per cent. from fees and 15.4 per cent. from all other sources.

The average annual cost per scholar amounted to Rs. 20-15-3 as follows: to Government funds Rs. 9-2-11, to local funds Rs. 3-5-8, to fees Rs. 5-3-0 and to other sources Rs. 3-3-8.

It may be noted that, out of a total of 9,530,380 pupils in primary and secondary schools for boys, 3,858,177 pupils were enrolled in Class I or the lowest class alone. In the case of primary and secondary schools for girls, the corresponding figures were 2,599,859 and 1,508,266. There is thus much wastage and stagnation in the lowest classes. Efforts are being made in all provinces to check this wastage, but the evil cannot be eradicated so long as the number of single-teacher schools is not appreciably reduced.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table:—

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
<i>Recognised Institutions</i>				
Universities	16	16	10,041	10,762
Arts Colleges	252	255	75,329	78,669
Professional Colleges .. .	72	69	18,391	18,917
High Schools	3,224	3,356	978,702	1,007,544
Middle Schools	16,537	10,574	1,318,365	1,314,720
Primary Schools	199,706	200,924	9,531,970	9,406,356
Special Schools	6,759	6,648	259,339	254,828
Total of Recognised Institutions	220,566	221,852	12,192,137	12,491,796
Unrecognised Institutions ..	34,781	34,872	661,395	681,094
Grand total of all Institutions	255,347	256,724	12,853,532	13,172,890

Primary Education.—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases

of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

Compulsory Primary Education.—The following tables shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1933-34:—

Province	Acts	Areas under "Compulsion."		
		Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No of Villages in Rural areas.
Madras ..	Elementary Education Act, 1920 ..	26	7	104
	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918) ..	4	....	.
Bombay ..	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920 ..	1	....	.
	Primary Education Act, 1923 ..	5	2	150
Bengal ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930 ..	1	....	....
	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	36	....	....
United Provinces.	District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926 ..	..	24	351
Punjab ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	57	2,908	6,238
Bihar and Orissa	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	1	2	15
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act, 1920 ..	25	431	431
Assam ..	Primary Education Act, 1926 ..	..	....	....
Delhi ..	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925) ..	1	10	14
	Total ..	157	3,384	7,303

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

The poverty of local bodies is usually the cause assigned to their diffidence to introduce compulsory education to any appreciable extent.

Secondary and High School Education.—

Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, "one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits." Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school *final* examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbrous and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In

the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them; and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details have been worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities' conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces.

Anglo-Indian and European Education.—There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

Recently, as a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces; and an Inter-Provincial Board has also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India.

Medium of instruction in public schools—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province, if not for the whole of India. In this connexion, Mr. A. Latif, I.C.S., has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script.

Boy Scout Movement.—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the

boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being established between the Boy Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

Girl Guide Movement.—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars but progress has been hampered by the shortage of funds and the continued indifference of parents. In the United Provinces, schools are now inspected by officers of the Public Health Department. In Madras, the scheme of medical inspection of schools has been made compulsory in all Government institutions, and it has been made a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the scheme. In Burma, the grants-in-aid for medical inspection have been temporarily suspended on account of retrenchment, but most medical officers have continued the inspection of pupils without remuneration. In Bihar & Orissa, certain posts of school medical officers were abolished in 1932, for the same reason, but it has since been found possible to revive them. There is, however, still need for adequate facilities for the treatment of children suffering from diseases. In a few towns in the Punjab, satisfactory arrangement exist not only for medical inspection but also for effective treatment, and an extension of this useful scheme is under contemplation.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others.

Professional and Technical Education.—A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earthquake in 1934. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings are being constructed for it. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. A Royal Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by municipalities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been

to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery

and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and Metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and Metallurgical College at Benares which provides a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject. Provision has been made by the Government of India for the training of cadets for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship "I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin" has been stationed for this purpose in Bombay waters.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them :—

Type of Institution	1933.		1934.	
	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
I. Colleges—				
Training	22	1,590	22	1,696
Law	12	7,232	12	7,274
Medical	11	4,440	10	4,766
Engineering	7	2,142	7	2,121
Agricultural	8	872	7	819
Commercial	6	2,082	6	2,686
Forest	2	66	1	58
Veterinary	4	438	4	410
Total ..	72	18,862	69	19,430
II. Schools—				
Normal and Training	592	27,276	582	27,249
Law	2	113	2	140
Medical	32	6,655	33	6,995
Engineering	11	1,926	11	1,840
Technical and Industrial	451	25,645	468	26,252
Commercial	132	5,411	136	5,849
Agricultural	12	483	12	546
Forest	1	68	1	57
Schools of Art	15	2,128	15	2,157
Total ..	1,248	69,705	1,260	71,085
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,320	88,567	1,329	90,515

Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

Calcutta University Commission.—The Report of the Calcutta University Commission

was published in August 1919

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal, but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna, and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Statistics of Universities—1934.

There are now 18 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities:—

University.	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Facilities in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff		No of Institutions			No of Students.			No. of Students in Arts and Science.	
				In University Departments	In (constituent Colleges)	In University Departments	(Colleges)	Affiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In (constituent Colleges)	In Affiliated Colleges		
1. Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching.	1837	A, Sc, Ed, Com, O, Eng, M, L	187	..	1	356	2	60	968	..	28,548	2,309
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching.	1837	A, Sc, Ed, Com, O, Tech, Ag.	5	637	3	..	3	33	110	..	16,182	1,636
3. Madras (d)	Affiliating and Teaching.	1837	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Ag, O, F, A	33	413	18	799	18	13	141	5,250	10,124	1,913
4. Punjab (e)	Affiliating and Teaching.	1882	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O, Ag.	94	52	13	988	13	3	598	1 357	17,841	1,435
5. Allahabad (e)	Teaching	1887	A, Sc, L, Com, Ag, Ed	109	36	16	..	16	4	1,611	272	..	435
6. Benares Hindu.	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, O, M	..	218	..	..	..	9	..	3 492	..	268
7. Mysore (f)	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, Eng, M, Tech	..	268	..	..	..	9	..	2 955	..	234
8. Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M	..	..	..	333	..	16	..	..	4,341	317

University.	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff.			No. of Institutions.			No. of Students.			No. of Students who graduated in Arts and Science.
				In Departments	In Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	University Departments.	Constituent Colleges.	Affiliated Colleges.	In Departments	In Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges.	
9 Osmania (g)	Teaching	1918	A, Sc, Ed, Eng L M Th.	186	.	9	.	.	.	1,284	.	.	84
10 Allahabad University Muslim.	Unitary	1920	A, Sc, Ed L, M	96	.	.	18	.	.	1,241	.	.	126
11 Bangalore	Teaching	1920	A, Sc, Ed, Eng L M F.	187	.	.	.	5	.	1,805	.	.	114
12 Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A, Sc, Ed, M. L. Com O	118	13	.	2	1	.	2,014	70	.	267
13 Dacca	Unitary	1921	A, Sc, Ed L. Com	102	.	.	13	.	.	984	.	.	161
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A, Sc, L	10	107	.	3	7	.	154	2,054	.	238
15 Nagpur	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A, Sc, Ed, L, Ag.	7	.	135	1	.	8	358	.	2,523	324
16 Andhra (h)	Affiliating & Teaching	1926	A, Sc, Ed, M, O	32	260	.	2	.	12	118	.	3,002	415
17 Agra	Affiliating	1927	A, Sc L. Com, Ag	.	415	.	.	.	15	.	.	3,319	781
18 Annamalai (i)	Unitary	1929	A, Sc, O	78	.	.	1	.	.	612	.	.	57

(a) An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; a "Teaching" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University; a "Unitary" University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.

(b) Faculties: A = Arts; Ag = Agriculture; Com = Commerce; Ed = Education (Teaching); Eng = Engineering; F. = Forestry; F.A. = Fine Arts; L = Law; M = Medicine; O = Oriental Learning; Sc = Science; Tech. = Technology; Th = Theology.

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(d) Reconstituted in 1923

(e) Reconstituted in 1921

(f) Reconstituted in 1933

(g) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan)

(h) Situated at Waltair (South India).

(i) Situated at Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram

Intermediate Colleges.—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of night schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The Allgarh Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab, but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

Inter-University Board.—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are:—

- (a) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information;
- (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors;
- (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;
- (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;

(e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;

(f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities;

(g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

Education of Indian Women and Girls.—There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the *purdah* system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shree-mati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All-India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines, which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research". The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college, called the Lady Irwin College, has since been established in New Delhi.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1933-34:—

	No. of Institutions.		No. of Scholars.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Recognized Institutions—				
Arts Colleges	24	24	1,640	1,817
Professional Colleges	8	9	307	341
High Schools	338	358	86,122	92,430
Middle Schools	845	891	129,783	140,043
Primary Schools	33,170	34,054	1,349,819	1,409,388
Special Schools	381	386	16,556	17,520
Unrecognized institutions	3,988	3,794	93,796	88,444
Total ..	38,754	39,516	1,678,023	1,749,983

Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different provinces in British India, and will be of general interest.

(i) *Number of Institutions, 1933-34.*

Province	NO. OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			NO. OF UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.		
	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Madras ..	51,075	50,618	—457	1,408	1,467	+59	52,483	52,085	—398
Bombay ..	15,757	15,674	—83	1,114	1,056	—58	16,871	16,730	—141
Bengal ..	68,773	70,338	+1,565	1,554	1,588	+34	70,327	71,926	+1,599
United Provinces ..	22,941	23,106	+165	2,418	2,344	—74	25,359	25,450	+91
Punjab ..	11,673	11,664	—9	6,236	6,116	—121	17,909	17,779	—130
Burma ..	7,356	7,347	—9	18,205	18,072	—133	25,561	25,419	—142
Bihar and Orissa ..	28,953	28,768	—185	2,443	2,806	+363	31,396	31,574	+178
Central Provinces and Berar ..	5,326	5,403	+77	320	314	—6	5,646	5,717	+71
Assam ..	6,586	6,715	+129	619	612	—7	7,205	7,327	+122
North-West Frontier Province ..	992	1,003	+11	162	155	—7	1,154	1,158	+4
British India *	220,557	221,853	+1,296	34,781	34,872	+91	255,348	256,725	+1,377

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(ii) *Number of Scholars, 1933-34.*

Province.	NO. OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			NO. OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.			TOTAL NO. OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.	
	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1933.	1934.
Madras ..	2,864,597	2,967,672	+103,075	47,928	51,688	+3,760	2,912,525	3,019,360	+106,835	6.2	6.5
Bombay ..	1,325,192	1,332,524	+7,332	33,895	41,772	+7,877	1,356,417	1,384,296	+27,879	6.1	6.3
Bengal ..	2,797,387	2,899,541	+102,154	65,704	67,171	+1,467	2,863,091	2,966,467	+103,376	5.7	5.9
United Provinces ..	1,470,340	1,513,467	+43,127	64,868	65,222	+354	1,535,208	1,578,689	+43,481	3.1	3.2
Punjab ..	1,164,820	1,151,590	—13,230	130,950	129,104	—1,846	1,295,770	1,280,754	—15,016	5.5	5.4
Burma ..	524,864	524,031	—833	203,970	203,021	—949	728,834	727,052	—782	4.9	4.9
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,054,290	1,063,127	+8,837	63,931	70,782	+6,851	1,118,221	1,133,909	+15,688	2.9	3.0
Central Provinces and Berar ..	457,077	470,753	+13,676	11,274	11,965	+691	468,351	482,718	+14,367	3.0	3.1
Assam ..	352,556	356,869	+4,313	26,624	26,582	—42	379,180	383,451	+4,271	4.3	4.4
North-West Frontier Province ..	86,959	89,040	+2,081	3,796	4,535	+739	90,755	93,575	+2,820	3.7	3.8
TOTAL-BRITISH INDIA *	12,192,137	12,491,796	+299,659	661,395	681,094	+19,699	12,853,532	13,172,890	+319,358	4.73	4.85

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas.)

(iii). *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions, 1934.*

Province.	NO. OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							
	In Universities.	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional College.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras	619	11,113	2,253	156,738	26,749	2,339,830	24,503	2,561,855
Bombay	1,110	10,409	3,223	58,769	24,537	987,969	14,203	1,129,245
Bengal	2,181	22,427	5,129	273,819	161,294	1,790,549	116,820	2,372,219
United Provinces	6,001	8,442	4,239	84,096	100,368	1,167,299	22,643	1,393,085
Punjab	1,667	13,809	2,191	131,213	486,207	373,704	13,813	1,000,960
Burma	142	142	..	61,315	123,779	260,316	17,074	464,293
Bihar & Orissa	3,372	8,372	886	50,644	84,819	830,684	10,552	989,957
Central Provinces and Berar	2,261	2,261	578	8,830	100,069	313,083	2,380	437,201
Assam .. .. .	..	1,667	72	21,628	45,380	249,862	4,364	322,923
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	..	640	..	14,661	27,081	32,618	102	75,102
BRITISH INDIA * ..	10,762	76,852	18,576	915,114	1,174,477	8,396,968	237,308	10,830,257

* Includes figures for Minor Provinces and Administration (centrally administered areas).

Province.	NO. OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras	587	73	18,140	6,308	374,912	5,797	405,817
Bombay .. .. .	....	....	15,858	4,408	180,595	2,418	203,279
Bengal	596	57	17,950	9,997	495,893	2,829	527,322
United Provinces	254	9	7,234	40,595	71,820	970	120,382
Punjab	372	39	12,631	35,007	99,794	2,787	150,680
Burma .. .. .	....	....	90-1	12,594	37,471	382	59,788
Bihar and Orissa	7	....	2,115	5,665	64,480	903	73,170
Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .	....	18	436	6,992	35,286	820	43,552
Assam .. .. .	....	....	2,620	6,338	24,876	112	33,946
North-west Frontier Province.. .. .	....	....	432	5,240	8,216	50	13,988
BRITISH INDIA * ..	1,817	341	92,430	140,043	1,409,388	17,520	1,661,589

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1933-34.

Province	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER SCHOLAR.					
	1933.	1934	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Govern- ment Funds	Local Funds. (a)	Fees.	Other Sources	Govern- ment Funds.	Local Funds. (a)	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total cost.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	%	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Madras	5,31,58,978	5,39,87,435	+8,28,457	45.56	14.29	17.76	22.39	8 4 8	2 9 11	3 3 8	4 1 2	18 3 5	
Bombay	3,81,71,846	3,95,09,610	+16,37,764	44.2	19.4	23.2	13.2	13 3 6	5 12 7	6 14 9	3 15 12	13 11	
Bengal	4,17,51,551	4,23,16,319	+5,64,768	31.9	7.9	44.5	16.0	4 10 5	1 2 8	6 7 0	2 5 5	14 9 6	
United Provinces ..	3,71,20,587	3,70,30,442	-90,145	53.4	13.0	20.0	13.6	13 1 0	3 3 1	4 13 10	3 5 6	24 7 5	
Punjab	3,00,56,420	3,06,89,279	+6,32,859	52.11	13.15	24.65	10.09	13 14 2	3 8 1	6 9 2	2 11 0	28 10 5	
Burma	1,69,93,281	1,63,20,680	-6,72,601	35.33	23.92	21.91	13.81	11 0 1	9 0 1	6 13 2	4 4 11	31 2 3	
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,67,08,763	1,69,49,133	+2,40,370	32.51	29.40	23.76	14.33	5 2 11	4 11 0	3 12 7	2 4 7	15 1 1	
Central Provinces and Berar	97,92,220	1,01,74,809	+3,82,589	43.69	28.70	19.02	8.79	9 7 2	6 2 7	4 1 9	1 14 4	21 9 10	
Assam	43,96,400	48,33,919	+62,481	57.5	13.0	18.5	11.0	7 12 6	1 12 3	2 8 1	1 7 10	13 8 8	
North-West Frontier Province	27,19,082	28,63,059	+1,43,977	67.4	10.9	11.1	10.6	24 1 7	3 14 9	3 14 8	3 12 5	35 11 5	
TOTAL—BRITISH INDIA.*	25,78,75,863	26,17,65,186	+38,89,318	43.8	16.0	24.8	15.4	9 2 11	3 5 8	5 3 0	3 3 8	20 15 3	

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Education in the Army.—The Army in India undertake the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community. Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows —

(i) The education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to :—

- (a) develop his training faculties ;
- (b) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire ;
- (c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life.

(ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and ex-service (British and Indian).

(iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country.

(iv) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Deen School.—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society, which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr S R Das, have culminated in the establishment of a School at Dehra Dun. The school will attempt to develop, in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment, the best features of English Public Schools. It was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935. The Society has been fortunate in securing the Chand Bagh Estate at Dehra Dun for the location of the school. In February, 1936, there were

188 boys in the school, who were distributed between three houses. Mr. A E Foot, who was formerly a master at Eton, has been appointed as headmaster, he is assisted by fourteen masters, of whom five have been appointed from England. The Board of Management of the Society includes the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce (*Chairman*), the Hon'ble Sir Jagdish Prasad, the Hon'ble Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir George Anderson and Mr M W. Yeatts, I C S (*Honorary Secretary*).

Indigenous Education.—Of the 13,172,890 scholars being educated in India 681,094 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance. The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabinendra Nath Tagore's school at Bolpur have attained some fame ; and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are well-known. There is also an Indian Women's University at Poona, to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English, being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University, which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Scout for India.—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, I. C. S., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.

Chief Commissioner.—Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., V. R. E., of Chhatari.

Deputy Chief Commissioner.—Rai Sahib G. Dutta.

General Secretary for India.—N. N. Bhose Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, D. C. C.

Travelling Secretary for India.—G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Esq., B.A., D. C. C. (S. & R.) ; Ak. L. (for India).

Headquarters Council for India.—

President.—The Chief Scout for India

Chairman.—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

Members.—The Treasurer (ex-officio).

The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex-officio)

Six Members elected by the Provincial Delegates to the Triennial All-India Conference.

Six members elected by State Delegates to the Triennial All-India Conference.

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio)

The Boy Scouts Association in India,

GRAND

No.	NAME	No. of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation.			
		"Open."	"Controlled"	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Assam	11	229	240	191	162	10	48	167	155	9
2	Baluchistan			Figures not received							
3	Bangalore	2	26	28	18	20	1	4	30	26	1
4	Bengal	51	479	530	373	185	28	35	461	209	29
5	Bihar & Orissa	5	263	268	242	154	14	138	248	126	12
6	Bombay	38	1686	1724	1397	600	83	95	1820	600	77
7	Central India	4	14	18	13	18	1	10	13	18	..
8	Central Provinces	55	1103	1158	571	748	55	23	760	823	70
9	Delhi		63	63	47	31	3	9	65	39	3
10	Eastern States Agency		61	61	57	117	4	8	85	91	2
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	4	45	49	22	27		2	26	36	
12	Madras	28	520	548	402	251	67	75	635	318	85
13	N. W. Frontier Province	7	91	98	86	53	14	44	88	59	18
14	Punjab	22	1586	1602	1232	594	49	447	1357	577	48
15	Rajputana	4	37	41	38	6	5	6	61	6	3
16	United Provinces	75	390	1465	905	827	64	250	957	852	89
17	Western India States Agency	1	40	41	49	7	4	3	48	..	..
18	Baghat State		1	1	2	..	2	..	1	4	2
19	Barwani State		1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
20	Bharatpur State		15	15	14	14	7	1	22	23	11
21	Bhopal State		14	14	22	..	..	5	94	..	..
22	Bijawar State		11	11	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
23	Charkhari State	4	10	14	5	2	..	1	2	1	..
24	Chattarpur State		21	21	13	7	1	1	12	10	..
25	Cochin State	7	68	67	61	28	11	15	83	22	11
26	Datia State		6	6	4	2	..	1	4	2	..
27	Dhar State	2	35	37	37	4	3	1	35	1	..
28	Dhenkanal State		78	130	76	71	3	8	58	46	3
29	Jaipur State	52	83	83	88	37	10	28	107	22	12
30	Jammu & Kashmir State	7	53	60	50	58	1	..	87	75	2
31	Jath State		5	5	5	1	..	1	4	..	..
32	Jhabua State		1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
33	Junagadh State		22	22	20	4	3	..	21	4	1
34	Khulchipur State		1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
35	Kolhapur State	6	61	67	49	14	4	12	80	14	4
36	Kurwai State		21	21	20	2	3	..	1	3	3
37	Kutch State		146	146	75	66	7	17	104	74	8
38	Marwar State		324	342	225	199	33	78	218	102	34
39	Mysore State	18	3	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
40	Nagod State		1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
41	Narsingarh State		4	23	27	24	3	..	24	3	..
42	Nawanagar State		1	20	21	16	15	1	18	17	3
43	Orchha State		2	39	41	27	12	1	29	8	..
44	Patiala State		1	16	17	11	12	2	17	16	3
45	Pudukkottai State		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
46	Rajgarh State		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
47	Rampur State		1	1	1	2	..	1	2	2	..
48	Ratlam State		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
49	Sailana State		1	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1
50	Sangli State		31	31	31	7	5	..	31	2	..
51	Sawantwadi State		12	12	12	..	..	..	26	..	1
52	Tonk State		2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
53	Travancore State	7	76	83	73	32	11	19	131	46	17
54	G. H. Qs' Commissioners		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	418	8816	9234	6619	4604	513	1400	8071	4527	544

General Headquarters—Census 1935.

SUMMARY.

Total Scouters.	Number of.					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No of.		1935 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Boats.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.		Commissioners.	Local Association Officers.		
379	4,450	.	2,765	300	.	7,515	30	145	8,075	
61	661	.	483	39	.	1,183	5	19	1,268	
734	8,983	.	3,734	567	.	13,284	45	145	14,208	
524	7,393	.	2,674	415	.	10,482	28	157	11,191	
2,592	32,379	50	12,460	1472	30	46,391	39	397	49,419	2
41	280	.	285	10	.	575	4	16	636	
1,676	15,783	.	15,015	1377	.	32,175	44	399	34,294	
116	1,030	.	560	32	.	1,622	1	11	1,750	
186	1,234	.	1,540	54	.	2,828	2	15	3,031	1
64	493	.	570	112	..	1,175	4	26	1,269	
1,113	9,250	.	4,844	1,319	12	15,413	64	37	16,627	
209	2,705	.	1,281	292	.	4,290	9	33	4,541	
2,429	31,629	..	11,219	866	.	43,714	74	153	46,370	
76	889	.	146	58	.	1,093	4	1	1,173	
2,128	18,821	.	13,863	1,420	.	34,104	80	260	36,572	
51	1,291	.	105	70	.	1,466	1	1	1,518	
10	88	.	48	32	.	168	1	1	180	
2	51	.	..	..	.	51	1	4	58	
57	479	.	388	76	.	943	5	146	1,151	
99	949	.	..	..	.	949	3	3	1,054	
2	24	.	36	..	.	60	1	3	66	
4	60	.	24	..	.	84	1	5	94	
23	261	.	66	18	..	345	3	19	390	
131	1,224	..	524	131	..	1,879	9	49	2,068	
7	139	.	46	..	.	185	1	3	196	
37	799	.	88	48	.	935	6	..	978	
115	1,935	.	1,740	84	.	3,759	5	66	3,945	
169	2,119	.	610	233	.	2,962	8	26	3,165	
164	1,263	12	1,067	20	12	2,304	4	41	2,516	
5	215	.	30	..	.	245	1	..	251	
1	48	.	..	..	.	48	4	8	61	
26	545	.	134	60	.	739	..	5	770	1
1	13	.	30	..	.	43	1	3	48	
110	1,758	.	606	256	..	2,620	2	112	2,844	
2	40	.	30	..	..	70	2	1	75	
34	342	.	44	31	..	417	3	5	459	
203	1,306	..	1,156	77	..	2,539	4	20	2,766	
522	5,477	..	4,039	684	..	10,200	41	..	10,763	
3	71	..	..	..	.	71	1	3	78	
27	649	20	67	..	.	40	1	..	43	
39	395	..	254	16	.	736	2	4	769	
38	568	..	137	..	.	665	4	7	715	1
36	255	..	232	27	..	705	3	4	750	
2	24	..	25	31	.	514	3	8	561	
5	48	..	38	..	.	110	1	5	118	
6	19	..	20	9	..	84	2	..	91	
4	42	..	36	16	..	48	1	2	57	
33	793	..	121	43	..	94	2	7	107	
26	283	..	..	..	..	960	3	8	1,004	
5	44	..	12	20	.	286	..	1	312	
213	1,362	.	568	145	.	76	1	13	95	
	.	.	..	..	.	2,075	16	5	2,309	
	.	.	..	..	.	..	4	..	4	
11,542	161,002	82	83,698	10403	44	255,319	590	2,402	272,853	6

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty.—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891 61 per cent. of the total population of the country lived on agriculture, this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921, in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit, the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an **average holding** which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the **vagaries of the monsoon**. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of **irrigation** by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the **subsidiary occupations** to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely **illiterate**. The percentage of literacy

in India is still very low being only 8 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless **indebtedness** of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the **sowcar** or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the U. P., in his "Peoples' Banks for Northern India". The caste system of the Hindus had the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *madras* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzsch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 36 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions, of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

Growth of Co-operation.—In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average

number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 92,467 agricultural societies and about 11,124 non-agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with over 21,000 societies stands first in the number of societies (91) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 47. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 125 and 118 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwalior lead in this matter though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1934 at 43 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that more than two crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies (30) per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 26.8, while Madras and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 74 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 44.5. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travancore and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at about Rs. 96

crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute about Rs. 35 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—30 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 30 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. The Punjab leads in this respect also with 125 annas per head of population while Bombay comes next with 118. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 55 and 56 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer-Merwara comes out first with 144 annas per head of population while Coorg follows with 107. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 88, while Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal follow with 53, 51, 48 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of about 16 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement.—Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-credit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society, but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the

needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the sower. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district head-quarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial head-quarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies, and (iii) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All-India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all, so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore, the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance; and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where it forms about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural credit societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 34 crores

of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1933 stood thus:—

	In thousands of rupees.
Share capital	4,37,19
Reserve Fund	8,56,40
Deposits	3,15,57
Loans	17,89,02
Total Working Capital	33,98,78

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with over Rs. 16 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 18 crores. The owned capital was thus about 47 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1934 the number of central banks was 603.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1933-34 at 30.9 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1933-34 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 18.4 crores, and from primary societies to Rs. 3.1 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively

long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1933-34 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 30 crores and from Government Rs. 49 lakhs. Excepting in Burma and recently in Bombay in connection with land mortgage banking operations central banks in other provinces of British India do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore, do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1933-34 was Rs. 99 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1933-34 amounted to over Rs. 8.4 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 603 central banks of the country during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 31 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 8 to 10 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent. per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India, at present, all the major provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. The Bank in Burma being in liquidation, there are nine such institutions in all out of

which, seven are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1933-34.—

Provincial Banks, 1933-34.

	In thousands of rupees.
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	67.75
Reserve and other funds	62.51
Deposits and loans—	
from Individuals	4,97.02
from Provincial and Central banks	3,97.31
from societies	64.34
from Government	11.22
Total ..	11,01.06
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	3,86.14
Banks and societies	2,20.69
Total ..	6,06.83
Loans due by—	
Individuals	8.00
Banks and societies	4,20.70
Total ..	4,28.70

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value

of Rs. 9.8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplus banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplus in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

Overdues.—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative

credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1934, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 13,01,26,983 as compared with Rs. 13,00,76,376 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 33,98,77,947; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 27,03,7,921. The overdue loans were therefore 38 per cent. of the working capital and 48 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the sowcar to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1934.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1933-34.
(in lakhs of rupees.)

Province.	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals.	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital.	Loans due.
Madras	5.20	4.20	2.53	49	60
Bombay	4.12	3.50	1.63	40	47
Bengal	5.93	4.27	3.41	58	82
Bihar and Orissa	2.13	1.68	1.20	56	71
United Provinces	1.00	.74	.49	49	66
Punjab	8.60	6.89	37	4	5
Burma	1.19	.84	.49	41	58
Central Provinces and Berar	1.56	1.25	1.00	60	80
Assam .. .. .	.33	.23	.22	67	96
Mysore .. .. .	.54	.50	.25	46	50
Baroda .. .. .	.36	.30	.12	33	40
Hyderabad .. .. .	.88	.62	.54	61	87
Gwalior .. .. .	.28	.48	.39	1.39	81
Kashmir .. .. .	.60	.45	.7	12	16
Travancore .. .. .	.37	.31	.18	49	58
Others .. .. .	.90	.77	.12	13	16
Total	33.99	27.03	13.01	38	48

The position has since June 1933 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute, but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this

phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member, in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the

remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sowcar, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the sowcar any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The sowcar, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the sowcar, the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the

settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liberating those, who have already given up all their assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German *Landschaften*. The commercial type is represented by the *Credit Foncier* of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attractive initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 12 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 15 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two, Assam has five, while Madras has 38 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the

insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

Propaganda, Education and Training.—

In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organize co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, at-

tempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last two years have placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the

village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 800 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters, so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitte, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 11,118 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 13,19,151. Of these, 5,319 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the

small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **Peoples' Co-operative Banks** promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,074 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,000 unlimited liability societies and only 107 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 500 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March 1932 there were 91 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 1,39,379, the working capital was Rs. 3,57,60,347 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 19,44,622. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society**. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years. Invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the

end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however **Life Insurance Societies** have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs. 20 lacs. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of about Rs. 20 lacs.

Review.—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1912**. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the **Maclean Committee** on Co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the **Central Financing Agencies** relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter

in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly **Co-operative Institutes** were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first *Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank* was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and **Co-operative Committees of Enquiry** were instituted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras and Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the **Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925** incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The non-credit movement has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but he former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and Irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the co-operative movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side, co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee* the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-op raters to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have not yet submitted their reports, but there is little doubt that their recommendations would lead to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. This Conference was unique in so far as it was not restricted only to the Registrars

of Co-operative Societies and their advisers from the various provinces and States, but it also included some ministers in charge of Agriculture and Co-operation from the provinces and a representative of each of the two All-India Co-operative organisations—the Institutes' Association and the Provincial Banks' Association. This Conference recommended the enactment of an All-India Co-operative Societies Act so as to permit the registration of Co-operative Societies working in the whole of India or in more provinces than one. It also recommended earnest efforts for the development of land mortgage banks by the Government guaranteeing not only the interest on their debentures but also the capital and suggested the creation of a Central Co-operative Board under the Imperial Government with a small establishment to bring about a closer co-ordination of work between the different provinces and States of India. This last suggestion has met with some opposition, since after the provincialisation of Co-operation under the Montford Reforms of 1914, the provinces do not much fancy the imposition of control from the centre. And yet, there seems to be nothing wrong in the idea of a central organisation, which would be a clearing house for authentic information and stimulate progress through a careful study of experiments and efforts in particular areas and drawing attention of other areas to the success achieved or the deficiencies revealed.

It may also be mentioned that the **Indian States** were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, the MacLagan Committee Report, 1915, the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919, the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; and marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes and land mortgage banking.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the **stages of its evolution** may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit, urban credit; central credit organisations, apex co-operative banks; propaganda by non-officials; non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; long-term loans and debt redemption schemes, land mortgage banks, co-operative education, rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction.

TABLE No 1
Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only.

Province.	Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural.	Non-Agric- ultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	46.7	33	389	11,726	1,433	13,581	29.7
Bombay	21.9	20	118	4,757	921	5,816	26.6
Bengal	50.1	119	3	21,214	2,202	23,538	47.0
Bihar and Orissa	37.7	67	45	8,479	310	8,901	23.6
United Provinces	48.4	71	3	5,649	328	6,951	12.5
Punjab	23.6	119	....	17,336	3,340	21,395	96.7
Burma	13.1	12	268	1,728	159	2,167	16.5
Central Provinces and Berar	15.5	36	6	3,649	103	3,794	24.5
Assam	8.6	20	....	1,280	100	1,400	16.3
N. W. F. Province	2.4	3	....	420	28	451	18.8
Coorg	0.2	1	13	211	24	249	124.5
Ajmer-Merwara	0.6	7	2	587	111	707	117.8
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.1	....	1	....	25	26	26.0
Delhi	0.6	1	..	225	62	288	48.0
Total (British India)	269.5	509	848	77,561	9,146	88,364	32.8
Mysore	6.6	13	..	1,829	445	2,087	31.6
Baroda	2.4	8	..	936	201	1,146	47.7
Hyderabad	14.4	40	1	2,872	400	2,713	18.8
Bhopal	0.7	22	....	915	21	958	136.8
Gwalior	3.5	..	....	4,126	41	4,167	119.1
Indore	1.8	5	....	628	59	692	53.2
Kashmir	3.6	14	..	2,576	358	2,945	51.9
Travancore	5.1	1	29	1,399	342	1,762	34.5
Cochin	1.2	1	..	134	111	246	20.5
Total (Indian States)	38.8	104	31	14,806	1,978	16,719	43.1
Grand Total	308.3	613	879	92,467	11,124	1,05,083	34.1

TABLE NO. 2.
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only.

Province.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Population (Millions).	Central Provincial Banks and Banking Unions	Supervising and Guarant- ing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agric- (including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1								
Madras		46 7	16,327	9,753	5,97,606	2,85,404	8,83,110	18 9
Bombay		21 9	15,318	3,414	3,10,406	2,77,249	5,87,649	26 8
Bengal		50 1	25,242	262	5,12,823	2,64,086	7,77,809	15 5
Bihar and Orissa		37 7	11,255	9,415	2,28,238	28,564	2,56,802	6 8
United Provinces		48 4	10,792	108	1,17,705	35,225	1,52,930	3 2
Punjab		23 6	36,125	..	5,84,633	1,23,056	7,07,689	30 0
Burma		13 1	1,613	..	38,377	33,890	72,267	5 5
Central Provinces and Berar		15 5	48,406	6,906	5,774	19,187	71,934	4 6
Assam		8 6	1,970	..	49,797	14,541	64,338	7 5
North-West Frontier Province		2 4	367	..	13,370	1,968	15,340	76 7
Coorg		0 2	353	215	11,988	3,852	19,969	33 3
Ajmer-Merwara		0 6	1,653	122	13,182	6,837	9,122	91 2
Hyderabad Administered Area		0 1	..	22	..	4,609	9,992	16 7
Delhi		0 6	482	..	5,383	..	..	..
Total (British India)		269 5	1,09,893	31,955	25,36,199	11,08,080	36,44,279	13 5
Mysore		6 6	2,813	..	71,951	71,793	1,43,744	21 8
Baroda		1 4	2,744	..	29,861	14,940	44,801	18 7
Hyderabad		14 4	4,985	2,209	45,065	21,816	66,881	4 6
Bhopal		0 7	2,212	..	17,197	407	17,604	25 2
Gwalior		3 5	6,866	..	72,921	664	73,585	15 9
Indore		3 6	3,439	..	10,683	9,963	20,646	21 0
Assamir		5 1	3,503	..	46,461	6,322	52,983	14 7
Tamil Nadu		5 1	3,503	..	1,47,191	79,683	2,26,874	44 5
Cochin		1 2	131	..	11,138	13,627	24,765	20 8
Total (Indian States)		33 8	27,740	3,875	4,32,463	2,19,475	6,71,943	17 3
Grand Total		308 8	1,97,633	35,830	29,86,667	13,27,555	43,16,222	14 0

TABLE No. 3
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only.

Province.	Popula- tion.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from						Reserve and other Funds.	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Popu- lation.
		Share Capital Paid-up.	Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Govern- ment.	Non- Members and other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Millions.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Annas.
		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	
Madras	46.7	2,22.82	98.50	1,19.04	4,54.10	25.53	5,30.84	1,67.54	16,18.67	55
Bombay	21.9	2,03.98	3,26.04	95.82	2,91.44	54.88	4,98.59	1,45.99	16,16.74	118
Bengal	50.1	2,20.73	1,17.01	23.50	5,16.82	51	6,36.81	2,48.37	17,65.75	56
Bihar and Orissa	37.7	57.52	19.58	6.80	2,26.41	48	2,01.73	62.05	5,15.47	24
United Provinces	48.4	62.35	15.79	5.08	44.62	21	43.56	52.35	2,23.96	7
Punjab	23.6	1,98.79	76.67	75.08	5,54.37	10.16	5,94.27	3,67.48	18,46.82	125
Burma	13.1	86.39	9.07	8.01	31.29	9.24	16.70	70.82	2,31.52	28
Central Provinces and Berar	15.5	34.62	4.94	31.64	2,14.50	11	1,87.83	83.53	5,66.89	57
Assam	8.6	7.97	9.44	2.31	18.61	7.9	32.62	14.56	86.80	16
North-West Frontier Province	2.4	2.84	1.39	7.75	6.45	5.81	5.81	1.36	18.80	13
Coorg	0.2	3.13	3.39	8.89	2.87	12	2.71	3.28	13.39	107
Amer-Merwara	0.6	7.19	5.83	2.61	10.99	21	16.15	11.09	53.86	144
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.1	2.18	5.99	12	..	..	..	64	9.14	146
Delhi	0.6	2.89	3.13	24	7.24	..	9.45	4.00	26.95	72
Total (British India)	269.5	11,13.40	6,97.97	3,76.59	23,79.71	1,02.24	27,47.07	12,30.98	86,44.26	51
Mysore	6.6	49.41	39.83	9.03	26.98	2.92	59.90	29.52	2,17.59	53
Baroda	2.4	7.56	17.98	3.21	12.18	2.51	20.66	12.76	76.96	51
Hyderabad	14.4	50.98	6.25	3.44	70.26	3.82	56.62	36.19	2,30.66	29
Bhopal	0.7	1.30	3	3.2	6.98	3.26	..	8.65	20.63	49
Gwalior	3.5	11.86	2.24	10.52	19.16	2.18	14.63	16.31	76.83	82
Indore	1.3	5.73	7.21	1.74	18.38	2.18	20.13	23.44	1,02.96	46
Kashmir	3.6	23.07	1.5	1.86	26.50	2.23	18.32	10.83	56.99	98
Travancore	5.1	35.16	9.22	2.33	11.10	..	20.62	4.38	25.02	33
Cochin	1.2	3.53	3.45	2.43	3.63	..	7.38	4.38	25.02	33
Total (Indian States)	38.8	1,98.50	86.16	34.88	1,76.79	41.58	2,19.33	1,70.91	9,28.32	38
Grand Total	308.3	13,11.90	7,80.33	4,11.77	25,56.50	1,43.79	29,66.40	14,01.89	95,72.58	50

TABLE No. 4.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1933-34.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks.	Central Banks.	Agricultural Societies.		Non-Agri- cultural Societies.	
			Credit	Non- Credit	Credit.	Non- Credit.
Number	10	603	78,758	13,468	5,319	5,799
Working Capital :—						
Share Capital	67,75	2,89,84	4,37,19		5,17,11	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	4,97,92	18,43,13	1,67,92		6,12,40	
Non-Members			1,47,65		4,77,69	
Societies	64,34	3,14,15	23,13		11,16	
Provincial or Central Banks	3,97,31	2,97,78	17,47,61		1,13,81	
Government	11,22	48,93	19,88		63,77	
Reserve and other Funds .	62,51	2,93,17	8,56,40		1,89,80	
Total ..	11,01,05	30,81,00	33,98,78		19,85,74	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals.. .. .	3,86,14	99,44	4,20,82		12,17,80	
Banks and Societies .. .	2,20,69	8,38,77	74,10		1,18,49	
Loans due by—						
Individuals.. .. .	8,00	58,71	27,03,08		14,51,23	
Of which overdue .. .. .	.. .	....	13,11,27		2,29,08	
Banks and Societies	4,20,70	20,65,11	88,58		73,00	
Profits	13,33	40,16	1,41,64		67,72	

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820. A Class Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class Annual subscription Rs. 12. *Secretary* : S Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.—*Superintendent* : T P Joyce, Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President* : H. E The Governor of Madras; *Chairman* : Mr C. A. Henderson, ICS *Hon. Secretary* : Mr. B. S. Nirody, BA *Hon. Treasurer* : Mr H A Buller, Teynampet, S. W. Madras.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY —Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs 10 *President* : K P Masani, MA *Hon. Secretary* : Dr. N. A. Thootli, BA, D Phil. (Oxon). *Office Address* : 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs 10. Annual subscription Rs 12 (Resident members) and Rs 5 (non-resident members). *President* : Dr Lakshmi Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.; *Secretary* : Prof. Chandni Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.; *Treasurer* : Prof. Pashupati Prasad, M.A., B.Sc. 22, Sanpura, Benares City.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental Antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental Library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute

the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly in charge of the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically (*Editor-in-Chief* : Dr V. S. Sukthankar), at the request of the Chief of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year). Burma, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jaroda and Mysore as well as several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute has a Journal called "Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute" published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. Lectures by Eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request.) at concession rates. *Secretary* : Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, MA, Ph D.

THE BHARATA TRITHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA.—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for Copper plates, sculpture and archaeology and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. Has published 5 volumes of original historical letters and other historical

and literary books whose total number exceeds 75. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. has celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling an all-India Modern History Congress and is shortly publishing a Commemoration volume. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many chiefs, Jagahdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr J E Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings and other purposes. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription of a particular class in a single year. *President* Mr C V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., *Vice-Presidents* - Mr N C Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratimidihi, B.A., *Ruler of Aumdi Secretaries* Prof D V Potdar, B.A., *Saidar* G. N. Mujumdar, C.I.E. *Treasurer* Mr A V Patwardhan, B.A., *Readers* Mr S N Joshi and Mr. G. H. Khare. *Address* 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member Rs. 100. *Hon. Secretary*: V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. *Office* Secretariat, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary*: J. B. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re 1, and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs 5. *President* Dr. J. E. Spencer. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. S. J. Meherhomji and D H Dudha. *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. R D. P. Mody. *Hon. Librarians*: Dr. V. B. Desai and Dr K. S. Bharucha. *Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. Sorab J. Popat and Dr. M. B. Thakore. *Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Budge, Chowpatty, Bombay.*

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which

contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the metropolis. The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members. Annual subscription Rs 25. Entrance fee Rs 10. *Patrons* H E The Viceroy of India, H. R. H the Prince of Wales. *Vice-Patrons*: H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., H. H the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., H H the Maharaja of Rewa, K.C.S.I., H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Mr F V. Evans, Liverpool; Sir David Ezra, Kt., Mr. A. S. Vernay, London. Lt Col. K G Gharpure I.M.S., *Dhulia President* H E The Rt Hon Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., *Vice-Presidents* The Hon Sir Robert Bell, Kt C.I.E. C.S.I., I.C.S., H. H The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *Honorary Secretary* Mr P M. D. Sanderson, F.R.S. *Curator* S. H. Prater, C.M.Z.S., M.L.C., J.P., *Asst Curator* C. McCann, *Head Clerk* Mr. A F Fernandes, *Gallio-assistant* Mr P F. Gomes. *Offices* 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, (and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary*: Dr. J. S. Neurker, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.P.H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1860, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The

Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,140,258 issues in 1934. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under —

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma :—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1934	1933	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
Calcutta .	232,094	230,657	250,744	211,040	174,833	204,336	230,496
Bombay ..	190,909	214,514	206,019	185,720	197,193	191,151	197,049
Madras .	286,522	301,396	251,504	261,549	264,675	272,403	239,852
Bangalore .	23,912	26,077	25,624	18,007	22,179	36,355	29,251
North India ..	222,512	236,800	103,756	153,403	212,457	193,539	198,898
Punjab .	77,786	94,605	89,696	90,212	173,020	120,721	162,560
Burma .	106,623	134,357	90,079	85,973	79,506	79,140	74,898
Total ..	1,140,258	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,904	1,123,863	1,097,645	1,133,004

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon The Rev. J. S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur, C.P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch)—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary*—Dr B. B. Yodhi, Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA CHESS SOCIETY—To encourage Chess and Chess contests, open to all. *Patrons*—J. R. Capablanca and Sir W. E. Greaves, Kt., B.L.D. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L. *Vice-President*—Dr H. W. B. Moreno. *Hon. Secretary*—G. Dhara, *Hon. Treasurer*—B. B. Gosh, 93, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umar-khadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Reformatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by

voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. All of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District. *President*—H. E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Bhabhurne, C.I.E. M.C. *Vice-President*—The Hon. Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. I.C.S. *Chairman*—Mr C. P. Bramble. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr Meyer Nissim. *Secretary*—Miss M. K. Davis, M.B.E.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA—The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India, to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests, to collect and circulate statistics and other

information of interest to employers; to nominate legates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations, to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour, and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the current year are:—*President* Sir H. P. Mody, *K.C.E.*; *Vice-Presidents* Sir Edward Benihal, Sir William Wright and Sir Homi Mehta

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Offices (Central Administration) are at 17, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta. *President* Mr W. W. K. Page, *Vice-President* Mr R. H. Ferguson, *M.L.C.* (Bengal), and Sir Leslie Hudson, *M.L.A.* (Bombay), *General Secretary* Mr C. H. Witherington, *Hon. General Treasurer* Mr E. J. Carter, *Publication*: "The Review of India" obtainable from the *General Secretary*

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM—*Chairman*, Mr. G. E. Cuffe

BENGAL, EASTERN—*Chairman*, Mr. J. W. E. Berry, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. P. Bray.

BENGAL, WESTERN—*Chairman*, Mr. D. M. Archibald, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. V. Curtain

BIHAR, NORTH—*Chairman*, Mr. E. G. Munns, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. H. Meyrick, *O.B.E.*, *M.L.C.*

BOMBAY—*Chairman*, Sir John R. Abercrombie, *Kt*, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. E. G. Kennedy

CACHAR—*Chairman*, Mr. G. G. Hills, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. H. J. Caple.

CALCUTTA—*Chairman*, Mr. George Morgan, *C.I.E.*, *M.L.A.*

CHITTAGONG—*Chairman*, Mr. L. M. Crosfield, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. E. H. S. Lewis

DARJEELING—*Chairman* & *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. D. A. Farquharson.

DOOARS—*Chairman*, Mr. G. P. Macpherson, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. F. R. G. Shephard.

KANKINABRAH—*Chairman*, Mr. D. I. Duff; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. D. Leitch.

MADRAS—*Chairman*, Mr. F. G. Luker, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. F. E. James, *O.B.E.*, *M.L.A.*

MANBHUM—*Chairman*, Mr. A. E. Ingeldew, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. B. Wilson Haigh, *M.I. Chem. E.*

PUNJAB—*Chairman*, Mr. P. H. Guest, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. I. E. Watson.

SIND—*Chairman*, Mr. L. C. Buss, *M.L.A.*, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. M. R. Carter.

SYLHET—*Chairman*, Mr. H. A. Bull; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. I. E. H. V. Houghton.

TRICHINOPOLY—*Chairman* and *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds.

UNITED PROVINCES—*Chairman*, Mr. T. Gavin Jones, *M.L.C.*; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. E. Cooling.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta).—*Honorary Secretary*, Dr. S. K. Mitra, *D.Sc.*, 210, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Sir U. N. Brahmachari, *President*. Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Prof. Dr. B. K. Singh, Prof. Dr. J. N. Mukerji, Prof. Sir Martin Forster, Prof. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, and Prof. Dr. H. K. Sen, *Vice-Presidents*. Mr. P. Ray, *Hon. Secretary*; Prof. Dr. S. Ghosh, *Hon. Treasurer*; Prof. Dr. J. C. Ghosh and Prof. Dr. A. C. Sircar, *Hon. Editors*: Dr. K. G. Naik, Prof. Dr. H. B. Dunning, Prof. Dr. B. B. Dey, Prof. Dr. J. N. Ray, Prof. Dr. S. S. Joshi, Dr. P. C. Mitter, Dr. R. L. Datta, Rev. Father J. Van Neste, Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Mrs. Sheila Dhar, Prof. P. Neogi, Prof. Dr. P. C. Guha, Prof. Dr. R. F. Hunter, Dr. A. N. Kappanna, Prof. Dr. V. Subrayanlian, Prof. Dr. A. R. Normand, Prof. Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, Prof. Dr. R. C. Ray, and Dr. P. B. Sarkar, *Members of the Council*. Mr. G. Banerjee, *Asst. Secretary*. Dr. S. Choudhury and Dr. D. Chakravarti, *Asst. Editors*

Bombay Branch: Mr. G. C. Mitter, *President*, Dr. T. S. Wheeler, *Vice-President*; Mr. N. W. Hirwe and Mr. S. M. Mehta, *Joint Secretaries*.

Lahore Branch: Prof. R. C. Shani, *President*, Dr. K. Venkataraman, *Secretary*

Madras Branch: Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath, *President*, Prof. Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, *Vice-President* and, Dr. K. A. Rao, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India. Subscription to Fellows: Rs 15, Non-Fellows: Rs 18. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particular

and Election form can be had from the *Hon'y Secretary*, Indian Chemical Society, P. O. Box 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense; to organise free and well-informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions; to formulate considered views on current political and social questions; to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised in the interest of the public; and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. *President*: Mr M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law. *Vice-Presidents*: Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; *Hon. Secretaries*: Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., and Mr. Mavji Govindji; *Treasurer*: Mr. V. R. Bhende.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION—(Central Committee)—The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924 is no longer in existence. The Committee has to be reconstituted. The only two members of the Association now in Delhi are Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E., and Mr U N Sen.

BOMBAY—(LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION)—*President*: Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bt.; *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay; *Hon. Secretary*: M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., J.P. Address: Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—*Patron*: H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I.; *President*: Mr S. B. Tambe, *Secretary*: M. D. Shahane Address: Servants of India Society, Nagpur.

MYSORE—*President*: Dr E. P. Metcalfe, *Vice-Chancellor* of the Mysore University, *Vice-President*: A. R. Wadia, University Professor of Philosophy; *Secretary*: K. V. Sastri, Mysore University. Address: Mysore University, Mysore.

MASULIPATAM—*Hon. Secretary*: Mr. Lanka Satyam, M.A.

KARACHI—*President*: Mr Jamshed N R Mehta, *Secretary*: Kaval Ram Shahani, Rambaug Road, Karachi.

CALCUTTA—*President*: Mr A. K. Roy, Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bengal *Joint Secretaries*: Messrs. N. C. Roy & P. C. Mallik 99, Bakul Bagan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

PUNJAB—*Hon. Secretary*: Mr C. L. Anand, Principal, Law College, Lahore.

LUCKNOW—*President*: Raja Rampal Singh, *Hon. Secretary*: Dr V. S. Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematic Student*;

the former publishes original papers on Mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics and maintains a library with current mathematical periodicals in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 385 members from all parts of India. *President*: Rao Bahadur P. V. Seshu Aiyar, I.E.S. (Retd.), Peruvemb, Palghat. *Secretaries*: Dr R. Vaidyanathaswamy, M.A., D.Sc., University, Madras, and Prof. S. B. Belkar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Nagpur. *Labrarian*: Prof. V. B. Naik, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED—Registered Office—41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.—The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with Headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore and Rangoon, each with a Local Committee.

The subscriptions for membership of the Association are —

	per annum.	
Associate Members	..	Rs. 5
Ordinary Members	..	„ 10
Supporting Members	..	„ 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes and methods of transport, to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India, to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications, and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is:—

President.—H. E. Ormerod, Esqr., J.P., *Vice-President*.—G. H. Cooke, Esqr., J.P., Members of Council—Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Sir Ernest Miller, Kt., R. J. Watson, Esqr., Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P., Sir Hormusji Modji, K.B.E., M.L.A., J.P., The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker, S. Guevrek, Esqr., J. Humphrey, O.B.E.,

I. M. L. C., Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, Esqr., J. P., T. K. S. Kynnersley, Esqr., J. Wilson, Esqr., H. A. Lindquist, Esqr., and F. W. Klatt, Esqr. General Secretary.—Lieut-Colonel H. C. Smith, O B E., M. C.,

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore and Rangoon, and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches: Bombay P. O. Box 853, Calcutta P. O. Box 2285, Madras P. O. Box 1270, Karachi P. O. Box 168, Assam P. O. Mohanaghat, Lahore, P. O. Box 165 Rangoon P. O. Box No 333

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta).—*Patron* Marquess of Zetland, G. C. I. E., *President*: Sir Edward C. Benthall *Vice-Presidents*: The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatho Nath Roy Chowdhury, Raja Praulanth Tagore, Gajonendranath Tagore Esqr., Jatin-dranath Basu, Esqr., M. A., B. L. M. L. C. *Joint Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Nikhilranjan Mookherji, Esqr., *Hon. Treasurer*: Nikhilranjan Mookherji Esqr. *Asst. Secretary*: Brafinandranath Tagore Esqr. *Principal of the Studio*: Khatindranath Mazumdar. *Teachers*: Sreedhar Mahapatra (Sculpture) Kalipada Ghosal, (Painting) *Office*: 11, Samavaya Mansions, Hogg Street, Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION—The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire. It has six full time workers, both Indian and European. It was founded in Allahabad in 1876. Its General Committee is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, from the Provincial Representative Councils and from local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I. S. S. U.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this Institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture examinations are organised.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President The Hon. Sir David Devadas, Madras.

Vice-President Prof B. B. Malvea, Ph. D. Allahabad.

Treasurers: W. H. Warren, Madras, and J. G. Fritschl, Coonoor, *General Secretary*: E. A. Annett, Coonoor: *Assistant Secretary*: Rev. N. Franklin, Madras.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18,322 Sunday Schools with 30,428 teachers, and 707,204 scholars.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)—The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was inaugurated by J. E. Lord Chebassford early in 1921. Its objects to promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, in the United Kingdom. The standard of qualification is the same. Membership is divided into five classes, viz. Ordinary Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members. There are also additional classes, viz. Students, Associates and Subscribers. *President* Rai Bahadur B. P. Sarma, M. I. E., (Ind), *Secretary*: C. C. Seal, Offices: 8, Gokale Road, P. O. Elgin Road, P. O. Box 669, Calcutta.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—*Patron* H. F. The Governor of Madras, *President* K. Kay, Esqr., *Hon. Secretary*: C. A. Henderson, Esqr., I. O. S., C/o Development Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Society's Library has got 100,000 books which are circulated to Members. *Patrons*: His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras.

President: The Hon'ble Mr Justice C. Madhavai Nair, *Hon. Secretary*: Dr. J. Eisel, *Librarian*: Mr. U. S. Plannuel, *Address*: College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY—Possesses a fine library containing more than 97,000 volumes. Admission by Subscription.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed in 1923, by Major-General Sir Bernard James, C. B., C. I. E., M. V. O., who was President from 1923 to 1925. *Objects*: To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters, to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement; to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India; to prepare an Indian stud book; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. *Patron-in-Chief*: H. E. The Viceroy; *President* (for 1934-35) Brigadier Sir Terence Major, C. I. E., C. S. I., C. M. G.; *Secretary*: Major-General Sir Bernard James, C. B., C. I. E., M. V. O. The Society issues the following publications: "Horse Breeding." An Illustrated Quarterly Journal in English, Stallion Register and Supplement, Indian Stud Book, Record of Country Breed Kaceng, Show Judging Pamphlet. The Second Volume of the Indian Stud Book was published at the end of 1930. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. *Registered Office*: Delhi.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Founded in 1870. Its objects are:—(a) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in

the people of that country. (b) To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India. (c) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Calcutta. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Beck, 21, Cromwell-road, London. Publication *The Indian Magazine and Review*, (8 numbers a year) which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India, and takes note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. *Life Members*—Ten Guineas. Annual Subscriptions. Members one Guinea, County Members, Ten Shillings; Associate Students, Seven shillings and Six pence.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. (Established in 1915). *Head Office*—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. *Objects*. (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses. (b) To deal with problems of transport in general. (c) To represent to Government, Local Bodies and other authorities as also to Railway Steamship Companies, Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances. (d) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (e) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects, in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings etc. and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President Behram N. Karanja, F.P.
Vice-Presidents—Sir C. C. Chubbuck, Elphinstone Road and J. M. Karanjia, Solicitor. *Hon. Joint Secretaries*—Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat and Girdhadas G. Munaji. *Asst. Secretary* P. S. Dikshit.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 10. *Secretary*, Dr. K. D. Cooper, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta)—Annual subscription Rs. 30 (Town members) and Rs. 15 (Mofussil members). Entrance fee Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. The Society is affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London, and holds annual exhibitions, distributes a monthly journal to members, and undertakes developing, printing and enlarging work from its members only. There are excellent work-rooms apparatus and reading room at the Society's Headquarters at 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. *Hon. Secretary*, A. Hearn, 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

POONA SHVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar, and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into 60 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and another for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes. There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi, with a hostel. The total number of women and girls including about 150 duplications on the rolls, at these various Centres of the Society is over 1,500. There are in Poona five hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other two in the Somwai Peth for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital. The number of resident students is above 200 in these five hostels. In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. There is an active Infant Welfare centre and ante-natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 50 (excluding expectant mothers). The Society has extended its medical activities in Bombay by undertaking, with the help of two charitable Trusts in Bombay, to work out the scheme of Maternity, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and General Nursing for the women and children of the Bhatia Community. This scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, and three Infant Welfare centres. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Ahabag, Nasik, and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure of the whole organization now exceeds Rs. 2,50,000. *President*: Shrimant Saubhagyavati H. H. the Tanisashob of Sangli, *Local Secretary and Treasurer*: Mrs. Yashunabai Bhat, *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections*: Mrs. Janakibai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal), *Joint Lady Superintendents*: Mrs. Saralabai Nalk, M.A., and Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, B.A., B.T., *Hon. Secretaries, Nursing and Medical Education Committee*: *Joint Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. V. C. Gokhale, M.B.B.S., Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S., and Dr. V. R. Dhamdhare, M.B.B.S.

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office:—Galwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

President:—Shot Pandurang Javjee, J.P.

Secretary:—Mr. Manilal C. Modi.

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY.—*Patron:* H. E. The Governor of Burma, *President:* Sir Thomas Couper I.C.S., *Vice-President:* Dr H. B. Osborn, *Hon. Secretary:* Mrs. C. Peacock, 35, York Road.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.—This Institution was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaili Dharimic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal, etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with that intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 150 inmates, industrial works, domestic industries, sales depots, clubs, libraries, etc. It also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers, *The Ismaili* (a weekly) and *The Nizari* (a monthly). *Hon. Secretary:* Gulamhussein Virjee

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION.—This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section, and a little later a *Dominions and Colonies Section*. The Indian Section is under the control of a Committee composed largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journal" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world. There are a large number of Fellows resident in India. *Patron* H.M. the King, *President* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, *Chairman of Council* Colonel Sir A. Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Chairman, Indian Section Committee* Shri Atul C. Chatterjee, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Secretary:* W. Perty, M.A., *As-*

stant Secretary and Secretary, Indian and Dominions and Colonies Sections K.W. Luckhurst, M.A.; *Society's House:* 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 23 Ordinary members, 7 members under training, 1 permanent assistant, and 6 probationers. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Dohad in Gujarat; Mayanur, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency, Lucknow in U.P., Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U.P. Seva Samiti, the Bilal Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujarat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitlala conducts the Bhagini Samaj for social, educational work among the Gujarati ladies. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities at Calicut. In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. Mr. Sastri was for many years a member of the Madras University Senate. Mr. Kunzru is a member of the Allahabad and Benares Univer-

sity Senates and Syndicates and Mr. Dube, a member of the Lucknow University Court and of the Lucknow District Local Board.

The Society conducts three papers—*The Servant of India*, an English weekly of which Mr. S. G. Vaze is Editor, the *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr. Lamaye is the Editor and the *Huawad*, a bi-weekly. Mr. Parulekar conducts the *All-India Trade Union Bulletin*, and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, the *Sanshami Swaraj*, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, S. G. Vaze, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

Mr. H. N. Kunzru, is the Vice-President and Mr. S. G. Vaze, the Secretary Messrs. V. Venkatasubbiah, Joshi, Kunzru and David are senior members of the four branches.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work. (1) Home for the Homeless (2) Ashrams (Framing Homes); (3) Marathi Normal Classes with a primary School (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. Total number of women in the different classes is nearly 300. Secretary, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY—This Society was started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1860. Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharanpur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinnubhai Madhavai, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House. The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampur. It has accommodation for 90 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved

for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinnubhai Madhavai Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs. 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs. 3,06,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri is the Hon. Treasurer.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga.

Founded—To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals; to take action for the enforcement of the laws for their protection, and, if necessary, to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws; to provide and maintain an organization for these objects; to promote education; and to do all other lawful things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. Subscription for annual membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100. President. Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt.

Honorary Secretaries: Dr. Mrs. D. A. D'Monte, Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. K. Kania and Mrs. G. B. Soervel Hon. Treasurer: Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—(8, Queen's Road, Bombay).—The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring, the improvement of road communications, the provisions for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring, the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists, free legal advice and defence, facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address — "Windautas" Phone No. 22482.

Patron H. E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, **President** H. E. Ormerod, J.P.; **Vice-Presidents**. N. M. Chmoy and S. Guevrek, **Members of the Managing Committee**: A. W. Barker, Ranchhodas Harkisondas, Gordhandas Jadavji, J. M. Kamadar, P. P. Kapadia, F. R. B. A., B. E., J. P., M. D. Karaka, T. R. S. Kyneresley, M.C., M.T.C.E., E. A. Nadirshah, B.A., B.E., B.Sc., A. G. A. Norman, S. N. C. Fatuck, A. M. D. Pitt, M. W. R. Sell, and C. H. Reynolds **Secretary**: A. H. C. Sykes, B.A., Assistant Secretary J. J. K. Patel, B.A., R.A., A.C.B.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon, are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta; Burma Motor Association, Grahams Building, No. 80 Strand Road, Rangoon; The Automobile Association of Ceylon, Chamber of Commerce Building, Port, Colombo; Nilgiris Automobile Association, Ootacamund, Nilgiris; The Automobile Association of Northern India, 75, The Mall, Lahore; Automobile Association of Southern India, Post Box No. 352, Madras; and The United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this premiss in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfillment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organizing and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D., *Vice-Presidents* The Hon. Sir Philozer C. Setluna, K.T., O.B.E. and Sir Cowaji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., *Hon. Secretaries* Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. A. D. Shioff, *Assistant Secretary* Mr. V. R. Bhende.

Office—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("EVERETT." MYLAPORE, MADRAS).—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-

marriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society, has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled *Stri-Dharma*, now edited by Di (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All-India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and self-expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, which have been enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad, Alleppey; Bangalore; Bombay, Calcutta; Calicut; Coimbatore; Colombo, Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnarakulam; Kottayam; Lahore, Madras; Madurai; Nagpur; Naini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Risalpur; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others are rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full-time Secretaries. A feature of the Y. M. C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 7 Americans, 2 Canadians, 5 Englishmen, 3 Scotchmen, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedih, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 Dane, 2 Australians, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y.M.C.As.) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs. 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron:—His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.M.G., G.B.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President of the National Council:—The Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India.

General Secretary:—B. L. Rallia Ram, B.Sc., B.T.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings:—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebbs Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is Mr. C. G. Preke, M.A., B.Sc., J.P., F.R.S., I.C.S. and the General Secretary is Mr. Joseph Callin. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for Indian, Anglo-Indian and European girls and women. There are members in the following branches: General 35, Schoolgirl 22, Student 29, Girl Guide Companies 35. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for Social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21 including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to holiday homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conference estate owned by the Association, in Ootacamund. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs employment bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These large Associations are manned by a staff of trained secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The others are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year. The Student Department is affiliated to the World's Student Christian Federation and has 43 branches in the various Schools and Colleges.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and interdenominational. Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H. E. The Lady Willingdon.

Copies of the Annual Reports and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates; but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows:—

Hon. Local Secretaries.

Bombay	.. Mrs. C. M. Scott, Divisional Engineer's Quarters, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
Punjab	.. Mrs. Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India. Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now affiliated to the F. U. W. I. and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London.

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit: and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world-service, will easily be imagined.

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women: they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone, into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them. Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

During 1929 these last have included. Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree residential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America.

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under-graduates from India.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit.

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal. Each Branch has its local Committee. But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee composed of a President, Hon. General Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and one corresponding member from each unit.

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pending the formation of a Central Committee for 1936, all communications, till further notice should be sent to—

Mrs. Mckenzie, M A., J P,
Wilson College,
Chowpatty,
Bombay 7.

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same by the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain.

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA—This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931, and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U S A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay.

President of the Association : Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M A., Ph D., 63, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Name of Club	Established	Club-house.	Subscription.			Secretary
			Ent.	Annual	Monthly.	
ABBOTTABAD .. ..	..	Abbottabad, N. W. F. Provinces.	40	..	20	Major H. L. Ogden, R I A S C.
ADYAR	1890	Madras	75	12	6	C Cayley
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment ..	75	..	12	Capt. D. O. Cook.
AHMEDNAGAR	1889	.....	40	..	18	W. R. Cope.
AIJAL	1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam.	32	..	15	Capt. E. G. Suttan
AJMER	1883	Kaiser Bagh	100	..	15	F. A. Mithill.
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100	..	15	G. M. Carter.
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	100	10	12	Major J. B. M. Rawbone.
AMRAOTI .. ..	..	.....	100	..	13	R. L. Phillips.
AMRITSAR	1894	Amritsar	30	..	12	Walter Dawson.
BANGALORE, UNITED SERVICE.	1868	38, Residency Road ..	100	.	12	T. S. Kemmis.
BAREILLY	1883	Municipal Gardens ..	50	..	9	Major M. Hurford-Jones, I A.
BARISAL	1864	Backergunj, Barisal ..	32	..	13	W. K. Hodgen.
BARRACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, S. Riverside.	50	..	15	J. Wilson.
BASSEIN GYMKHANA.	1881	Fytche Street, Basseln, Burma.	50	..	11	A. H. Watson.
BELGAUM	1884	Close to Race Course ..	50	..	13	Major R. H. Coad, M.M.
BENARES .. ..	..	.....	20	..	16	J. Bolam.
BENGAL	1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	500	25	18	F. S. Cubitt.
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	1845	29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20	16	Capt. B. A. Westbrook O.B.E.
BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road ..	100	12	10	M J Dickens.

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club-house.	Subscription.			Secretary.
			Ent.	An-nual	Mon-thly	
BOMBAY GYMKHANA..	..	.....	75	6	9	A. W. Puttick.
BYCULLA	1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	A. Forriugton.
CALCUTTA	1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200		10	D. Y. Anderson and Biren Mookerjee
CAWNPORE	1844	Cawnpore	50	..	10	G. Rose
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer Hill, Chittagong.	75	12	10	Capt. P. R. Ayers, M.C.
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA.	1885	Mhow	60	..	15	Lt R. L. Lane
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.	1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	Captain J. H. Michell.
COCHIN	1876	.....	100	18	10	J. G. Ferguson
COCONADA	1856	Coconada	70	..	11	L. R. Hammett.
COIMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	E. F. H. Gerrard
COONOR	1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris ..	50	12	8	E. B. Robey
DACCA	1864	Dacca	50	..	20	C. W. Tandy Green
DALHOUSIE .. ..	..	Dalhousie, Punjab ..	..	15	12	W. L. Stevenson.
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road ..	100	16	7½	G. Wraugham Hardy
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi..	100	15	15	H. S. Hyde
IMPERIAL GYMKHANA, DELHI	..	Delhi	100	15	15	Capt. E. France
JHANSI	1887	Next to Public Gardens, Jhansi.	50	..	12	Captain T. Edmonds
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras	250	20	12	J. A. Thomson.
MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN.	1873	Mount Road	150	24	5	Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.D., F.C.O.G.
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calcut..	100	12	12	W. E. Northey
MAYMYO	1901	.....	100	12	20	Major T. W. Bell, O.B.E.
MOOLTAN	1892	Mooltan	50	..	12	Major J. M. Mackenzie, R.A.M.C.
NAINITAL	1864	.....	150	12	10	Col. J. de Grey, O.B.E.
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills.	150	18	12	Major Arthur Johnson.
ORIENT .. ..	..	Chowpaty, Bombay..	150	72	6	Mr. I. N. Mehta and Captain A. C. Richards, F.R.G.S.
PEGU	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	300	20	12	R. O. B. Perrott.
PESHAWAR	1843	Peshawar	50	..	12	Major E. E. Hills.
PUNJAB	1870	Upper Mall, Lahore ..	..	15	12	Capt. R. G. Saulez.
QUETTA	1870	Quetta	120	..	21½	Major W. H. Preston.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished	Club-house	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	Annual	Monthly	
RANGOON GYMKHANA.	1874	Haipin Rd., Rangoon.	75	6	10	R. H. Hughesdon, M.C.
RANGOON BOAT CLUB..	..	Royal Lakes, Rangoon	48	12	5	Edward Thomson.
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50	..	8	R. E. Couplan i.
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB	1880	Apollo Bunder ..	275	18	12	Lt.-Col. C. Cobb, C.B.E.
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.	1861	11, Russell Street ..	500	25	..	P. V. Donetil.
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.	..	Nasik	75	15	12	J. Walker, I F S
SATURDAY .. .	..	7, Wood Street, Calcutta	175	12	12	E. P. J. Ryan
SECUNDERABAD ..	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	50	.	14	Major H S Morris, M.C.
SHILLONG .. .	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100	..	20	J. C. Ritter.
SHALKOT .. .	..	Shalkot, Punjab ..	32	.	21	Major, L W Wood
SIND .. .	1871	Karachi	200	12	12	Major, W Scott
TRICHINOPOLY ..	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	J G Payne.
TUTICORIN	1885	Tuticorin	50	6	10	H E Crowe.
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1860	Simla	100	12	15	Major L. B Grant, T D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW.	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	100	.	12	A. L. Mortimer
UPPER BURWA ..	1889	Fort Dufferin, Mandalay	50	12	20	A Douglas Marshall
WESTERN INDIA TURF.	..	Bombay and Poona ..	150	25	.	C C. Gulliland.
WILLINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120	.	Lt.-Col B Higham, C.I.E. I.M.S.
WHEELER LTD. ..	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	50		15	Capt W. J A H. Auchinleck

ROTARY IN INDIA.

ROTARY CLUBS IN MIDDLE ASIA REGION.

F. E. James, Esq. O B E, M L A, Honorary General Commissioner, Middle Asia Region, 200, Mount Road, Madras

H. W. Bryant, Esq. M B E, J P, Field Representative, India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan, P O Box No 5, Poona

INDIA.

AHMEDABAD President G V Mayhankat Honorary Secretary Sydney Oldfield, Swedish Match Co.—1st and 3rd Sundays each month.

AMRITSAR President A MacFarquhar Honorary Secretary A C. Mullen, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays of each month at 8-30 p m from 15th October to 14th April, at 8 p m from 15th April to 14th October at the Amritsar Hotel.

BANGALORE President R Rowatt Honorary Secretary J Munro, 17-A, South Parade, Bangalore Every Wednesday at 6-30 p m at the West End Hotel

BOMBAY President Sir Shapurji B Billimoria, Kt Honorary Secretary R G Higham, M L E, P W D Secretariat, Fort Every Tuesday at 1-30 p m at the Green's Restaurant

CALCUTTA President Dr A C Ukil Honorary Secretary C Warren-Boulton, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square Every Tuesday at 1-30 p m at the Great Eastern Hotel

KARACHI President B T Thakur Honorary Secretary T B Durr, c/o The Karachi Cotton Association Ltd., Wood Street First and third Saturdays of each month at 1-15 p m at the Central Hotel

LAHORE President Dr Vishwa Nath Honorary Secretary Des Raj Sawhny, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, High Court. Every Friday, 8-30 p.m. at the Nedou's Hotel.

MADRAS: *President:* Sir Mahomed Usman. *Honorary Secretary:* A. C. Aschengren, "Shemran" Nungumbakam High Road Every Friday at 1-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana Club

POONA *President* Major General D. S. Skelton *Honorary Secretary:* S. N. Moos, Garden Reach 2nd and 4th Thursday each month at 1-15 p.m., Poona Club.

BURMA.

RANGOON *President:* U. Ba Lwin *Honorary Secretary:* L. Ritchie Vincent Every Tuesday at 1 p.m. at the Strand Hotel

THAYETMYO *President:* U. Than Tin, B.A., B.C.S. *Honorary Secretary:* U. Ba Gun Every Saturday at 5 p.m. at the Rotary Club House

CEYLON.

COLOMBO *President:* Rev. C. V. Nathanielsz. *Honorary Secretary:* W. Falconet, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. Every Thursday at 1 p.m. at the Grand Oriental Hotel.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MALACCA *President:* M. C. Sheppard *Honorary Secretary:* Chau Choo Thong, 22 Riverside Tuesday 1 p.m., Rest House

PENANG *President:* C. R. Samuel *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. S. Rasanavagam, Govt. Health Department Every Tuesday at 1 p.m. at the Eastern and Oriental Hotels

SINGAPORE *President:* Horace W. Rapet. *Honorary Secretary:* Richard E. Hoettum, Botanic Gardens, Every Wednesday at 1 p.m. at the Adelphi Hotel

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

IPOH *President:* W. J. D. Kloezeman. *Honorary Secretary:* I. A. M. Smallwood, Commercial Union Insurance Co., Ltd. Every Wednesday at 1 p.m. at the Grand Hotel

KLANG AND COAST *President:* Raja Tengku Laksmiana *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. M. A. Gabriel, 20 Sultan Street, Klang. Every Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Chinese Merchants' Club.

KUALALAMPUR *President:* Khoo Teik Ee *Honorary Secretary:* John Hand, M. C. H., P. O. Box No. 203 Every Wednesday at 1 p.m. at the Majestic Hotel.

SEREMBAN. *President:* The Hon. Mr. J. W. W. Hughes *Honorary Secretary:* S. S. Chelvanavagam, Circular Road Corresponding Jt. Honorary Secretary: C. G. Fry, 4, Jalan Dato Klana. Thursday, 1st at 7 p.m., 3rd at 8 p.m. at Rest House.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

BANDOENG, JAVA *President:* Dr. W. J. Roos *Honorary Secretary:* J. A. C. De Kock van Leeuwen, Groote Postweg No. 59 Every Thursday at 8 p.m., Sociëteit, Concordia.

BATAVIA, JAVA *President:* L. W. Boogelman. *Honorary Secretary:* J. C. Gievers, Hotel des Indes Every Wednesday at 8-30 p.m., Hotel des Indes.

BUITENZORG, JAVA *President:* W. J. J. Ferwerda *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. D. F. Van Slooten, Herbarium Government Botanical Gardens Every Tuesday at 7-30 at Sociëteit Buitenzorg

CHIRIBON, JAVA *President:* O. van der Gronden. *Honorary Secretary:* Dr. C. van Dillewijn, Experiment Sta. Every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Sociëteit Phoenix

DJEMBER, JAVA *President:* G. D. Mass *Honorary Secretary:* J. G. Borna Every Tuesday, 8-30 p.m., "Sociëteit"

EOEKJAKARTA, JAVA *President:* P. H. W. Tellegen *Secretary:* H. A. O. W. Giesink, Toegedoeel 52 Every Friday at 8 p.m., Sociëteit de Vereniging.

MAGELANG, JAVA *President:* H. R. C. A. F. J. Nessel van Lissa *Honorary Secretary:* L. Frank, Every Wednesday, 8-00 p.m., Sociëteit de Eendracht

MAKASSAR, CELEBES *President:* Dr. J. Boes *Honorary Secretary:* T. J. Deenenberg, Java-China-Japan Lijn N. V. Every Monday at 8 p.m., Sociëteit "de Harmonie"

MALANG, JAVA *President:* G. Visser *Honorary Secretary:* L. S. A. M. von Romel, Rampal 15 Every Wednesday, at 8 p.m., Soc. Concordia.

MEDAN, SUMATRA *President:* P. M. de Boer *Honorary Secretary:* W. J. Vermeer Monday (1st and 3rd), 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel

PADANG, SUMATRA *President:* H. M. Kitz van Heiningen *Secretary:* H. J. E. Pelenkan, Zeestrandweg 28 Every Thursday, 7-30 p.m., Oranjehotel

PALEMBANG, SUMATRA *President:* W. Holthuis *Honorary Secretary:* H. A. G. F. Smit, Hollandsche Beton Mf. Every Thursday 8-0 p.m., Club Palembang

SEMARANG, JAVA *President:* J. E. Jonkers *Honorary Secretary:* W. J. Eberling Koning, Geo. Wehiv & Co. Every Monday at 1 p.m., Harmony Club.

SOERABOEMI, JAVA *President:* H. C. P. J. Suverkrupp *Secretary:* Ir. Ph. H. Toewinkel de Vogelweg 34 Every Friday 7-30 p.m., Hotel Schabroet.

SOERABAJA, JAVA *President:* J. P. Ader, *Honorary Secretary:* H. K. K. J. L. Stemmetz, Harbor Board's Office, Tandjong-perak Every Thursday at 8 p.m. at Hotel

SOLO (SOERAKARTA), JAVA *President:* A. T. Jansse *Honorary Secretary:* W. A. Vawder Voordaa, Post Office Every Wednesday at 8-30 p.m., Sociëteit de Harmonie.

The Church.

The Church of England in India became on March 1, 1930, a self-governing branch of the Anglican Communion. Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal. It is composed of fourteen sees, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon, Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevely and Madura, Nagpur, Dornakal, Assam and Nasik. Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930. Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election, each diocese electing its own bishop. The bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of representation to the whole body of the faithful. The foundation of the system is the **Parochial Council** of which the Parish Priest is the convener and chairman. Every baptised, and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes, in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church, is a member of the Parochial Council of the ecclesiastical area in which he resides and is called a Qualified Elector.

Above the Parochial Councils come the **Diocesan Councils**. All Priests holding the Bishop's license are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent Lay Representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council. General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three "Houses," Bishops, Priests and Laymen. Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops. The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The three Houses usually sit and vote together,

but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions. A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses. In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects. But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment—At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of India acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India. These responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Churches. The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Anglicans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman. They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service. Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors. The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments. The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their parishioners Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services. The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church. Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer Book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian Church Act.

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations. These are the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur.

before 1930 they formed part of the Establishment. One of the difficulties which the Church is facing is that the Government Block Grant is not large enough to provide for all the needs of these bishops. In consequence the Church is struggling to raise Diocesan Endowment Funds to make up deficits. More serious still, however, is the situation brought about by the action of Government in 1924, when in pursuance of a general policy of economy necessitated by post-war conditions it cut down the number of its chaplains by sixty. This set the dioceses a very difficult task. It became necessary suddenly to provide the salaries of Diocesan Chaplains and to furnish funds for the upkeep of the churches of many civil stations previously maintained by Government. Realising the magnitude of this burden Government agreed to help for a period of seven years by means of a very generous Block Grant. The question of the reduction of this grant is now under consideration. If the grant is considerably reduced the situation in most dioceses will be very serious. Either the Church must raise and devote to its European work a greatly increased sum of money or many of the churches in up-country stations will have to be closed. The chief sufferers will be the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community which on account of "Indianisation" is less able than ever to carry the burden which it seems must inevitably be laid upon it. The difficulty of raising funds for the education of the children of this community and of obtaining priests to work for it becomes greater year by year. Nevertheless the Domiciled Community is the backbone of the Church in India and it is through this community that the conversion of India must come.

The Churches in India have not been wholly blind to these facts and have made desperate attempts to cope with the needs of the community in spite of lack of real support from home. The education of its children is very largely in the hands of the Christian denominations though there are a few institutions such as the La Martinière Schools, on a non-denominational basis, but they are exceptional. In all the large centres there exist schools of various grades as well as orphanages, for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the control of various Christian bodies. The Roman Catholic Church is honourably distinguished by much activity and financial generosity in this respect. Her schools are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire; and they maintain a high standard of efficiency. The Anglican Church comes next, and the American Methodists have established some excellent schools in the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterians are also well represented in this field, particularly by the admirable institution for destitute children at Kalimpong, near Darjeeling. Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-in-aid from Government, and are regularly inspected by the Education Departments of the various provinces. Thanks to the free operation of the denominational principle and its frank recognition by Government, there is no "religious difficulty" in the schools of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

Christian Missions.

The tradition that St. Thomas, the Apostle, was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History, however, carries us no further back than the sixteenth century, when a community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so-called Syrian Church in south-west India has had a continuous life. Except in its infancy this Church (or rather these Churches or the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has displayed little of the missionary spirit until quite recent times. Western Christianity was first introduced into India by the Portuguese, who established their hierarchy throughout their sphere of influence, Goa being the metropolitan see of the Indies. St. Francis Xavier, a Spaniard by race, took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super-human zeal was rewarded with much success, but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the shrinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It is really to the work of the missionaries of the Propaganda in the 17th century that the Papacy owes its large and powerful following in India to-day. The Roman Catholics in India number 2,763,598. The total of "Syrian" Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian liturgy, are of the Roman obedience) is 517,227, as against 367,000 in 1901. Protestant Christians (the term throughout this article includes Anglicans) number 3,002,558, an increase of 547,000 since 1911. Thus, the total number of Christians of all denominations in India is now over six millions.

British India was opened to Missions by the Government of India Act of 1813, and the work of the Protestant missions, previously confined to Dutch and Danish India and a few Indian States, may be regarded as having begun to assume its present scale from that date. The statistical results are given above. It is now, however, generally recognized that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of this more diffusive influence of Christianity is the missionary school and college. The Protestant missions fill a considerable part in the elementary education of the country. According to the 1923 *Report of the National Christian Council for India* they are teaching 420,255 children in 12,699 elementary schools, mostly situated in villages. The majority (243,897) of children in these schools are non-Christians. The same is true also of the secondary schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 523 with 70,254 male and 25,303 female pupils. There are 40 colleges affiliated to Universities, containing 20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Of these as many as 14,148 are non-Christians. From the standpoint of missionary policy much importance is attached to these agencies for the indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated

classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs. The principal University colleges under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College; the Duff College, Calcutta; the Wilson College, Bombay; the Forman College, Lahore, and three women's colleges—the Women's Christian College at Madras, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana. The Roman Catholics have a large number of educational institutions, ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees. But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies. The proportion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts, but compared with Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously higher. The Roman Catholics have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction. In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes. These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

More recent, but producing even more wider spread results, is the **philanthropic work** of Christian missions. Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions. **Hospitals and dispensaries** have sprung up in all parts of the mission field; and leper asylums are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing. In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place; and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry. The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social conscience of the non-Christian public, and such movements as "The Servants of India" and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operations.

Reunion.—For very many years Indian Christians have shown that they felt much more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christen-

dom. These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes, and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they became crystallised, India had no part. Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts. For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mahomed or Shiva and Vishnu. Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Christ. Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non-Christian, the differences of "confession" and "order" which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible. In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world, is nowhere so strong as in India. In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the South India United Church, which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions, and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all, the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a Pan-Protestant Union. The S.I.U.C. is at present negotiating with the Anglican Church. If as seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India, except the Roman Catholics, on the basis of the last Lambeth encyclical. This will mean that a real National Indian Church will come into being. Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the Historic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the Anglican Church.

Anglican Missionary Societies.

The Church Missionary Society carries on work in India in seven different missions—the United Provinces, South India, Travancore and Cochin, Bengal, Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana. The names are in order of seniority. Work was begun in what are now called the United Provinces in 1813, in Bombay in 1820, in the Punjab in 1851, and in the Central Provinces in 1854. The Society has always kept Evangelistic work well to the fore; but it also has important medical missions, especially on the N.-W. Frontier, and many schools of the Primary, Middle and High standards. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is an offshoot of the C. M. S. controlling the work of 162 missionary ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the C. M. S. in India and Ceylon is 166, European laymen 30 and European laywomen 258. The Society claims a Christian community of 2,21,359 of whom 63,655 are adult communicants.

Society for the propagation of the Gospel.—Statistics of the work of this Society are not easily ascertained, as much of it is done through Diocesan institutions, which, while financed and in many cases manned by the S. P. G., are

entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities. The best known of the S. P. G. missions is that at Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, carrying on educational work at St. Stephen's College and School. At the College there are about 200 students under instruction, and at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students. Missions to the depressed classes exist in Burma, in the Ahmednagar District and in several parts of South India, especially in the Diocese of Tinnevely-Madura. The S. P. G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribes Settlement at Hubli, in the Bombay Carnatic. There are 116,000 Indian Christians under the aegis of the S. P. G.; 90 ordained European missionaries and 98 European lady workers.

Other Anglican Societies.—The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880. It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Barisal. There are 11 mission priests of this Society, and 16 Sisters. In addition to its work amongst the poor, the Oxford Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called *Epiphany*, which is known all over India.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has houses at Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Konkan. In Bombay its missionary work centres upon the Church of Holy Cross Umakhadi, where there is a school and a dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn from the very poorest classes of the Bombay population. At Poona the Society co-operates with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with the All-Saints' Sisters. Other Anglican sisterhoods represented in India are the Clewer Sisters at Calcutta and the Sisters of the Church (Kilburn) at Madras. The St. Hilda's Deaconesses' Association of Lahore carries an important educational work (chiefly amongst the domiciled community) in the Punjab. The mission of

the Scottish Episcopal Church at Nagpur, the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh, and the Mission of the Church of England in Canada working at Kangra and Palampur (Punjab) should also be mentioned under the head of Anglican Missions.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society carries on work in India in three missions—the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Burma. Work was begun in all of these Provinces in 1924. The work of the Society is primarily Evangelistic and this work is carried on by means of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools and Camps. The Society has 17 principal Stations of which 5 have Hospitals and 7 Schools, the latter including the School for the Deaf in Rangoon. The number of Ordained European missionaries of the B C M S. in India and Burma is 11, Doctors 4, European laymen 11 and European laywomen 61. There are 54 Indigenous workers including 3 Doctors. Statistics of the Christian community from all Stations are not available.

An interesting development has lately taken place in the Anglican communion. In 1922 the foundations were laid of a new Religious community called the Christa Seva Sangh or the Society of the Servants of Christ. The aim of its members is to enable Indians and Europeans to live together a common life based upon the three-fold vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and by living together to develop the Religious life along lines peculiarly suited to India. Indians appreciate fully the value of "renunciation." The Sangh hopes to commend Christianity to India by presenting it with a concrete illustration of Christian asceticism. The first Ashram of the Brotherhood was consecrated by Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, in 1925. It is situated in Poona and it contained at the time of consecration 13 Brothers, of whom 6 were Indians and 7 Europeans. It shows every sign of life and growth.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan India, Burma and Ceylon.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Birch, Ven'ble Ormonde Winstanley, M.C.	Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Williams, Rev. Henry Frank Fulford, M.A.	(On leave).
Wilkinson, Rev. Ernest Roland, M.A.	(On leave).
Lee, Rev. Canon Percy Erskine, M.A.	Chaplain, St. Stephen's, Kidderpore.
Young, Rev. Ernest Joseph, B.A.	Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.
Higham, Rev. Phillip, B.A.	Fort William, Calcutta.
Pearson, Rev. Canon Cyril Greenwood, M.A.	(On leave).

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Boulton, Rev. Walter, M.A.	Chaplain, Shillong, Assam.
Tucker, Rev. G. E., B.Sc.	Metropolitan's Chaplain.
Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard, M.A.	Chaplain, Barrackpore.
Tilney-Bassett, The Rev. Hugh Francis Emra, M.A.	Darjeeling and Lebong.
Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A.	Chaplain, Kasauli, Punjab.
Halliday, The Rev. Sydney Lang	Chaplain of Bankipore.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

PROBATIONARY.

Randolph, Rev. T. B., M.A.	.. .. .	Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
Rogers, Rev. G. T., M.A.	.. .. .	Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
Pearson, Rev. A. J.	.. .. .	Chaplain, Dinapore.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Lee, The Rev. Robert Ewing, M.C., M.A., B.D., J.P.	Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta
McLellan, The Rev. Duncan Tait Hutchison, M.A.	Senior Chaplain. (2nd Chaplain St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta)
MacEdward, The Rev. Lachlan, M.A.	Junior Chaplain Attached 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.), Barrackpore

CHURCH OF ROME.

Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J.	Archbishop, Calcutta
Bryan, Rev. Leo, S.J.	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

Acland, The Right Rev. Richard Dyke, M.A.	Lord Bishop of Bombay
Ashley Brown, The Ven'ble William, I.T.H.	Archdeacon
Arthur Patrick Lillie	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Dart, Rev. Canon John Lovering Campbell, M.A.	Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.
Ashley-Brown, Rev. W., I.T.H.	Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar in addition
Dossetor, Rev. F. E., M.A.	Chaplain of Kirkee
Fortescue, Canon, Rev. C. F. I.T.H. (Dur.)	Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay
Seaman, Rev. Alfred Jonathan, M.A.	Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona
Johnston, Rev. G. F.	Chaplain of Karachi.
Bartels, Rev. R. C.	Chaplain, Hyderabad (Sind)

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Harding, Rev. J. A.	Chaplain, (On leave).
Cowburn, Rev. F., B.A.	Chaplain of Colaba
Elhott, Rev. T. R. H., M.A.	Chaplain of Ahmednagar.
Barnes, Rev. J., B.A.	Chaplain of Crater, Aden
Ball, Rev. Henry, M.A.	Chaplain of Ahmedabad
McPherson, Rev. K. C.	Chaplain, Steamer Point, Aden
Mansfield, Rev. H. R.	Chaplain (On leave)
Lewis, Rev. O. G.	Chaplain of Deolali
Ruddell, Rev. J. F. W., B.A.	Chaplain of Ghorpuri
Lindsay, Rev. W. T., M.A.	Chaplain of Belgaum
Kennedy, Rev. H. G. S.	Assistant Chaplain, Karachi.
Waddy, Rev. R. P. S., M.A.	Garrison Chaplain, Bombay.

FIELD SERVICE POST

Nil.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains.

MacKenzie, Rev. D. F., M.A.	.. .. .	Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay
McCaul, Rev. M., B.A.	.. .. .	Presidency Senior Chaplain (On leave)
McCaul, Rev. G. M. D., M.A.	.. .. .	Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Karachi
McBury, Rev. D. A.	Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

CHAPLAIN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Lima, The Most Rev. Dr. Joachim R.	Presidency.
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Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Bolton, W., The Rev.	Shillong.	} Paid from All-India Grant.
Mathew, The Rev. F. W.	..	..	Lakhimpur
Waite, The Rev. A., B.A.	..	..	Silchar
Wyld, The Rev. F., B.A.	..	..	Sibsagar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Halliday, Rev. S. L.	..	..	Chaplain of Bankipore
Pearson, Rev. A. J.	..	..	Chaplain, Dinapore.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Perfect, Rev. H.	..	..	Bhagalpur
Morgen, Rev. D. J.	..	..	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Judah, Rev. Ethelred	..	..	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
Bewsher, Rev. Robert	..	..	Ranchi.
Beasley, Rev. J. S.	..	..	Cuttack.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

West, The Right Rev. George Algernon, M.M. .. Bishop of Rangoon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Anderson, The Ven'ble Nicol Keith	..	..	(On leave)
Park, The Ven'ble William Robert, C.I.E., O.B.E.	..	..	Archdeacon, of Rangoon, and Bishop's Commissary Special Duty in Rangoon
Thursfield, Rev. Gerald Arthur Richard	..	..	Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral
Delahay, Rev. William	..	..	Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment
Lee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris	Chaplain, Mingaladon Cantonment

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN

Stevenson, Rev. George E.	Chaplain, Maymyo.
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CHAPLAIN ON PROBATION

Higginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer	Chaplain, Mandalay
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Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Wood, The Right Rev. Alex., M.A., F.H.D., D.D., O.B.E.	Lord Bishop of Nagpur
Martin, Ven'ble Frederick William, M.A.	..	..	Chaplain of Nagpur.
Day, Rev. Edward Ridlay, M.A.	..	..	(On leave)
Warmington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M.A.	..	..	Chakrata, U.P.
Streatfield, Rev. S. F., B.A.	..	..	Attached Nagpur
Gash, Rev. I. J.	..	..	Central India, Mhow
Sanders, Rev. Harold Martin, M.A.	..	..	Chaplain, Kamplee
Williams, Rev. W. P., B.A.	..	..	Nasirabad
Eastwick, Rev. Rowland, B.A.	..	..	Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore
Heber Clare, Rev.	..	..	2nd Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, F.D.	..	..	Lord Bishop of Madras. Commissary
Crichton, Rev. Walter Richard	..	..	Archdeacon (On leave)

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Edmonds, Rev. Canon Hebert James, M.A.	..	..	Officiating Archdeacon
Mortlock, Rev. A. G.	..	..	Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
Langdale-Smith, Rev. Richard Marmaduke, B.A.	..	..	Chaplain, Wellington.
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M.C.	..	..	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum.
Coldman, Rev. A. T.	..	..	Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount.

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Hayward, Rev W. G	Chaplain, Mercara-Mysore.
Wilson, Rev. G. A.	Chaplain, Calcut.
Clarke, Rev. M	Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.
White, Rev. Jack	Chaplain, Bangalore.
Fry, Rev E. H.	Chaplain of Bolarum
James Phys, R	Chaplain. (On leave).
Perry, Secunderabad, T. V	

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

McLean, Rev. L.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras
Ingram, J. W	Chaplain, Bangalore.
MacKintosh, Rev. K	Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

Vacant

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Devlin, Rev T. S.	Chaplain of Kohat.
Bradbury, Rev J. H	Chaplain of Nowshera
Nicholl, Rev E. M	Chaplain of Peshawar
Rennison, Rev E. F	Chaplain of Razmuk.
Tambling, Rev F. G. H	Chaplain of Abbottabad.
Jones, Rev G. W	Chaplain of Risalpur.

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev. George Dunstord, M.A., C. I. E. O. B. E., V. D., Bishop of Lahore	Lahore
Carden, The Ven'ble H. C., M.A.	(On leave).
Lester, Rev. Canon J. G., M.A.	Ferozepore
Marshall, Rev. Canon Norman Edwyn, M.A.	Rawalpindi.
Johnston, Rev. Canon G. F., M.A.	Karachi
Devenish, The Ven'ble R. C. S., M.A.	Lahore. Archdeacon of Lahore
Tambling, Rev. F. G. H.	Abbottabad.
Rennison, Rev. Eric David, M.A.	Razmuk
Gorrie, Rev. L. M., T. H. L.	Murree.
Jones, Rev. G. W., B.A.	Risalpur
Storrs-Fox, Rev. E. A., M.A.	Sialkot
Nicholl, Rev. E. M., M.A., M.C.	Peshawar.
McKenzie, Rev. D. S., M.A.	New Delhi.
Morgan, Rev. B. J., M.A.	Jullunder
Evers, Rev. M. S., M.A., M.C.	Quetta.
Devlin, Rev. T. S., M.A.	Kohat
Sahsbury, Rev. Mark, LL.D.	West Ridge
Waterbury, Rev. F. G., B.D.	Dalhousie
Bartels, Rev. R. C., B.A.	Hyderabad, (Sind)
Brailsford, Rev. Cyril, A.K.C.	Ambala

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Lester-Garland, Rev. G. H., M. A.	Simla (Assistant)
O'Neill, Rev. W. S., M. A.	Sialkot (Assistant)
Bradbury, Rev. John Henry, A. M. C.	Nowshera.
Laurence, Rev. George, M. A., B. D.	.. New Delhi Cantt.
Gasking, Rev. C. A., L. Th.	.. (On leave)
Noble, Rev. Reginald Harry, M. A.	Lahore (Additional)
Claydon, Rev. Evan, M. A.	(On leave).
Stephenson, Rev. William, B. A.	(On leave).
Meece, Rev. Rupert George, B. Sc.	Lahore Cantt.
Tucker, Rev. Gordon Elijah	Seconded Serving under the Government of India
Fish, Rev. F. J., B. A., M. C.	.. Multan
Young, Rev. P. N. F., M. A.	Simla
Rose, Rev. T. P., M. A.	Karachi (Additional)
Kennedy, Rev. H. G. S., M. A.	Karachi (Assistant).

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS.

Futers, Rev. S. R., B. A.	Quetta (Assistant)
Hazell, Rev. H. E.	Rawalpindi (Assistant)
Geddes, Rev. L. F., M. A.	Karachi (Assistant)
Mee, Rev. J. A., B. A.	Jullundur.

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE
DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Trotman, Rev. L. W., M. A.	Kasauli
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United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev. Charles John Godfrey, M. A.	Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad.
Bill, The Ven'ble Sydney Alfred, M. A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Naini Tal
Westmacott, R., V. D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Bill, The Ven'ble Sydney Alfred, M. A.	.. Naini Tal
Cohn, The Rev. Canon Clifford John, M. A.	On leave, preparatory to retirement
Broughton, The Rev. Arthur Hardwicke, M. A.	On leave, preparatory to retirement
Rugg, The Rev. Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M. A.	Ranikhet (Almora)
Hare, The Rev. Canon Arthur Neville, M. A.	Fyzabad
Patrick, The Rev. Alexander, M. A.	(On leave).
Porter, The Rev. Canon John, L. Th.	Agra
Warwington, The Rev. Canon Guy Wilson	.. Chakrata (Dehra Dun)
Douglas, The Rev. Percy Sholto, M. A.	.. (On leave).
Southern, The Rev. Gerald Holte Bracebridge, M. A.	Allahabad Garrison
Luckman, The Rev. Sydney, B. A.	.. Cawnpore.
Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, B. A.	Benares

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

France, The Rev. Alexander	.. On leave
Cotton, The Rev. Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M. A.	Meerut
Larwill, The Rev. Guthrie James, M. A.	Lucknow (Cantt)
Davies-Leigh, The Rev. Arthur George, M. A.	Lucknow (Civil)
Munn, The Rev. William Ernest Napier, L. Th.	Bareilly
Gariod, The Rev. William Frances, B. A.	Jhansi.
Richards, The Rev. George Henry	.. Dehra Dun

CHAPLAIN ON PROBATION

Davies, The Rev C R	.. ..	Lucknow Cantonment.
Rogers, The Rev E W	.. ..	Meerut (Additional).
Stratton, The Rev B	.. ..	Lucknow (Civil)
Hurn, The Rev E L A.	.. ..	Agra (Additional).

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

MacDonald, The Rev Donald, M A., B D.	Attached Army Department, 1st Bn., the Cameronians Scottish Rifles, Lucknow.
Matheson, The Rev R. W., M A	.. Attached Army Department, 2nd Bn , K.O S B. Lucknow. In visiting charge of Cawnpore

Methodist Church.

Revnell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse	Senior Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi.
Frost, The Rev. George Levesley, Hon C.F.	Rawalpindi
Kerr, The Rev. Robert Thomas, Hon C.F.	Lahore.
Poad, The Rev. Frank Edger	On leave.
Kelly, The Rev John Dwyer, Hon C.F	Jhansi.
Thorne, The Rev Percival Edward	Mhow.
Lanton, The Rev. Lawrence	Quetta.
Wright, The Rev. Raymond B , B D	Peshawar
Bryson, The Rev. G M	Jubbulpore.
Caunter, Rev. J. Govett.	Meerut.
Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley	Calcutta
Rolfe, The Rev Herbert E	.. Lucknow.

MADRAS.

Williams, Tho Rev. Joseph	Secunderabad.
Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J	Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

Cullwick, The Rev William Edward, Hon C.F.	Bombay.
Munto, The Rev James Henry, Hon. C.F.	.. Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the *Catholic Directory of India* gives the following tables—

	1911	1921	1935
1. <i>British India and Indian States—</i>			
(a) Latin Rite .. .	1,614,620	1,851,408	2,142,980
(b) Syriac Rites.. .	364,666	440,488	669,234
2. <i>French India</i> .. .	25,918	25,480	27,401
3. <i>Portuguese India</i>	296,148	288,741	590,990
Total, India	2,301,346	2,606,117	3,430,605
4. <i>Ceylon</i>	322,163	353,986	423,973
Total, India and Ceylon ..	2,623,509	2,970,103	3,854,578

NOTE (1):—In 1860, the total for India and Ceylon was 1,170,854. In 1889 it had risen to 1,610,265 and in 1900 to 2,201,674.

NOTE (2):—In 1860 there were 1,504 priests. In 1921 there were 3,158. In 1931 there were 3,625, and in 1935 there were 4,438.

The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements:—

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syrian rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the *propaganda* clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochim and Mylapore (both in British territory)

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatnam and Nagpur, the Prefecture-Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Missions of Cuttack, Bezwada and Bellary

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture-Apostolic of Kashmere.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregation or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy, mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,400 and probably about 2,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministrations to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people: their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses: besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, later figures being unavailable. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar District and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Pro-

pagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction

and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D. D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have become one. The Union, effected in October 1929, has already exerted a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated: Calcutta, 1914; Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment. There are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been built, in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ramkhet, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubulpore. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such stations as Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousie, and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was closed in 1819 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres under seventeen missionaries. The baptised Chris-

tian community now numbers over 14,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 8,000. In the five mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Poona, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1919 over 24,787 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries; 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India. Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St. Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports the school for poor children. The Ayrcliff Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons; "The Church of Scotland Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

Though the former Churches of the United Free Church now belong to the Church of Scotland they remain independent of the establishment recognised by Government. They have only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta, and one in Bombay.

The Church carries on Mission work in seven different areas. They are Bengal (Calcutta, Kama and Chinsura); the Santal Parganas, with five stations; Western India (Bombay, Poona and Alibag); Hyderabad, State (Jalna, Bethel and Parbhani); Madras (Madras City, Chingleput, Srirampudur and Conjeevaram); the Central Provinces (Nagpur,

Bhandara, Wardha, and Amraoti); Rajputana, where the extensive work instituted by the United Presbyterian Church in 1860 is now carried on from eleven centres.

The work falls into three main divisions, evangelistic, medical, and educational. The Christian community has been organised in all the chief centres into congregations which form part of the Indian Presbyterian Church, and this Church is seeking to take an increasing share in the work of evangelism. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's

Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta and Wilson in Bombay the Mission has given a prominent place to education. It has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education through four Christian Colleges. The Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, is well known. The Madras Christian College, which owes so much to the work of Dr. William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, and Hislop College, Nagpur.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 206 missionaries and about 978 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 376 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 209 Primary Day Schools, 20 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1933 stood at 23,245 and the Christian community at 59,812. The membership during the past ten years has increased by about 63 per cent. and the community by 50 per cent. in the same period. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations. *Principal.* Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 9 or 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals, and 12 Dispensaries. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1934 amounted to £172,034 of which £90690 was expended in India & Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 22 stations and 632 outstations with a staff of 101 missionaries including 7 qualified physicians, and 1,407 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 126, communicants 28,236 and adherents 26,719 for the past year. Forty-six Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 558 village day schools, with 19,993 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums and an Orphanage. The Mission publishes a Telugu newspaper Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 65 per cent., the Christian community by 20 per cent., and scholars by 105 per cent. Indian Secretary is the Rev. A. Arthur Scott, Tum, East Godavari.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1813; Assam 1836; Bengal and Orissa 1836; South India 1840. It owes its rise to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 10 in Bengal-Orissa 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens, whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1932 the field staff numbered 387 missionaries, 6,876 indigenous workers. There were 2,732 organised Churches of which 1,979 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 2,80,964. In the 2,414 Sunday Schools were enrolled 95,949 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,739 schools of all grades, one of which being Judson College, Rangoon, with 97,422 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 33 dispensaries treated 8,389 inpatients and 1,22,254 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works contributed over Rs. 6,75,055 or this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION, was opened in 1836, and has 12 main stations staffed by about 64 missionaries. There are 854 native workers, 923 organised churches, 53,544 baptised members, 443 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 14 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 6 Dispensaries treated 1,852 in-patients and 27,221 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 10 different languages.

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary Miss Marion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION commenced in 1836. Area of operation: Midnapore district of Lower Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Mission staff 36, Indian workers 310. Two English Churches and 32 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 2,686. Educational Two Boys' High Schools and two Girls' High Schools and 115 Elementary Schools, pupils 4,220. One Industrial School, known as Balasore Technical School,

for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary—Mr. W. S. Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION—Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission. High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Organized Telugu Churches number 356, with 111,717 baptised communicants. There are 71 missionaries, and 2,748 Indian workers. The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore. A total of 37,162 receive instruction in 1,406 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools. In Medical work 5 Hospitals and 9 Dispensaries report 30,367 patients, and 1,553 Operations during 1934.

Secretary—Rev. T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 35 Australian workers. There are 3,168 communicants and a Christian community of 6,000.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. W. G. Crofts, B.A., Biri Sri Mission House, P. O. Hatshibganj, Dist. Mymensingh.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION—Has 22 European Missionaries, and 241 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,532, organised churches 56; elementary schools 85, with 3,205 pupils.

Treasurer and Secretary—Rev. D. Morling, Kovilpatti, Tinnevely District.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 36 Missionaries, of whom 13 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 2 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 524, of whom 15 are Pastors, 87 Evangelists, 4 Colporteurs, 41 Bible-women, and 348 are Teachers. There are 19 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,358, and a Christian Community of 7,739. In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several dispensaries, with 1,714 in-patients, 17,377 new cases, and a total attendance of 67,819. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantiy and 131 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,724 pupils; also 1 crèche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad,

a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Itawa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: Rev. George Wilson, B.A., Ahmedabad.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab, in 1855. It is now carrying on work in ten civil districts in the Punjab and two in the

Punjab. Its missionaries number 84. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, seven Middle schools and 181 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1930 was 10,003. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and four Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 48,482 and the total Christian community 99,018.

General Secretary: Rev. H. C. Chambers, D.D., Gordon College, Rawalpindi.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections known as the Punjab, North India and Western India Missions. The American staff, including women, numbers 229, and the Indian staff 1,033. There are thirty-four main stations and 217 out-stations. Organised churches number 103, of which thirty-five are self-supporting. There are 14,653 communicants and a total baptized community of 27,964.

Educational work as follows:—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women, students about 1,820; one Theological College, students thirty-four; two Training Schools for Village Workers, students about 180, Thirteen High Schools, students about 3,400, two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments, The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, students about 170; 132 Elementary Schools; 173 Schools of all grades, pupils about 11,925.

Medical Work—Eight Hospitals; twenty-three Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work—345 Sunday Schools, with an attendance of 9,531 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, Rs. 63,019.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of C. E. Vail, is well-known throughout the whole of S.W. India, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore, under the principalship of Dr. S. K. Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (Dr. C. H. Rice, Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India:—Rev. J. I. Dodds, D.D., "Lowiston", Dehra Dun, U. P.

Secretary, North India Mission—Rev. W. L. Allison, B.A., B.D., Gwalior, C. I.

Secretary, Punjab Mission—Rev. J. B. Weir, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., 6, Napier Road, Lahore.

Secretary, Western India Mission—Rev. H. K. Wright, M.A., B.D., Union Training College, Ahmadnagar.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary: Miss B. J. Hardie, Jagadhri, Dist Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 80, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory:—Organised churches 22; Unorganised churches 8; Communicants 2,241; Baptised non-communicants 5,836; Unbaptised adherents 821; Total Christian Community 8,898.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Malwa Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasulpur Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and motor mechanics.

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary of Mission—Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., B.D., B. Paed, Indore, C. I.

Associate Secretary of Mission—Miss F. E. Clearihue, Kharua, C. I. (Via Mehdpur Rd Station)

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council—Rev. F. H. Russell, M.A., B.D., Rutlam, C. I.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the five central stations are located in the States of Alirajpur and Jobat and Barwani, but the Mission comprises within its area the States of Jhabua and Kathiawar, also part of Chhota Udaipur in the Bombay Presidency and parts of Dhar, Indore and Gwalior States bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The Staff in Central India consists of 20 missionaries and 42 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central and vernacular School for boys and girls at Amkhat and Alirajpur States. At Amkhat also there is a Children's Nursery Home and dispensary and a General Hospital for the area is located at Jobat. In the district there are five organised and 3 unorganised churches with 273 communicant members and a baptised community of over 1,300.

Secretary—Thomas Draper, M.R.C.S. (Lond), M.R.C.P. (Ed), Jobat, Via Dohad, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of twelve missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragson and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a

dispensary and an industrial school for boys. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary.—The Rev. A. A. Lowther, M.A., B.D.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khassia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 35,396; the total Christian community 92,923; organised Churches 721. Elementary schools number 678, Scholars 20,243. In addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 822 and Scholars 54,047. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. F. J. Sandy, Durtiang, Aijal.

THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH—In America organised in 1853 occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor districts in S. India with a staff of 55 Missionaries and 801 Indian workers. Churches number 16, Communicants 7,452; Total Christian Community 26,442; Boarding Schools 17, Scholars 1,129; Theological School 1, students 31; Voorhees College, Vellore, students 137, High Schools 4, Scholars 1,887; Training Schools 2, students 120; Industrial Schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 280; Elementary schools 225, Scholars 9,716. Two Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 provided for 2,617 in-patients and 29,571 out-patients excluding the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle. Arogiavaram, P O, Chittoor District.

Secretary.—Rev. W. H. Farrar, Arni, S. India.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two large missions, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahim, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai. It was commenced in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1934 included 38 missionaries and 432 Indian workers operating in 9 stations and 109 outstations. There are 67 churches with 6,464 communicants. The educational work includes 10 secondary and training schools with 993 pupils. There are 55 primary schools and 8 kindergartens with a total of 4,237 pupils. A school for the blind is conducted in Bombay and industrial schools are carried on in three centres. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 73,771 patients. The mission has six major social service centres under its charge including the Nagpada Neighbourhood House in Bombay. At Sholapur a settlement for criminal tribes is carried on by the mission under the supervision of Government. *Secretary*: W. Q. Swart, Ahmednagar.

MADURA MISSION.—The Madura Mission celebrated its centenary in January, 1934, and at that time turned over administration of work under its control to the Madura Mission Sangam. The Mission still exists to deal with certain matters relating to the maintenance of missionaries. The Secretary is Rev. W. W. Wallace, Madura.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.—The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian community that has developed through the work of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church

Council is in charge of 33 pastorates, about 222 village schools and five large Elementary Higher Grade Co-educational Boarding Schools. The Secretary of this organization is Rev. Paul Raj Thomas, Pasumalai.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM.—The Madura Mission Sangam was formed in January, 1934, to take over work in the Madura and Ramnad Districts which had hitherto been under the control of the Madura Mission. This work consists of a Hospital for men and a Hospital for women and a large High School and Training School for Girls in Madura a school for girls at Rachanyapuram three miles from Madura; a High School, Training School, Trade School and Theological Seminary at Pasumalai, together with some responsibility for the village work under the immediate control of the Madura Church Council.

The Madura Mission Sangam consists of a little over forty members more than half of whom must by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rev. R. A. Dudley, Tirumangalam.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by sixteen missionaries, and 35 Indian workers. There are 330 church members in good standing with 805 in Sunday Schools. 11 Elementary Schools provide for 305 pupils.

Secretary—Miss Olga E. Norcross Amalner, East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh, has 19 missionaries and 72 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,070 of whom 491 are communicants. There are 13 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools are 624.

Secretary—The Rev. Simon A. R. Johansson, Mandulwar, Dhadgaon, West Khandesh.

FREE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION—Total Mission staff is represented by 6 Missionaries, 1 native pastor, 2 Catechists, 3 teachers. There are about 118 communicants and total community 200. Three day schools, 1 evening school, 3 dispensaries and weaving industry.

Secretary—Rev. E. A. Ollila, Ghum, D. II Railway.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 83, Indian workers 2,408, Organised Churches 520; Communicants 28,647 and Christian Community 195,616. There are 1 Christian College, students 159; 2 Theological Institutions, students 70; 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114; 12 high schools, pupils 4,849. 25 Boarding schools, scholars, 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europeans and 33 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 9 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10,413 in-patients and 206,276 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City with the Rev. J. C. Jackson of the L. M. S. as Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 959 outstations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 985 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

Bengal Secretary—Rev. Vaughan Rees, 16, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

South India—Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Benares Superintendent—Rev. J. C. Jackson-Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment U. P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but in number of its missionaries were at work Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 80 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16 with additional outstations. There is a Christian community of 2,088 adults. There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. 1 Training School for Indian workers and 1 English congregation at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary—Rev. K. D. Garrison, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN)—Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpalia States. Its staff number 40 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 195 Indian workers. The Baptized (immersed) membership stands at 5,283. Education is carried on in 7 Girls' Boarding Schools, 7 Boarding Schools for Boys, and 131 Village Day Schools. Females under instruction number 874, males 3,258, total under instruction 4,132. There are 110 Sunday Schools having 200 teachers and a total enrolment of 4,908. There were 43,831 calls at mission dispensaries in 1934. The foreign medical

staff consists of 3 doctors, 3 nurses. Industrial work is carried on in eight of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Anklesvar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary—L. A. Bhckenstaff, 82, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—Founded in 1893. Mission Stations—Khed Shivapur, Poona District; Nasapur (Poh State), Poona District; Ionand, M.S.M. Iy, Satara District; Phaltan, (Paltan State), Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District, Akluz, Sholapur District, Shirwal, Poona District and Poona, 44, Sassoon Road.

The Staff consists of 48 European and 48 Indian workers, with a community of about 85 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at each station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Headquarters: 44, Sassoon Road, Poona.

Secretary—J. W. Stothard.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District.

Executive Secretary—Rev. H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, E.B.R.

Recording Secretary—Rev. A. E. Myers, B.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations, 1,759 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Station at Doddballapur, near Bangalore, S India, also Colony for young people of mixed parentage, Champawat, via Almora, U P. stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulpotha, Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon; Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya, Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya. Total Christian community 4,092. Magazines—English *Missionary Notes* and Telugu *I. C. M. Messenger*.

Directors—Rev. Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U P. and Mrs. A. L. Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School. In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basim, Berar, 85 miles from Buldana, (recently taken over from another mission) there is a Day School, also a Bible Training School. At present there are seven missionaries in India and a force of 38 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

District Superintendent—Rev. P. L. Beals, Buldana, Berar.

THE HEPHIZBALE FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—Has two missionaries in India. They are Rev. S. V. Christense, Adra, B. N. Rly., and Miss E. K. Landis at Raghunathpur, Manbhum District.

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 3 Missions with headquarters at Darjeeling and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary*—Miss J. Ferguson, Darjeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)—Opened in 1903 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevely. There are now nearly 8,020 Telugu Christians in 135 villages and 416 Paliyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligence* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields. *Secretary*—Rev. D. S. David, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874, is an Interdenominational and International Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 20 countries but largely in India, China, Korea and Japan. Its

work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India alone the Mission now has 36 Asylums of its own with upwards of 6,500 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India over 8,005 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India is received from Britain, although the provincial Government give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which H. E. Lady Brasbourne, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice-President.

Hon. Treasurer—P. B. Morris, Esq., P. O. Box 164, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer, Bombay—R. C. Lowndes, Esq., C/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION—An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Mothihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 17 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpenter industrial department, 1 M. E. School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 80. *Secretary*—George McCalder, Lankaria Hospital, Bagaha P. O., Champaran District.

THE RAXAUL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions beyond Missionary Union has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 2 European Nursing Sisters and 7 Indian workers.

Secretary—Dr H. C. Duncan.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 28 Missionaries and 100 helpers and voluntary workers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Sirathu and Khaga (U.P.), Halaughat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsuguda (B. & O.), Murwahi (C.P.), North Kanara, Mirajgaon and Karnada Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) and Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot). Thirty-four Elementary Schools and one High School with hostel, one First grade College, one printing press, three dispensaries and two Hospitals. Annual expen-

diture Rs. 50,000 excluding self-supporting institutions. *The National Missionary Intelligence* (a monthly journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year post free), *Qasid* (a monthly journal in Persian-Urdu) at Rs 2-8-0, *Deepakat* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 annas per year, post free.

Address:—N. M. S. Building, Royapettah, Madras

President:—The Rt. Rev. John S C Banerjee.

General Secretary:—Rai Bahadur A. C. Marikerji, B.A. **Associate Secretary:** Thos. David, B.A. B.D.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of five hundred and seventy-seven workers, European and Indian, including one hundred and seventy ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organizations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India (J. S. James, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma (J. L. Christian, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 30 Vayle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (G. G. Lowry, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northwest India (G. G. Lowry, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India (E. M. Meleen, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 10, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India and Burma is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. N C Wilson, President; C. L. Torrey, Secretary and Treasurer (**Office Address:** Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature (**Address:** Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country, and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

Eight physicians, one maternity worker, (C.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 4,776 organized into 102 churches, and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction 317 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 10,399.

The Bombay address is "Guzder House," Garden Road, Colaba, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces, Mission staff numbers 37, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,400, adherents 717, Industrial Training Institutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Vernacular Schools 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Widows' Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of leprosy 2, Leper Clinic 5.

Secretary: A. C. Brunk, Dhamtar, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION.—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 23; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational work carried on. **Secretary:** Rev. P. W. Penner, Janjgir, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers 20, Churches 8, Communicants 327; Christian Community 560; 2 Boarding Schools with 62 boarders and 2 elementary schools.

Secretary.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts and also stations in Horana, Ceylon Mission staff 31; Indian workers 94; Churches 13; Communicants 876; Christian community 2,936; Orphanages 4; Elementary Schools 23; Pupils 940.

Secretary.—A. Scott, Kadiri, Anantapur District.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—It owes its existence to a period of famine, was commenced in 1899. Mission staff about 10, Indian workers about 125. There are elementary schools with three orphanages, one for boys and two for girls, industrial training being given in all three.

There are three main stations—At Dhond in the Poona District and at Orai and Benares in United Provinces. At Benares there is an Industrial Training Institution for learning Motor, Electrical and Carpentry trades. It is for Indian young men but a few English, or European, young men have received training also. There are some out-stations. Director Rev. John E Norton, Dhond, Poona District. Rev. W. K. Norton, who opened the North India work and who was Secretary of the Mission, died while on a visit to America. His work goes on under his widow, Mrs. W. K. Norton.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 75 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 32 Assistant Missionaries, 235 Indian teachers and nurses and 52 Bible women. During 1933 there were 5,119 in-patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 23,515 out-patients, 88,609 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 schools were 3,129 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,256 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £44,535.

Hon. Treasurer. The Lord Meston of Dunottar

President.—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretaries.—Rev. E. S. Carr, M. A. (Hon.) Rev. L. B. Butcher, Miss E. Marriner and Miss Liesching.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influences to Indian Women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.E., M.A. M.D., was its Founder and Principal. The School was inter-denominational, and trained students for various Missionary Societies.

Clinical work was at first given at the Charlotte Hospital which belonged to the Ludhiana Zenana and Medical Mission. The Memorial Hospital was opened in 1900, and has now 220 beds. In 1913 non-Christian Students were also admitted for training, and the name was modified to its present title given above.

In 41 years 286 medical students qualified as doctors, besides 144 as compounders, 187 as nurses and 549 as dais and midwives.

At present 275 are in training—140 medical students, 17 compounders, 60 as nurses and 70 as nurse dais.

New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology, for Physiology, and for Chemistry and Physics. New quarters for Sisters, Nurses, Assistant staff and also a new Babies' Ward. The new Dispensary for out-patients has now become very popular.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre

for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden.—Miss R. Navalkar, B.A., Reynold's Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Eunice Wells, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Disciple Societies.

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., began work in India in 1882. It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces. There are 60 missionaries, including missionaries' wives, and 266 Indian workers. There are 17 organized churches with the membership of 2,524. There is a Christian community of 5,000. There are 6 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, in which 2,298 in-patients, and 31,289 out-patients were treated last year, with a total of 1,34,414 treatments. There is an orphanage for children under 8 years of age, with the older orphans provided for in the boarding schools and hostels. Three boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with 1 hostel for boys show 644 inmates. There is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work. The Mission Press at Jubbulpore printed last year about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature. 1 Normal, 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools, with about 2,330 under instruction.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District. The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

Secretary and Treasurer. D. A. McGavran, Ph.D., Jubbulpore, C.P.

Inter-denominational Missions.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Founded 1895. Head Office 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; base on the N.W. Frontier at Mardan; advance stations at Malakand Pass, Chakdara, Baramula, Bandapur, Gurez, Karul, Shyra and Khapalu. Protestant, Evangelical, inter-denominational. Ten European Missionaries Acting Chairman of Committee, Colonel G. Wingate, C.I.E.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the

Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India. A College for Hostel and High School boys is supported in Nagpur.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England.

There are 13 missionaries, 11 on the field and 2 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries living in the district.

The principal activities are a hospital with dispensary and a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi. A Boarding school for Girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur. A Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale. A Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. Two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

In 1935 an Ashram was opened near Itarsi by Miss Hilda Cashmore Late Warden of the University Settlement, Ancoats, Manchester. The work there will be of an educational and social nature.

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khera, Itarsi, where hand loom cloth is made.

There are 169 members and 1,332 adherents. Mission Secretary: Miss M. Finch, Sohagpur. C. P. Church Secretary: Dhian Singh, Friends' Mission, Sohagpur, C. P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION—With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatapur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Harpalpur, Orphanage, evangelistic and industrial work at Nowgong.

Secretary: Miss E. E. Baird, Nowgong, C. I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary:* E. C. Jackson, Esq., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHREN—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Godavari, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevely, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts. Foreign staff on the field in October 1933, 71; Indian staff of all grades, 2,993; Baptised membership, 108,013. Schools, 1,048, pupils, 42,230. There are a First Grade College, with three year post graduate department of theology three High

Schools for boys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricultural School, six Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and a Printing Press.

President of the U. L. C. Mission: Dr. F. I. Coleman, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church: Dr. E. Neudoerffer, Rajahmundry East Godavari District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856 occupies the Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian Staff numbers 32 and 177 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 25 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,534 Children in attendance. 44 Sunday Schools with 714 Christian and 1,194 non-Christian Children attending. 9 Dispensaries with 30,981 patients during 1931. 3 Workshops, one of them with an aided Carpentry School. One Women Industrial School. One Widows' Home with 108 Women. 8 Orphanages with 391 boys and girls. One Boarding School for boys and one for girls. Three Farms where Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. G. A. Bjork, B.D., Chhindwara, C. P.

THE BASIL EVANGELIC MISSION with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. It has at the beginning of 1935, 28 chief stations and 84 out stations with a total missionary staff of 58 European and about 900 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 25,380. Educational work embraces 109 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,172. Medical work is done at Betger-Gadag, Southern Mahratta, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work and a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S. Kanara, and is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary—Rev. Dr. J. C. Meyer, residing at Mangalore, South Kanara.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramnad Districts with diaspora congregations in Ceylon. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L. E. L. M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church which

was constituted an autonomous Church on 14th January 1919. The C S M. maintains an eye-hospital at Tirupur, high schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, conducts in conjunction with the L E L M. a high school for girls, at Tanjore.

The European staff is 32; Schools 62; Teaching staff 175, Pupils, boys 3,573 and girls 1,185.

President —(Vacant) Acting Rev G Eriksson, Virudhunagar

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.—European staff 16, Schools 10; Teaching staff 89; Pupils, boys 1,295 and girls 791.

President.—Rev R Frölich, D D, 90 Tanah Street, Vepery Madras.

INSTITUTIONS COMMON TO BOTH MISSIONS.—School 1; Teaching staff 18; Pupils, boys 15 and girls 316.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH — Organised Churches 46; Ordained Indian Ministers 39, other Indian workers 96, Baptised membership 31,392, Schools 222, Teaching staff 427, Pupils, 8,962 boys and 2,606 girls.

President —Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M A, D D., L N O, Bishop of Tranquebar, Trich-nopoly

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION. (M E L I M) is located in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi), Salem (Krishnagiri) Tanjore (Tanjore, Nacazpatam), Madura (Madura), Ramanad (Virudhunagar), Tinnevely, (Valluor, Vadakagulam), Districts in Mysore (Kolai Gold Fields, Bangalore) and in Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Neevattinkara, Nedumangud, Nilamail, Alkappay)

There are 50 missionaries (of whom 13 are on furlough), 1 American teacher in charge of a school and boarding home for children of missionaries (in Kodakanal), 1 male doctor (Indian), four training institutions for teachers, 2 for catechists, 1 theological seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds

Statistics, November 1934 Souls, 16,081, baptized, 10,407, catechumens, 2,021, adherents, 1,654, native pastors 4, evangelists 19, catechists, 82, teachers belonging to the M E L I M, 166, other teachers, 28, boarding houses, 10

The General Secretary The Rev E H Menzen, Vadakangulam, Tinnevely District, South India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervato Hills, and in Madras has a total staff of 369 Indian and 35 European workers, communicants, 707, Christian Community 7,024, one High School, one Secondary School, one Bible School for Women, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one

hostel, 94 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals, total scholars 5,406

President —Rev C. Bindeslev, Nellikuppam.

Treasurer.—Rev. P. Lange, Tirukollur.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinapur and Goalpara Work is principally among the Santals. Mission staff numbers 46 of whom 3 medical missionaries Indian pastors 31, other Indian workers 500 Christian community in organized congregations 18,500 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 1 leper colony with 300 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Acting Secretary:* Rev. J. Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organised into 7 Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods in connection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 ministers giving their whole time to Military and English work

The Districts occupied include 149 Circuits in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Nizam's Dominions. The European staff numbers 130 with 74 Indian ministers and 903 Catechists There are 349 Churches with a Christian community of 151,296 and 26,133 Communicants There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organised and self supporting Educational work comprises 3 Christian Colleges with 89 teachers and 1,763 students, 5 Theological Institutes with 42 teachers and 373 students, 9 High Schools with 206 teachers and 4,539 students, 6 Industrial Institutes with 29 teachers and 26 students, 7 Boarding Schools with 103 teachers and 1,856 scholars, 1,141 Elementary Schools with 1,982 teachers and 38,282 Scholars.

Medical work is represented by 12 Medical Institutions with 6 European and 10 Indian doctors, 3,090 In patients and 139,567 Out-patients.

The Women's Department of the Society also carry on an extensive Work in the places occupied by the Methodist Missionary Society There are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctors and 181 Bible Women, 115 Girl Day Schools with 473 teachers and 12,095 scholars, while there are 45 Boarding Schools and Training Institutions with 190 teachers and 2,505 boarders. The Women's Department is responsible for a very extensive Medical Work and have 15 Hospitals and 16 Dispensaries with 12,695 In-patients and 393,702 Out-patients.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan, Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of 525,668.

The major task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extending.

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1,100 schools of all grades, including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 40,000.

Special effort is made for the instruction and development of the young people of the Church, there now being 336 chapters of the Epworth League with 13,394 enrolled members, and 4,021 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 139,422.

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Publishing House at Lucknow doing work in English, Urdu, Hindi and other Vernaculars. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evangelistic and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Christian Education being in English, while the *Kaukab-i-Hind*, and other periodicals are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conference held quadrennially in America in which the eleven conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-four delegates. The policy of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the general governing body, there at present being but about two hundred American men and women as compared to 600 ordained and 4,000 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by three Bishops, elected by the General Conference, and resident as follows: Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi; Bishop Brenton T. Badley, Bombay and Bishop Jashwant Rao Chitambar, Jubbulpore.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters. Stations with Missionaries, Dandi Maroli, *via* Nargole, District Thana. Pardi, District Surat. Eight Missionaries on field. Two on furlough. Four main stations. Two Boarding schools. One Industrial school. One Bible School. One village farm project. Eight village schools. Chairman of Field Committee, Rev. P. D. Doty, Sanjan, District Thana.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT MISSION began work in India in 1919, has a staff of four missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka, with one Main station, Dhulia. There are two hostels for orphan children, evangelistic work and a hospital. *Secretary*. Mrs. Paul Cassen, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 11 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 5, 1 Theological school, 1 Girls' Boarding School, 1 Vernacular Middle school, 8 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary: PERCIS M. PHELPS, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work was

commenced), A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dispensary.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Weaving Schools, Agricultural Colonies, a Hospital for British Military Soldiers, and Civilians at Delhi.

Village centres at which the S. A	
Works	1,908
Officers and Employees	675
Social Institutions	19

Territorial Headquarters: Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander: Commissioner N. Muthiah.

Chief Secretary: Lt.-Colonel W. D. Pennick

Western Territory—The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Maharashtra.

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander Colonel Gnana Dasen (Alfred H. Barnett).

Corp. 287; Outposts 485; Societies 473; Social Institutions 16.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations, there are established a large General Hospital—Emery Memorial, Anand—and several Dispensaries; 220 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools; a Home for Juvenile Criminals, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, conditionally Released Prisoners' Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp, Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, Warping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 375 Salvationists.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, viz., places in which work is systematically done, both evangelic and education and social:—307 Corps and Outposts; 132 village primary schools; 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement; 2 institutions for the training of Officers; 1 Leper Colony at Bapatla taken over by us in 1928; 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrulu, Guntur District a Women's Industrial Home in Madras; a Boarding Schools for girls, and another for boys of the Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters: The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras. G.P.O. Box 206.

Territorial Commander: Colonel Herbert B. Colledge.

General Secretary: Brigadier Edward Walker.

The South India Territory.—The main portion of our work in the Southern (India) Territory is within the geographical boundaries of the Native State of Travancore, called in Malayalam Thiruvitamkur.

Travancore is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British District of Madura, Rannad and Tinnevely constitute its eastern boundary and in the west and south lie the Arabian sea and the Indian ocean. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width 75 miles. The population of the State according to the last census is 5,095,973.

Aggressive measures have carried our flag in the north, over into the Native State of Cochin and in the East into the British District of Tinnevely. The Gospel is preached in English, Tamil and Malayalam.

The outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outposts 54 Societies. With the exception of about twenty centres where Envoys are employed, Field Officers are in command of Corps and regular programme of meetings is carried through. At suitable seasons special campaigns are organised, and without exception these always result in the winning of new people. That is to say whole families steeped in superstition, darkest heathenism and idol worship, renounce their old life with its bad ways, and come over to us. They attend our meetings, and under sound teaching, and by the Holy Ghost are led to Christ and Salvation. In companies of ten, twenty, fifty and one-hundred at a time, they come and are received under the Flag as New People. It is a thrilling experience to witness such a ceremony. News reaches us that the Officers and Soldiers of one Corps visited a nearby village where all the people were heathen. After the first Meeting fifty people decided to come over on the side of Christ. Every Sunday since a Soldier of the Corps has visited that place instructing these babes in Christ.

Overcoming temptation is a safe test, revealing of the tempted one has entered into a real spiritual experience. Our people do stand true to Christ even under severe persecution. 'Unless you renounce you Christ I will not employ you or pay you the wages due' said an employer to one of our Soldiers. 'Christ is more to me than wages' replied the Soldier, and although pressed, hard on every side, he stood firm, and gives a radiant testimony, telling how by grace he conquered.

The women Officers are making splendid progress and many take part in all Meetings. 'Move on, you cannot hold a Meeting here,' said a burly policeman to a tiny slip of a Lieutenant, who with a few Comrades was holding an Open-air Meeting in the market place. The

crowd expected to see the Official promptly obeyed, but this little woman looking up at him said 'where is your authority to stop a religious Meeting?' The Policeman beat a hasty retreat and the Meeting continued.

Our young People are mostly keen on obtaining good education, but parents are poor and fees comparatively high. In many villages there are Day Schools in which Primary Education is given and in Trivandrum and Nagercoil, there are Schools, where the pupils are taken a little higher in their studies.

The Boarding Schools in Trivandrum and Nagercoil continue to prove most useful. There is one for girls and two for boys.

In many villages it is impossible for Officers and Soldiers to get for their children any education beyond the early primer classes and so they are admitted to our Boarding Schools. In addition there are always Orphans—more than we can take - to be cared for.

The Catherine Booth Hospital with its Branches continues to do splendid service, the value of which it is quite impossible to calculate. Rich and poor find at their disposal an efficient organization of which they readily avail themselves.

There is every indication that the Government of Cochin is well pleased with our Management of the State Leper Colony. Certainly a spirit

of brotherhood and contentment exists amongst the patients, and a Christlike atmosphere pervades the whole place.

A new Leper Colony, the land and buildings of which are Salvation Army Property, is almost ready for opening. Scores of Lepers are waiting in the District so that they will be on the spot when the buildings are ready for occupation.

In March seventy Cadets were commissioned as Officers and many of these graduated from the ranks of Junior Soldiership. One Young woman, whose grandfather was an early day warrior gave a stirring testimony.

The Salvation Army Doctrines have been published in Tamil, and the Malayalam Book is now in the hands of the Book Binders.

In a quiet, unobtrusive manner the prison men and women are regularly visited by our Officers. We rejoice in the many evidences to hand indicating that the prisoners recognise our Officers as their friends.

Territorial Headquarters S A Kuravancanam, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander Lieut. Commissioner Pujya (Mis. Tronice).

Chief Secretary Brigadier Daya Ratanm (Maslin).

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There is no provision of law in British India for the registration of Copyright. Protection for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which there is now no registration of rights, but the printer has to supply copies of these works as stated in that Act and in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or add to the provisions of the Act in its application to the possession, and it is under this power that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The Act to which these provisions are scheduled makes some formal adaptations of them to Indian law and procedure, and some material

modifications of them in their applications translations and musical compositions. In the case of works first published in British India the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation is, subject to an important proviso, to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, "have not been published, *i.e.*, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining **musical work** as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, printed, reduced to writing, or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced.

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860 was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled

in 1908 and the Code of criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force.

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. F. Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also Justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts; but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy which is a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains, but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This

provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans. . . . Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered." Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals" As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code.

The Federal Court

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, a Federal Court for India is to be established as being an essential element in a Federal Constitution. It is at once the interpreter and guardian of the Constitution and a tribunal for the determination of disputes between the constituent units of the Federation. The Court is to consist of a Chief Justice of India and not more than six judges in the first instance. The judges are to be appointed by His Majesty and to hold office during good behaviour until they attain the age of 65. The Court is to sit at Delhi or such other place or places as may be appointed. The Federal Court shall have one exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Federation and the Federal units of the nature described in section 204 of the Act. It has also appellate jurisdiction over any final decision of a High Court in British India or in Federal state in cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder, as stated in secs. 205-20 of the Act. Provision is made for an appeal to His Majesty in Council from any judgment of the Federal Court in certain specified cases.

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges

are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. Thus fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Sindh, N. W. F. Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh, and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions; on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal.

But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district: as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1908.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers aided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts, and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay

and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister); the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt., K.C., M.C., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice. (On leave.)
Mukharji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath, Kt., M.A., B.L.	Puisne Judge.
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred James, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Do. Acting Chief Justice.
Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John, K.C.	Do.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Jack, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Ernest, I C S. . .	Puisne Judge
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarkanath, M A, D L .	Do.
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, M A, I C S.	Do.
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hugh Rahere, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Clarke, I C S.	Do.
Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahim Chandra, I C S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Nath, Rai Bahadur	Do.
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles, I C S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Douglas, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Cunliffe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T R E. Cunliffe, Kt., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Nasim . . .	Do. Additional.
Henderson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allen Gerald .	Do. Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Goenkar	Do. Do.
Asoke Kumar Roy, Bar-at-Law . . .	Advocate General.
Bose, S. M., Bar-at-Law	Standing Counsel.
Basu, A. K., Bar-at-Law	Government Counsel.
Morgan, H. Carey	Government Solicitor.
Edgley, N. G. A., I C S.	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government. (On leave)
Roxburgh, T. J. Y. C. L. E., I C S	(Officiating).
Khundkar, N. A., Bar-at-Law	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta.
Sen, Binod Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, Mr. A. L.	Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N. M B E., Bar-at-Law	Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee.
Ghosh, J. M., Bar-at-Law	Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar.
Palsett, F	Assistant Registrar.
Ahmad, O. U., M A (Cal), LL B. (Bel), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Bhushan, M A, B L .	Do.
Ghatak, Niroj Nath, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sen-Gupta, Subodh Chandra	Do.
Dutt, Krishna Lal	Do.
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Do.
Badr-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B A . . .	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department.
Moses, O., Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
Simpson E. S., I C S.	Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction.
D'Abrew, P. A.	Deputy Registrar.
Young, J. J.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, English Office.
Basu, Anukul Chandra	Assistant Registrar, Paper Book and Accounts Departments.
Ghosh, Hari Charan	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, Correspondence Section.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Chakrabatti, Bijay Krishna	Senior Bench Clerk and <i>ex officio</i> Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side
Morgan, C. Carey	Administrator-General and Official Trustee
Surita, O. R.	Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Falkner, George McDonald, Bar-at-Law	Official Assignee. (On leave.)
Meyer, S.C. H., Bar-at-Law	(Officiating) Official Assignee.
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)	Official Receiver.

Bombay Judicial Department.

Beaumont, The Hon'ble Sir J. W. F., Kt., K.C., M.A., (Cantab)	Chief Justice
Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick, Bar-at-Law	Puisne Judge.
Rangnekar, The Hon'ble Mr. Sajbha Shankar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S., B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Romanjı Jamshedji	Do.
Barlee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kenneth William, B.A. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jaykandas, LL.B.	Do.
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naoroji Jehangir, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Macklin, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R., I.C.S.	Do.
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. B., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Do (Offg. Addl. Judge)
Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, Bar-at-Law	Advocate General.
Sen, Kshitis Chandra, B.A., I.C.S.	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Louis Walker, G.	Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.
Vakil, J. H., Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown
O'Gorman, G. C., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports
Hallmorra, R. S., M.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law	Official Assignee.
Abuvala, N. B.	Deputy Official Assignee (Officiating)
Vesuvala, N. A.	1st Assistant to Official Assignee. (Officiating).
Vaidya, G. A.	2nd Assistant to Official Assignee (Officiating)
Shingne, Dewan Bahadur Padmanabh Bhaskar, LL.B.	Government Pleader, Bombay
Lobo, C. M., LL.B.	Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Karachi.
Mitchell, H. C. B.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, in addition to his duties as Registrar of Companies (On leave.)
Rodrigues, Leo, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Officiating Administrator General and Official Trustee
Gajiwala, I. G.	Officiating Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
Ranchhodhbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, R. B., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Khairaz, Gulam Hussain Rahimtoola, Bar-at-Law	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator (Officiating)
Vakil, H. A., Bar-at-Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
<i>Vacant</i>	Taxing Master.
Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar. (Officiating.)
Sequeira, A. F., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Assistant Taxing Master. Officiating Taxing Master.

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Tahir Ali Fatehi, LL.B.	First Assistant Master.
Majumdar, J. H., Bar-at-Law	2nd Assistant Master.
Cleure Brown, G. S., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Taxing Master. (Officiating)
Nakra, N. B., K. S.	3rd Assistant Master.
Gadre, J. G.	Associate.
Mahadevia, M. A., LL.M.	Do. (Officiating.)
Jyyar, A. R. N.	Officiating Associate,
Kirtikar, A. H., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Mehta, C. B.	Sheriff.
Nemazie, M. K.	Deputy Sheriff.
Davdekar, R. S., B.A. (Bombay, Cantab), I C S.	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Rao, M. G., M.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee.
Athalye, K. A., B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Registrar.

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Davis, G., Bar-at-Law, I C.S.	Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Rupchand Bilaram, B.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Mehta, Dadiba, C., M.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Haveliwala, M.A., Bar-at-Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.

Wadia, H. H., M.A., Bar-at-Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Chinoy, A. F. J., LL.B.	First Assistant to do.
Appabhai G. Desai, Bar-at-Law	Second Assistant to do.
Engineer, S. E., B.A., LL.B.	Third Assistant to do.

Madras Judicial Department.

Beasley, The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. O. C., Kt., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A., B.L.	On other duty.
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., Bar-at-Law	Judge.
Panduranga Row, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, I.C.S.	Do.
Curgenven, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., I.C.S.	Do.
Cornish, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. D.	Do.
Walsh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. P.	Do.
Varadachari, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., Rao Bahadur.	Do.
Lakshmana Rao, K. P., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Vere Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S.	Do.
King, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., I.C.S.	Do.
Nayudu, Venkataramana Rao P., Rao Bahadur, B.A., B.L.	Do.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sir Alladi, Kt., B.A., B.L.	Advocate-General.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L.	Administrator-General.

MADRAS JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Small, H. M.	Government Solicitor.
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, K. S.	Government Pleader.
Rama Rao, K. W.	Law Reporter.
Bewes, L. H., Advocate	Public Prosecutor.
Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports Madras Series.
Rajagopalan, G., B.A., M.L.	Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Sesha Ayyengar, K. V.	Secretary, Rule Committee.
Smith J. M.	Sheriff of Madras.
Anantaraman, T. S.	Crown Prosecutor.
White, G. S.	Registrar, High Court.
Srinivasa Ayyar	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Appa Rao, D., Bar-at-Law	Master, High Court.
Satyamurti Aiyar, R., M.A., M.L.	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Official Referee.
Ganapathi, K. N., Bar-at-Law	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown.
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L.	1st Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

Assam Judicial Department.

Blank, A. L., I.C.S.	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Officiating Secretary, to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam. [P. 2,150 O.P. £30. J.P. 150]
Lodge, Ronald Francis, I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar. [P. 2,250. O.P. £30 I.P. 150]
Chunder Kamal Chundur, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Judge N.V.D. [P. 1,900. O.P. 300]
Sen, Sisir Kumar, I.C.S.	Offg. Additional Judge, Sylhet and Cachar. [P. 1,200.]
Mazumdar, Bisweswar	2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar. [P. 1,275.]
Barua, Sriyut Jogendra Nath	Temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts. [P. 1,350.]

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Terrell, The Hon'ble Sir Courtney, Kt.	Chief Justice.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred William Ewart, Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Thomas Stewart, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Fazl-ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salyid, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Khawja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur.	Do.
James, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Francis William, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Dhaval, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Balaji, I.C.S.	Do.

BIHAR AND ORISSA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clifford Manmohan, Bar-at-Law	Puisne Judge.
Sukhdev Prashad Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Francis ..	Do. Acting Additional.
Saunders The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Alfred, I.C.S. ..	Do. Do.
Meredith, H. R., I.C.S.	Registrar.
Ram Prashad Ghoshal	Deputy Registrar.
Maulavi Khalil-ur-Rahman	Assistant Registrar.
Rudra Prasanna Misra, B.L.	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court, Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties
	Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits
	Government Advocate.
	Assistant Government Advocate.
	Government Pleader.
Brown, K. C., I.S.O.	
Salyid Sultan Ahmad, Sir, Kt., Bar-at-Law ..	
Salyid Jaffar Iman, Bar-at-Law	
Sinha Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	

Burma Judicial Department.

Robert, The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. G., Bar-at-Law ..	Chief Justice, Rangoon.
Bu, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Myn, Bar-at-Law	Judge, do.
Inguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do. do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Nath, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., I.C.S.	Do. do.
U., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Bar-at-Law ..	Do. do.
Leach, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allied Henry Lionel, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do. do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, I.C.S.	Do. do.
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Luthwaite, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Eggar, A. M. A., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Dun, U. Ba, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate and Secretary to Burma Legislative Council.
Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate.
Ryu, U. Tun, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Pe, U. On, Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Burma, and Official Assignee and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon (Officiating)
Thein, U. Myint, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Tun, U. Ba, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Eusoof, Khan Salub M., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Lutter, Henry Millard, V.D.	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay.
Mitter, L. K., B.L.	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and also Public Prosecutor
Murphy, J. J. C., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.
Goldsmith, W. S.	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon.
Maung, U. San, I.C.S.	Deputy Registrar, General Department.
U. Saw Sein (B)	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon
Sein, L. Hoke, B.A., B.L.	First Deputy Registrar.
Kirkham, G. P., B.Sc., B.L.	Second Deputy Registrar.
Kyan, L. Hone, B.L.	3rd Deputy Registrar.
Thein, U. Ba (5)	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (On leave)
Khin, Daw Me Me, B.L.	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Kha, U.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Monteiro, R. P. W., B.L.	Assistant Registrar, Original Side. (Officiating)
Peek, K. Ngyi (B)	Do. (Officiating.)

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon. Mr Justice Gilbert, Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice
Grille, The Hon. Mr. Justice Frederick Louis, M.A., Bar-at-Law	Puisne Judge.
Niyogi, The Hon Mr Justice M. Bhawanu Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Gruer, The Hon Mr Justice H. G. I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Pollock, The Hon. Mr. Justice R. E., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Bose, The Hon Mr Justice Vivian, Bar-at-Law	Do
Hemeon, C. R. I.C.S.	Legal Remembrancer.
Deo, V. N., B.Sc., LL.B.	Assistant Legal Remembrancer.
Borwankar, K. R., B.A., LL.B.	Registrar.
Mehta, V. S.	Deputy Registrar.

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Middleton, L. I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner.
Mir Ahmad Khan, Qazi, K. B., B.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Narain Dass, L.	Registrar.

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young, The Hon'ble Sir J. Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Addison, The Hon'ble Sir, James, J., M.A., B.Sc., (Aberd.) I.C.S.	Judge, High Court
Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A., LL.B., (Pb.).	Do.
Coldstream, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.	Do.
Jai Lal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Agha Haldar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed, M.A. (Alld.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Munroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H., B.A., LL.B., (Dublin), K.C., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F.W., M.A. (Manchester), I.C.S.	Do
Blade, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M. V., B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S.	Additional Judge, High Court.
Cumie, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M. M. L., B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.	Do
Hilton, The Hon'ble Mr Justice G. C., B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.	President, Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal.
Muhammad Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Additional Judge, High Court.
Locker, Mr H. A.C., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Registrar.
Webb, Mr Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar. (On leave)
Ranjit Rai, Lala, B.A., Hons LL.B. (Pb.)	Officiating Deputy Registrar.
Janette, Mr. George Bertram Charles	Officiating Assistant Registrar.
Lawant Singh Soin, Sardar	Officiating Assistant Deputy Registrar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.**HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.**

Sulaiman, The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt., M.A. LL.D., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Thom, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Gibb, M.A., LL.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Puisne Judge.
Niamat-Ullah, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B.A., LL.B. ..	Do.
Bennet, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward, B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B. ..	Do.
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar-at- Law.	Do.
Rachhpal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur (Bar-at-Law)	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold James, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Bajpal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Additional Puisne Judge.
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur,	Do. Do
Smith, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold Gordon, J.P., I.C.S.	Do. Offg. Do.
Joshi, Dr Lachhmi Dat, Rai Bahadur, B.Sc., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.	Registrar (Offg) (Granted leave)
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis, M.B.E. .. .	Deputy Registrar officiate as Registrar.
Bower, Denzil Mowbray .. .	Assistant Registrar.
Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law ..	Government Advocate.
Wali-Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law ..	Asstt. Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law ..	Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, M.A., LL.B. .. .	Law Reporter.
Mukhtar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B. .. .	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt K. O., M.A. (Edin), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. ..	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

King, The Hon'ble Sir, Carleton Moss, C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.	Chief Judge.
Srivastava, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bisheshwar Nath, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E.	Judge.
Nanavutty, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erach Manekshah, B.A., I.C.S.	Do.
Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Hector, Bar-at- Law.	Do.
Zia-ul-Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan Bahadur, B.A.	Do.
Muhammad Baqar, Sheikh, B.A., LL.B. .. .	Registrar.
Phillips, Samuel .. .	Deputy Registrar.
Gupta, H. S., Bar-at-Law .. .	Government Advocate. On leave.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law .. .	Asstt. Government Advocate.
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, Babu, B.A., LL.B....	Law Reporter.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED.

Administrations.	Number of Suits instituted.										Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Value of Suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs 10					Value above Rs 10						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1. Bengal	143,401	411,031	182,102	169,745	14,820	8,831	1,983	643	(d) 932,726	Rs. 28,47,97,283		
2. Bihar and Orissa	44,037	93,268	41,816	50,462	6,279	3,938	820	63	240,683	5,13,35,023		
3. United Provinces	7,322	70,288	60,728	86,004	10,408	5,376	1,909	49	245,284	11,70,97,646		
4. Punjab	9,550	50,283	54,038	88,039	17,993	7,128	1,234	336	227,688	7,93,96,943		
5. Delhi	1,025	3,000	1,922	4,089	432	486	146	2	11,102	58,87,313		
6. North-West Frontier Province	2,075	4,498	4,212	6,667	972	689	238	..	19,361	92,52,997		
7. Burma	1,290	10,515	9,503	18,891	4,074	2,293	628	565	46,761	3,13,01,410		
8. Central Provinces and Berar	9,134	50,359	33,578	45,383	6,581	5,023	959	..	151,012	4,95,92,201		
9. Assam	3,731	19,801	13,106	13,118	1,325	925	82	163	49,946	80,88,565		
10. Ajmer-Merwara	1,105	5,432	2,161	2,767	129	192	18	14	9,748	12,24,407		
11. Coorg	146	268,563	538	131,922	97	193	9	..	9,233	2,66,334		
12. Madras	84,031	268,500	82,638	131,970	18,039	13,183	1,963	605	600,242	9,93,36,254		
13. Bombay	15,225	74,800	51,840	78,970	13,087	8,770	1,254	3,618	246,484(a)	7,63,37,535		
14. British Baluchistan	394	1,476	946	892	135	66	54	159	4,462	5,75,956		
TOTAL, 1933..	322,468	1,062,736	536,643	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,809	6,217	2,787,635 (a) (d)	80,74,21,807		
TOTALS ..	1932	302,230	1,005,314	522,324	702,823	95,836	64,483	6,406	2,711,306*	70,78,89,810		
	1931	283,661	940,961	496,126	674,531	94,823	63,956	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,80,330		
	1930	270,296	882,004	491,899	678,699	96,106	66,296	5,613	2,504,086*	69,61,73,948		
	1929	272,604	869,581	488,856	690,635	99,280	69,898	6,307	2,510,151*	70,50,07,505		
	1928	255,191	830,343	480,340	677,267	97,800	70,303	6,815	*2,431,276 (b)	79,69,43,759		
TOTALS ..	1927	258,452	811,721	453,360	639,470	93,715	67,539	7,216	*2,349,155	72,50,41,516		
	1926	246,508	791,116	430,346	603,587	90,602	64,441	7,582	*2,246,998	82,46,99,580		
	1925	259,430	849,294	471,970	644,536	102,751	66,737	7,701	*2,415,356	71,39,35,486		
	1924	243,786	791,991	423,613	563,777	84,169	60,301	12,245	7,374	2,187,256*	63,56,48,827	

* Details not given of 6,014 Bombay suits in 1924, 5,628 in 1925, 4,999 in 1926, 4,581 in 1927, 4,047 in 1928, 3,693 in 1929, 3,785 in 1930, 3,304 in 1931 and 2,829 in 1932.

(a) Excludes 2,790 suits of "Superior Courts."

(b) 2 suits instituted in the court of one Hon'y. Munshif.

(c) Includes 800 suits not shown in details.

(d) " 10 " the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working.—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned, subject only "to the general control" of the Governor-General.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary; and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P.

The D. S. P. is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Inspector-General of Police, and Home Department. Generally speaking, the D. S. P. has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C. I. D.—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux.

Headquarters and Armed Police.—At the chief town of each District the D. S. P. has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D. S. P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles. At most head-quarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet, the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors.—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to conduct police cases in the lower courts. Cases committed

to the Sessions are conducted by the Public Prosecutor or one of his Assistants, and the reports of these officers and the comments of the judge are a means for the D. S. P. to know whether his Thanadars are doing their work properly.

Out Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.—Ordinarily the constable may aspire to become a jamadar, or with ability and luck, a Police Station Officer or even Inspector. The directly recruited matriculate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D. I. G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund.

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is superseded in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, *i.e.*, without formal record of proceedings; and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

Round Figures.—The process of reorganisation and retrenchment goes on ceaselessly, annual administration reports for the ten major provinces and four minor administrations appeared tardily, and there are no unified statistics for the police of India and Burma. The following figures are therefore merely to be regarded as approximations, giving a general idea of the numbers of police and the volume of work put through yearly.—There are about 25,000 Military Police, chiefly in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and these cost about one crore. The maintenance of them is a departure from the principles laid down by the 1860 Commission and the 1861 Act.

Provincial Police including Burma total about 200,000 and cost eleven and a half crores or an average of over one crore per major Province.

There are about 10,000 Thanads or Police Stations which annually investigate from five to six thousand murders, four thousand dacoities, twenty-five thousand cattle thefts, one hundred and seventy thousand ordinary thefts and as many burglaries. They place on trial every year about three-quarters of a million persons, of whom about half a million or more are convicted. The jail population of India, which is over a hundred thousand, consists of many habituals who on release proceed to prey on the public until such time as the police again secure their conviction and incarceration.

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas; but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work; and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime —

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.
Bengal	5,977	226,002	194,195	180,663	13,532	10,497
Bihar and Orissa .. .	2,857	44,158	30,499	22,778	7,721	4,147
United Provinces .. .	12,324	133,206	104,511	91,010	13,501	14,252
Punjab	12,475	65,258	75,334	47,285	28,044	12,743
North-West Frontier Province ..	2,629	9,821	12,558	7,048	5,510	1,109
Burma	5,275	74,486	72,348	48,079	23,669	5,099
Central Provinces and Berar ..	3,522	43,021	25,792	15,853	5,498	4,441
Assam	1,308	14,451	9,705	6,196	3,509	2,251
Ajmer-Merwara	466	7,956	6,274	6,100	174	575
Coorg	158	490	500	211	164	185
Madras	17,364	232,252	22,7112	208,256	18,856	6,559
Bombay	9,221	137,407	141,895	121,313	20,582	12,426
Baluchistan	184	4,649	4,353	4,008	329	344
Delhi	580	12,000	8,062	5,975	2,087	3,394
TOTAL, 1933 ..	74,340	10,05,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78,112
TOTALS ..	1932 ..	73,455	955,093	883,696	733,171	78,096
	1931 ..	63,396	938,041	819,382	679,885	83,969
	1930 ..	70,759	898,977	795,456	657,044	78,309
	1929 ..	67,540	1,018,522	867,949	730,459	71,245
	1928 ..	63,079	941,955	797,866	661,755	68,233
	1927 ..	57,680	886,675	738,856	602,956	63,550
	1926 ..	57,412	858,777	711,493	582,346	61,607
	1925 ..	56,554	877,780	712,697	578,908	56,369
	1924 ..	54,997	887,747	703,553	570,729	51,490

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES.

Cases.

Adminstrations.	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other serious Offences against the Person.		Dacoity.		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-break- ing with intent to commit Offence.	
	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.	Reported.	Convic- tion obtained.
Bengal ..	2,361	929	666	96	7,820	1,937	1,515	291	782	378	18,690	4,165	35,528	2,314
Calcutta ..	173	112	28	11	651	145	7	3	23	23	3,128	1,107	587	259
Town and Suburbs.	1574	815	350	70	4,206	1,145	402	103	765	323	12,798	2,799	18,518	1,670
Bihar and Orissa ..	2,599	770	1,095	271	8,448	2,637	862	290	3,674	797	17,248	3,688	38,200	3,947
United Provinces ..	2,420	897	985	423	8,888	3,525	1,160	779	3,921	1,077	7,411	2,549	18,201	3,266
Punjab ..	74	16	20	9	862	95	12	2	69	6	34	237	1,663	180
Delhi ..	369	104	525	177	2,866	1,439	74	32	293	82	2,374	526	2,996	404
N. West Frontier Province.	686	447	972	207	12,041	4,981	988	332	4,117	1,437	12,410	4,210	8,842	3,161
Burma ..	171	33	27	1	1,315	294	31	1	1,034	423	20,819	2,366	9,827	1,211
Rangoon ..	924	435	317	143	3,784	1,570	46	12	1,034	423	20,819	2,366	9,827	1,211
Central Provinces and Berar.	891	293	119	26	2,937	630	113	18	272	104	5,184	1,044	6,545	784
Assam ..	1,038	64	1,181	335	7,279	1,878	269	93	3,563	1,382	17,431	4,632	9,459	2,077
Coorg ..	1,362	423	600	233	6,338	2,116	206	87	2,446	988	8,865	4,034	10,476	2,216
Madras ..	1,101	60	41	8	1,162	421	2	..	..	..	3,764	1,232	1,400	282
Bombay ..	16	5	17	8	104	36	8	..	26	6	324	124	230	58
Island ..	17	8	18	5	185	49	19	1	145	11	1,131	264	834	88
Baluchistan ..	15,553	5,791	6,827	2,029	67,988	23,044	4,679	1,267	20,256	7,093	136,758	33,857	156,242	22,568
Ajmer-Merwara ..	17,466	7,096	7,399	2,035	67,347	21,856	6,594	1,810	32,192	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,939	22,693
TOTAL, 1933 ..	17,095	6,992	7,833	1,980	65,733	20,769	6,833	1,888	34,440	7,831	168,641	32,616	166,431	21,083
1932 ..	18,519	7,604	6,562	1,785	64,303	20,408	4,838	1,716	27,170	7,792	141,693	31,968	165,582	21,464
1931 ..	14,732	5,800	6,492	1,877	64,398	20,053	3,223	778	27,106	8,573	152,948	31,529	171,880	22,461
1930 ..	13,070	5,384	6,451	1,806	64,799	19,348	3,238	718	27,645	8,498	151,089	36,729	168,990	22,397
1929 ..	14,737	5,943	6,957	1,785	62,013	19,509	3,698	776	25,456	7,642	154,032	38,044	169,746	22,469
1928 ..	14,737	5,943	6,957	1,785	58,986	17,293	3,450	746	28,632	7,539	152,353	37,929	169,611	21,690
1927 ..	14,737	5,943	6,957	1,785	57,793	15,818	3,670	719	24,281	7,539	159,403	38,177	180,123	21,690
1926 ..	13,272	5,217	5,899	1,623	56,597	15,465	4,367	874	25,549	6,623	169,195	39,564	190,878	21,809

* Includes figures "for cattle theft."

JAILS.

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ad initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, district jails at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in October, 1915, says:—"The emoluments of all ranks from Warden to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee.—Since the introduction of the reformed constitution the maintenance of the Indian Prisons falls within the sphere of provincial Governments and is subject

to all India legislation. The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing education for prisoners, and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents, and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformatory side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extramural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid

warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction. In 1905, a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar jail in Bombay; in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal; in 1909 the Melkita jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces; and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District jail, which is now worked on Borstal lines. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases; a special reformatory system for "juvenile adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade, and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation.—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report, published in 1921, was summarised in the

Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement, but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities. It has recently been found necessary to send to the Andamans certain convicts either sentenced to transportation for life or to long terms of rigorous imprisonment for permanent incarceration in the Cellular Jail. Such prisoners will not be released and allowed to go into the settlement, and its development will in no way be affected by their presence.

Criminal Tribes.—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first as-

certaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1933 are shown in the following table:—

—	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Jail population of all classes on 1st January	165,778	154,871	163,298	137,129	140,142
Admissions during the year	756,344	896,876	739,840	771,187	598,568
Aggregate	922,122	1,051,747	903,138	908,316	738,710
Discharged during the year from all causes	765,369	885,949	748,266	744,946	601,581
Jail population on 31st December	156,753	165,798	154,872	163,370	137,129
Convict population on 1st January	139,705	126,580	136,552	116,184	118,970
Admissions during the year	225,100	267,239	207,568	223,538	167,697
Aggregate	364,805	393,819	344,120	339,722	286,667
Released during the year	226,175	247,648	216,807	196,996	163,796
Transported beyond seas	1,342	1,492	1,685	1,599	1,821
Casualties, &c.	2,592	2,395	2,503	2,541	2,514
Convict population on 31st December,	131,981	139,708	126,580	136,552	116,187

More than one-half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1933 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, over 178,000 out of 225,000 were returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners rose from 12 to 14, while the number of youthful offenders fell from 1,024 to 382. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1931 to 1933 —

Nature and Length of Sentence.	1933	1932	1931
Not exceeding one month	45,954	43,196	39,284
Above one month and not exceeding six months.	93,007	120,656	89,647
" six months one year ..	44,020	54,253	39,373
" one year five years ..	31,121	38,373	30,584
" five years ten	5,087	5,598	4,740
Exceeding ten years	463	705	575
Transportation beyond seas—			
(a) for life	1,929	2,348	1,933
(b) for a term	96	94	100
Sentenced to death	1,415	1,648	1,331

The total daily average population for 1933 was 133,750, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 227, and by Superintendents 126,719. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 144,004, 310 and 147,736, respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments increased from 190 to 267. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without cellular confinement) was prescribed was 4,153 as compared with 4,669 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,77,91,718 to Rs. 1,70,37,505 and total cash earnings from Rs. 24,01,285 to Rs. 20,16,245; there was consequently a decrease of Rs. 3,69,173 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate increased from 10.19 per mille in 1932 to 10.80 in 1933. The admissions to hospital were lower, and the ratio of daily average number of sick per mille of average strength fell from 23.12 to 21.57.

The Laws of 1935

BY

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1. The Indian Naturalization (Amendment) Act—This Act relates to the national status of married women and gives effect to the Articles of a Convention on matters relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws which was concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1930. Under section 2 a married woman whose husband acquires British Indian Nationality during marriage can acquire such nationality if within a certain period she makes a declaration to the Local Government of her desire to do so. S 4 protects such a woman from loss of British Indian Nationality as a consequence of the loss of such nationality by her husband unless by reason of the acquisition of a new nationality she also has acquired that nationality.

2. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act—This Act reduces the import duty on wheat from Rs. 2 to Re 1-8-0 per cwt and restores the former equality in the levels of the duties on wheat and wheat flour. An import duty at the rate of twelve annas per maund of 82 2/7 lbs avoirdupois is imposed on imports of broken rice of foreign origin.

3. The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act—This Act raises the maximum rate of the cess levied on exports of tea from India by sea from annas eight per hundred pounds to annas twelve per hundred pounds.

4. The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act—This Act extends the life of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, for a further period of twelve months.

5. The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act—Following recommendations made by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill of 1928 and by the Royal Commission on Labour, both Houses of the Legislature, in dealing with a Draft Convention relating to hours in coal mines, adopted in 1932, a resolution recommending the examination of the possibility of reducing the statutory limits of hours in mines. In pursuance of this resolution, the question was examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments and the interests concerned. The present Act reduces the statutory limits of hours in mines. S. 2 raises the minimum age for employment in a mine from 13 to 15 years. S. 4 provides for the maintenance of statistics of minor accidents. Under s. 6 the hours of work above ground are reduced to 54 hours weekly and 10 hours daily and the hours of work below ground are reduced to 9 hours daily.

The Indian Finance Act—The Act continues for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act, 1934; reduces the income-tax on incomes

of Rs 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs 2,000; reduces the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax; reduces the import and excise duties on silver; and abolishes the export duty on raw skins. S 2 and 4 provide for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty and inland postage rates. The duty of Rs 1-4-0 per maund on salt remains liable to the additional duty imposed under s 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. S 3 provides for the reduction of the import duty on silver from five annas per ounce to two annas per ounce and for the abolition of the export duty on raw skins. S 5 continues for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax with the following alterations—(a) The rate of income-tax when the total income is Rs. 1,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 1,500 is reduced from two pias to 1½ pias; (b) The rate of income-tax when the total income is Rs 1,500 or upwards, but less than Rs 2,000 is reduced from four pias to 2½ pias; and (c) the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax are reduced from one-fourth to one-sixth. S 6 provides for the reduction of the excise duty on silver corresponding to the reduction in import duty.

6 The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act—Under s 16 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, the appointment of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor is obligatory. The present amendment to the original Act makes the appointment of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor permissive and not obligatory.

7. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act.—S. 50 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, sets out all the penal deductions which may be made from the pay and allowances of a person subject to the Act, but sub-s (2) thereof makes no reference to the forfeiture of such pay as corps or working pay which can be awarded as a minor punishment by an officer exercising authority under s. 20. S 2 of the present Act rectifies this omission and omits from s 50 the reference to suspension from pay, which owing to the deletion of clause (c) of s. 43 by the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1934, is no longer a punishment which can be awarded by a Court-martial. S 3, by amending s. 73 of the original Act, empowers a District Court-martial to award a warrant officer the sentences of forfeiture of seniority of rank, reprimand and severe reprimand on the analogy of s. 182 of the Army Act (44 & 45 vict. c. 58). S. 103 A of the original Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to order the detention of persons who, when brought to trial by a Court-martial, are found to be of unsound mind and therefore incapable of making their defence, or are found to be "guilty but insane." S. 4 of this Act provides for the release of such

persons on the report of a Medical Officer or on a certificate from any of the authorities empowered to grant a certificate under s 473 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or on the application of a relative or friend.

8. The Central Provinces Court Supplementary Act.—This Act makes certain necessary amendments of a formal nature in the following enactments consequent on the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur: The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, The Central Provinces Laws Act 1875, The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, The Indian Limitation Act, 1908, and The Sindh Courts (Supplementary) Act, 1926.

9. The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act.—This act removes certain doubts which have arisen in the interpretation of the proviso to sub-s (1) of s 17 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, by making it clear that the preliminary application to ascertain what security will satisfy the Court must be made and decided before the substantive application for the order to set aside the decree, and that it is always open to the applicant to adopt the alternative course of depositing the total decretal amount.

10. The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act.—There is judicial authority for the proposition that a composition under s 39 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, releases the insolvent only from debts entered in the schedule, but not from a debt in respect of which the creditor has not taken part in the insolvency proceedings, whereas s 30 of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, releases the insolvent from all debts provable in insolvency. This Act assimilates the terms of s 39 of the former act to those of s 30 of the latter act.

11. The Factories (Amendment) Act.—The Factories Act, 1934, prohibits, save in very exceptional circumstances, the employment of women during the night hours; but women managers or supervisors or women employed in confidential capacities may be exempted by rule from this prohibition. The present Act removes this power of exemption and brings the law into line with the International Labour Conventions relating to the employment of women during the night.

12. The Repealing and Amending Act.—This Act makes necessary amendments of a formal nature in certain enactments and repeals certain unnecessary and spent enactments.

13. The Jabulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Act.—Within the Jabulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions in the Central Provinces, the jurisdiction of a High Court under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, was, by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification dated September 1, 1923, and by sub-s (2) of s 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1923, transferred from the Allahabad High Court to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The Allahabad High Court has, in point of fact, continued to exercise this jurisdiction in these divisions up to the present. This Act reaffirms the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as from September 1, 1923, and validates all proceedings taken in the Allahabad High Court

during the period from that date up to the commencement of the present validating Act.

14. The Indian Coffee Cess Act.—The coffee growing interests in South India pressed upon the Government of India the desirability of imposing a cess on exports of coffee with a view to providing funds for the improvement and development of the Indian coffee industry. The present Act imposes on coffee exported from British India a cess to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian Coffee. S 1 (2) excludes Burma from the operation of this Act in view of the approaching separation of Burma from India. S 3 provides for the imposition of coffee cess on all coffee produced in India and taken by sea or by land to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at the rate of one rupee per hundred weight. S 4 empowers the Governor General in Council to constitute a Committee, known as the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, consisting of the following members to receive and expend the proceeds of the coffee cess—(1) five persons representing respectively the agricultural departments of the Local Governments of Madras and Coorg and of the Governments of the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, (2) eleven persons representing the coffee growing industry, namely, three persons nominated by the Government of the Mysore State, two persons nominated by the Local Governments of Madras and Coorg, respectively, three persons nominated by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, and three persons nominated by the Coffee Growers' Association, (3) three persons representing trade interests nominated by the Governor General in Council, and (4) one person representing the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research nominated by the Governor General in Council. S 7 empowers the Committee to elect a Chairman from amongst its members and provides for the appointment of sub-committees and executive officers for the efficient performance of the duties imposed by this Act. S 8 provides for the application of proceeds of coffee cess to meet the expenses of the Committee and the cost of measures as the Committee may consider advisable to undertake for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption in India and elsewhere of coffee produced in India and also for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interest of the coffee industry in India. Under s 9 the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, is authorised to make rules providing for (a) the refund of the coffee cess levied where coffee is exported by land and subsequently imported in India, and (b) the export by land, without payment of the coffee cess, of coffee which is subsequently to be imported into India. S 11 empowers the Governor General in Council to dissolve the Committee. Under s 12 the Governor General in Council may, after consulting the Committee, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. S 13 authorises the Committee, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make bye-laws consistent with this Act and with the rules made thereunder.

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King-Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexes may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members, she will, so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity.

She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929, showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it: "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M.'s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League, in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-

League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e.g., the governing body of the International Labour Office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. It is interesting to note that since 1921 Sir Atul Chatterjee has been acting as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932.

The year 1932 saw the opening of a League of Nations **Bureau in Bombay** in response to the demands of successive delegations to Geneva. Its purpose is to keep in touch with representative Indian opinion so that Geneva and India may be brought closer together. The Bureau is maintained by the League of Nations without any contribution by the Government of India.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion.

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-five per cent. of her working population are dependant on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. Much the greater part of the land is divided up into small holdings which are in the hands of cultivating owners or of cultivating tenants who work on the fields themselves with as many members of their families as are able to do so. Little outside labour is employed and then only during busy spells such as at transplanting and harvesting. For the purely agricultural labourer, employment on the land is casual and spasmodic and, normally, the cash wages earned by him are remarkably low, for the contract of hiring often includes a mid-day meal. Even for the members of the families of the cultivating owners and tenants, employment on the land is seldom perennial and is mostly seasonal. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door, but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken. It is this pool—cultivating owners and tenants, members of their families and the landless agricultural labourers—from which the manufacturing, transport, mining and other industries of India draw the bulk of the labour which they require. Unlike the West where large congregations of workpeople have been completely divorced from the land and are permanently settled in industrial towns and cities, the proportion of permanent town dwellers in India, as compared with the total population, is exceedingly small, and, as has already been pointed out above, the majority of Indian industrial workers return to and maintain their contact with the land. This point cannot be overemphasized because it is the most important factor for the proper appreciation and understanding of the several problems connected with Indian industrial labour.

It is no doubt true that in many instances it is the spirit of adventure or the lure of city life which draws the agriculturist from his land to the towns. In most cases, however, the migration is due to the efforts of the jobber or a recruiting agent to secure the labour which his employer requires. Many must be the stories that are told to the illiterate and ignorant peasant of the attractions of employment in city industries—stories the telling of which in almost

all cases is followed by severe disillusionment—but still, where needs must the devil drives, and so the stream continues to flow. The duration of the stay in a town or city would depend on the extent of the need for cash. It may last only for a few weeks or it may extend to a few months. In many cases, a member of an agriculturist's family may be required to work in a town or city for years in order to send home such remittances as he can from his meagre wages, but even then there are always frequent returns home either for some festive occasion such as a marriage or for partaking in the obsequies and religious rites associated with a death in the family or for short spells of work on the soil during the busy season. Such workers become semi-permanent town dwellers, and, as a result of the experience which they have gained, are able to secure employment in skilled jobs and to command higher wages and better conditions of work.

THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accidents caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. Employers thought only in terms of *l s d*, and forgetting the human factor in the labour which they employed considered their workpeople as a speechless and silent part of their factory plants to be worked to the limit of the endurance not of the workers but of the machinery. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children—firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years

of age and also in two separate factories on the same day, secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The lower and upper age limits of "children" were fixed at seven and twelve respectively but the scope of the measure was greatly restricted by fixing the number of operatives necessary to constitute a factory at 100, by excluding from the operation of the Act those factories which did not work for more than four months in a year, and also by excluding all establishments which did not use mechanical power: this last exclusion remaining absolute until 1922. The burden of proving that an employed person was over seven or twelve years of age as the case might be was placed on the person accused of employing anyone contrary to the law. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. The appointment of inspectors and certifying surgeons was left to the discretion of local governments, and the work of inspection, like most other duties at that time, was thrown at once on the district officers in all provinces. District officers had neither the time nor the necessary technical knowledge for the adequate inspection of factories and it was not long before the 1881 Act became almost a dead letter in most provinces.

Early in 1882, the Coroner of Bombay reported an incident where a boy of 15, after working 14 hours in a mill, including the whole night, was killed by being entangled in a cog-wheel. Of all the provincial governments in India, the Government of Bombay has always taken a progressive lead in matters connected with labour, and, following the Coroner of Bombay's report, the Bombay Government obtained the services of an English Inspector of Factories, Mr. Meade King, for a period of six months to study and make a report on the working of the 1881 Act. His recommendations included the alteration in the age limits of children from seven to 12 to eight to 13, the limitation of their hours of work to six per day, the restriction of the hours of work for females to day light; the creation of a "young persons" class to include all up to 16 and the limitation of their hours of labour; and the abolition of the clause limiting the definition of "factories" to works employing at least 100 persons. Mr. Meade King's report was followed up by a Factories Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1884 to consider whether any further legislative measures were necessary. "The evidence taken by the Commission confirmed the view that conditions were worst in the smaller factories, and particularly in upcountry spinning factories. Many of these factories employed less than 100 persons, and the clause excluding factories which did not work for more than four months had been expressly introduced with the object of exempting them all from the operation of the Act. The work was carried on mainly by women, and evidence given by all the witnesses

familiar with the conditions—nearly all men engaged in the management of factories—was described by the Commission as 'a sad tale of great want on the one side and cruel cupidity on the other'. Women were employed for long periods for 23 hours a day, two or three hours being the longest time for which they could be absent. They were kept at work continuously till they were exhausted (and they were said to die frequently as a result of overwork) and were then replaced by fresh women, if they could be found. In the busiest season the hands worked for several days and nights without stopping. There was no other work available, and the wage was 3 to 4 annas for a day of 16 hours with, at times, half an anna as bonus for longer hours. The factories were nearly all ill-ventilated, and they were covered by corrugated iron roofs in many cases, while the machinery was generally unfenced.*" The mentality of the time may be judged from the fact that the Commission with their professed desire to be 'moderate' in their findings, urged that in factories working for less than six months in a year, women and children should be employed daily for *only* 16 hours with two hours' rest!

The stout opposition put up by employers all over India at the time against further advance in legislation for the control of working conditions in factories made it very difficult for Government to proceed as expeditiously as they could have wished in the matter; but, at the same time, Government were not unmindful of the need for securing as much evidence as possible of prevailing conditions in order to complete their case for greater regulation. Large meetings of textile mill workers were organised in Bombay City by persons interested in labour welfare and memorials praying for better conditions of work in factories were submitted to Government. One such memorial submitted in 1884 demanded (1) a complete day of rest every Sunday, (2) a recess of half an hour, (3) the limitation of hours of work from 6-30 a.m. to sunset, (4) compensation for injuries and disablement, and (5) the payment of wages not later than the 15th of the month following that in which they were earned. It is significant that periods of forty and more than fifty years had to elapse before the fourth and the fifth of these very elementary demands of factory workers in India were granted by the State.

A landmark in the history of factory legislation in India was a memorandum on conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency which was submitted to Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories in England in 1886 by Mr. James Jones, an English Factory Inspector who was appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1883 as the first permanent special Inspector of Factories in India. Mr. Jones' memorandum was incorporated by the British Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for 1886-87 and it makes harrowing reading. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning the frames. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventila-

* "Indian Factory Legislation" by A. G. Clow, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., F.S.S., I.C.S.

lation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. Mr Jones urged that pressure on the Government of India from the Home Government was necessary. In March 1889, the Government of India, after consulting local Governments, forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, definite proposals for the modification of the 1881 Act. The main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20, (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine; and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, another Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory conditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh. On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limitation of their hours of work if a similar limitation were not made for the hours of male operatives, and the Commission therefore recommended that the Government should have power to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the various stages leading up to the passing of the 1891 Amending Act and it will be sufficient to state that, as finally passed, it represented a bugaboo on the Act of ten years before. The main features of the new Act were (1) the reduction in the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories, (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. for all operatives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts, (3) provision for weekly holidays, (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of "children" at nine and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work, and (5) the limitation of the daily hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the recommendation of the Commission of 1890 for the exemption of any or all women from the operation of the regulation of their daily hours of work and a wide exempting clause was added in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was regarded generally as the final word on the question of factories and His Excellency Lord Landsdowne speaking in the Legislative Council at the time said, "We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing and our Bill will be accepted here and at home not as a mere prelude to still further restrictions but a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the 'eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unlettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with black-leg labour.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread to other centres in India, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether. Factory industries were, however, saved from further restrictive measures owing to serious slumps which occurred in both the cotton and the jute trades at the beginning of the twentieth century. The problem of limiting hours of work of adult workers appeared to have solved itself and Government decided that no immediate action was necessary. The result was that an urgently needed reform was postponed by a decade.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers, and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a considerable improvement in agricultural wages. Both cultivators and agricultural labourers felt that

there was little need to search for additional work by migrating to the towns from where reports were continually forthcoming of excessive hours of work in factories which were lit by electricity. Such industrial workers as remained in the towns therefore began to feel more independent than they did before, and the beginning of the twentieth century saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions, and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Black-leg labour was not available to the same extent as before and a few stray strikes met with instantaneous success. These early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages. Employers began to find that a spirit of bargaining was slowly but surely replacing the old tacit acceptance by the workers of such rates and conditions as they chose to offer during the earlier decades of the growth of Indian industrialism.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,044 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on. A greater number of factories began to be lit by electricity and night working was quite a common feature in all branches of the textile industry. Most of the cotton and the jute mills, however, did not work on the basis of shifts as they do to-day and the same batch of workpeople who entered a mill in the early hours of the morning were expected to continue working through the day and the evening into the late hours of the night. Hours of work in cotton mills in Bombay averaged fourteen and a half and in the jute mills in Bengal fifteen per day, and when one thinks in terms of averages one must not forget that in averaging there must be several units in frequencies higher than the average. "The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another. Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive... It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked." The Inspector of Factories in Bengal, however, considered that the large number of strikes which were occurring in that province in the first decade of the present century were directly attributable to long hours. Criticising the belief that the Indian labourer "preferred to do a little work over a long period

than to work hard for a short period" he remarked that "the latter system never appears to have been tried so that this opinion may be taken as mere supposition," and in his reports he pointed out on more than one occasion that in workshops, where hours had always been shorter than in textile factories, there was not the same difficulty in obtaining the labour required. In a few individual cases, the managements of some mills admitted that they had increased both their output and their profits substantially as a result of reductions in hours but it was to be at a much later date that these solitary instances were to receive more general confirmation.

As far as the hours of work of women factory workers were concerned, the 1891 Act had restricted them to eleven per day, but owing to a fairly general demand from women for hours coincident with those for men local Governments had granted several exemptions to individual factories and groups of factories permitting the employment of women during hours parallel with those for men. The restrictive provisions of that Act as far as the employment of women was concerned were therefore partially ineffective. It was hoped, however, that the reduction which the Act had made in the hours of work of children to seven per day would result in a diminution in the demand for child labour—a hope that was not fulfilled, both on account of the acute shortage of adult male labour and the higher wages that were demanded by able bodied men. The annual statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in factories show that whereas the numbers of men employed rose by a little over 147 per cent in 1911 as compared with 1892, similar increases in the numbers of women and children employed amounted to 164 and more than 175 per cent, respectively. But over and above the employment of a comparatively larger proportion of children, there were flagrant evasions of the provisions of the Act both by the employment of under-aged children and by compelling them to work for considerably longer than the permissible hours. Both the 1881 and the 1891 Acts had provided for certification but this was not compulsory and the burden of proving that a child whose illegal employment was complained of was not under the prescribed age rested with the accused. Convictions were difficult to obtain because both then as now there is much room for honest differences of opinion regarding the ages of Indian children. No certificates of fitness were necessary before children could be employed and employers were consequently left in a position to do much as they liked.

It is noteworthy that the lead in the matter of a statutory reduction in the hours of work of adult workers was given by the Bombay mill-owners.

The agitation against "Sweated labour" conditions started by two of the leading newspapers and periodicals in India was soon taken up by the operatives and at a large meeting of mill workers held in Bombay City on the 24th September 1905 a demand was made for a twelve-hour day. Frightened at the prospect of being faced with a general strike in the cotton

mills in the city, the majority of the Bombay mills agreed to work a twelve-hour day up to the 1st December and a thirteen-hour day thereafter. The Government of India drew up a draft Bill and sent it to local Governments for opinion and this was soon followed by the appointment of a Committee (the Freer-Smith Committee) to make a preliminary survey of the hours and conditions of works of persons of all ages and sexes employed in factories. The Committee recommended the restriction of the hours of adult workers to twelve per day; and, following the Berne Convention of 1906, also recommended that night work for women should be prohibited.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION OF 1907.

The findings of the Freer-Smith Committee made the appointment of a Commission inevitable and the Home Government in October 1907 announced the appointment of a Factory Labour Commission with seven members under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. T. Morrison, I.C.S. The terms of reference were "to investigate, in respect of all factories in India, the questions referred to Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee, and the various suggestions and recommendations which that Committee has made." The Commission made a complete survey of factory conditions in India, and their report, which was published in 1908 gives a comprehensive account of conditions at the time and of the defects of the existing legislation.

The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children. They found that in Calcutta, the headquarters of a factory inspector, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the children employed half-time in jute factories were under the legal age of nine years and that 25 per cent. of the young full-timers were under the legal age of fourteen years. In 17 out of 29 cotton mills visited outside the Bombay Presidency, all the children under 14 years of age were regularly worked the same hours as adults. In many factories the provisions of the Act with regard to the weekly holiday and the daily rest interval were more or less ignored. Factory inspectors admitted that they knew of the existence of these evils and also that they took no steps to stop them. The Commission stated that inspections of large factories by District Magistrates or Civil Surgeons was a useless formality so far as the administration of the factory law was concerned and they recommended that it should be abandoned.

As far as the findings of the Commission with regard to the question of the hours of work of adult males is concerned, it must be admitted, that looked at from the point of view of opinions held on the subject to-day, they must appear to have been of a rather halting character. The Commission were unanimously of opinion that one limitation was essential but the majority are opposed to any direct limitation. Their arguments were—(1) that no case had been made out in favour of applying a principle which

had not been accepted elsewhere, (2) that direct limitation involved a restriction of the working hours in all factories whereas such restriction was only necessary in textile factories, (3) that it would not be possible to enforce such a restriction owing to the necessarily small cadre of the inspecting staff, (4) that most capitalists were opposed to it, and (5) that if the working hours of adult males were limited to 12 or 13 per day, attempts would be made in the future to restrict these hours still further. As far as women's hours were concerned, they actually proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr. Nair) dissented from the Commission's findings in the matter of adult hours. Dr. Nair recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial Governments for opinions, and, in the light of criticisms received, the Government of India drew up a fresh Bill "to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council in July 1909. In drafting the Bill, the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr. Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

Want of space prevents us from recounting the various stages through which the Bill had to go before it was finally passed on the 21st March 1911. It naturally evoked considerable opposition from all quarters but this was not so strong as that which met the proposals of Government in the 'eighties and the 'nineties. It is interesting, however, to observe that one association which submitted a last minute memorial to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to whom the Bill had been referred, after alluding to "the protest which in point of unanimity and emphasis has seldom if ever been equalled in the case of Indian legislative projects", prayed that "even at this eleventh hour it is earnestly hoped that the revolutionary, dangerous and unnecessary legislation contemplated should not be persisted in."

The 1881 Act endeavoured to place a limitation on the hours of work of children employed in factories. The 1891 Act introduced a further limitation in children's hours and, for the first time, placed a limitation on the hours of work of women. The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. It was not considered necessary to limit men's hours in other types of factories because it was believed that excessive hours were only to be found in the textile industry. Endeavours were made to prevent circumventions of the Act firstly by providing that mechanical power should not be used in textile factories for more than twelve hours per day, and, secondly, by prescribing that no persons should be employed in any factory except between the hours of

five-thirty in the morning and seven in the evening. In both cases Local Governments were vested with powers to grant relaxations in cases where factories worked on approved systems of shifts. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions were made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated, but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions.

The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912. The administration of the new legislation did not prove to be as difficult as was anticipated partly because textile employers in particular were beginning to realise that longer hours with the same sets of operatives did not necessarily mean greater production and that reductions in hours of work wherever they had been brought into effect had not reduced efficiency. Substantial increases in the provincial factory inspection staffs did much to prevent evasions of the Act but the abuse of the employment of children in two separate factories on the same day began to assume more serious proportions after the passing of the 1911 Act. "The reduction in children's hours in textile factories, coupled with the exclusion of many children owing to stricter certification, led to a serious restriction in the supply of child labour, and in some centres many a child worked a full day under two names and with two certificates."

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both belligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting for generations and she was not slow in seizing it with both hands. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. Factories

sprang up everywhere like mushrooms; and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were besieged by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board—but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages. They were also not blind to the fact that employers were making better profits than before. Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in wage rates—demands which were not always granted without strikes, but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short-lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by prolonged stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doing out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Apprehensive, however, of their workpeople demanding a continuation of the higher rates after the war had ended, many employers all over India and particularly in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency resorted to the device of granting wage increases in the form of war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914—a practice which cotton millowners in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in several other centres are adhering to even to-day. In extenuation of their action in this matter employers referred to the sliding scale allowances dependent on cost of living indexes which were introduced in munition and other factories and establishments in Great Britain and many Western countries towards the end of the war.

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry is that of wages and Indian employers will not grant increases in rates unless they are forced to do so. Wages in 1916-17 were undoubtedly higher than what they were in 1914, but at the same time, real wages (earnings expressed in terms of sufficiency in relation to the cost of living) were in many centres and cases lower than in the pre-war year; and consequently, industrial workers were very little better off than they were before the war. At the same time, however, the foundations for a better standard of life were being laid. Excessive hours of work, however, still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which

forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them. Temporary *bastees* (collections of improvised huts and shelters) sprang up everywhere and these were a standing menace to the maintenance of the good health of town and city populations. Many of the new factories which had been erected during the war to meet the demand for munitions and army clothing were just mere shelters with roofs and sides built of corrugated metal. Conditions in such factories during the summer and the wet seasons were extremely oppressive. Little attempt had been made to study the questions of proper ventilation in the older factories or of the manner in which the ill effects of excessive humidification in weaving sheds could be mitigated. Employers still continued to think in terms of dividends and it would not be incorrect to say that greater care was taken of the machinery than of the human element in front of it. Gaps in muster rolls caused by the serious illness or death of numbers of operatives could always be filled without expense, or at the worst, at the cost of a few rupees paid to a jobber or a recruiting agent, but, replacements of uncared for and neglected machinery would considerably reduce available profits and agency commissions.

Agency commissions are a peculiar feature of Indian industry. Unlike the West where large industrial enterprises are controlled by managing directors who receive fixed salaries, many company flotations in India are directed by what are known as agency firms. Oftener than not the persons comprising these firms have little or no experience in the various branches of the technique of manufacture and they receive their remuneration generally on the basis of a percentage on quantities manufactured irrespective of sales or profits. Most agencies are hereditary and go down from father to son, again irrespective of the fact whether the sons have the necessary qualifications or not to conduct the huge enterprises entrusted to their care. Agency firms are naturally interested mainly in the speeding up of production and they have no time for anything except calculations of their profits both from percentages on production and commissions on purchases of plant and raw material. This should not, however, be taken as indicating that there were no humanitarian employers in India. Most of the larger engineering workshops were controlled by Englishmen and foreigners, many of whom had had actual experience of work in foreign factories before they became industrial entrepreneurs in India, and, in many of these concerns, hours of work were reasonable and the welfare of the labour employed was given a fair measure of studious consideration. Indian employers were also not lacking in pioneer work in the field of industrial welfare and the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the late Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, the late Mr. Morarjee Goeladas and the late Mr. Bomonjee Petit did much to provide decent housing and proper medical facilities for the workers employed in the many large cotton mills which they controlled in the cities of Bombay and Sholapur. But taking all industries as a whole, very little was done for the welfare of labour and humanitarian employers were like the proverbial needles in a haystack.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, trade and commerce. All these hopes were, however, destined to be blasted sooner than the worst pessimists could have foreseen. The end of the war saw an unprecedented epidemic in the form of influenza sweep over the face of practically the whole world. The ravages wrought by this new 'plague' were probably the worst in India and it was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons. Contrary to the expectations of the masses and also of many who should have known better, prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the war—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valuations increased five-fold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being opened. Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialists therefore got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. The most tempting prospectuses were issued and both the gullibles and the wiseacres hastened in a mad rush to get allotments in the portions of the share capital which were available for subscription by the public. The prices of the shares of several of these new companies doubled or tripled even before the share certificates had been issued. Hectic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour.

Similar to the chance which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily and a situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the nineties was created; but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded and were, in many cases, paid. Wages

in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages began to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, the power of the strike as an economic weapon for securing redress of grievances had not been generally recognised by Indian labour. "The workers, who were for the most part villagers endeavouring to improve their position by a temporary allegiance to industry, were submissive and unorganised, and if conditions became too distasteful, the natural remedy was not the strike but the abandonment of the mill or of industry generally." As has already been pointed out above, a number of industries were making phenomenal profits and the employers could, by concerted action on the part of labour, have been forced to pay phenomenal wages, but strikes on any organised scale up to then were rare and the employers, as has already been pointed out, were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages. Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more farsighted than what they were in the matter of granting adequate increases in wages themselves without being forced to do so, the history of the labour movement in India during the last eighteen years, so far at least as industrial disputes are concerned, might have been entirely different. Employers, however, were deaf to the approaching roars of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short-sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions, particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as tolerable, and while trade unions, as they are understood in the West, were still almost unknown, the value of concerted action was being rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India. The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in view: (1) increases in wages, and (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was an imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to make recommendations with particular reference to new openings and to assistance by Government. In their report which was published in 1918,

the Commission noted a growing opinion in India in favour of a ten hours day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing the existing statutory maximum hours should receive further examination. There was a recurrence of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 in the winter of 1919-1920 and although it was not of such severity as the earlier one it was nevertheless severe enough to be responsible for a total mortality in India of considerably over a million. The acute shortage which had been created in the supply of available labour by the earlier epidemic was accentuated by the later one. This gave added strength to the labour organisations that were coming into being as the result of the successes which had been gained by the earlier strike committees in the matter of wage increases and reductions in hours.

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour, were, however, to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demobilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various munitions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had secured during the war. Pre-war industries in the belligerent countries could not, moreover, be re-organised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand for manufactured goods. Production had necessarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulating. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. But, employers had learnt their lesson *re*, the difficulty of securing workmen during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to disband large bodies of their work-people. They were, therefore, unwilling to consider reductions in hours of work. Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries". In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance

of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference, which was to meet periodically. Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the view of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation

the recommendations made in the matter by the Industrial Commission, had circulated all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject. After referring to the possibility that shorter hours might mean greater production, the Government of India, in their circular letter, said that they believed that there was a considerable body of opinion among the more enlightened factory owners that the hours of labour might well be reduced without injurious effects on the output of the Indian Mills. The replies showed a general consensus of opinion in favour of a ten-hour day or a sixty-hour week. The subsequent endorsement of a sixty-hour week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Concerted strikes in the cotton Mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 and sat for a month. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Keirshaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Conference met in an atmosphere of optimism which later experience has shown to be unjustified and thus, the inadequate time allowed for the examination of the immense agenda made it difficult for it to examine critically the various proposals in detail. It is not surprising therefore that, while the deliberations of the Conference had a wide influence, and none of their decisions failed to produce its effect in legislation, difficulties which became apparent later have so far prevented many countries from translating into law the conclusions embodied in the more important Conventions adopted. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The ground for a reduction in factory hour had, however, already been partially prepared by the Government of India who, acting on

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

In this short historical sketch of the growth of the labour problem in India references have frequently been made to the circularisation to local Governments by the Government of India of the proposals in connection with factory legislation and also to the independent action taken by the Government of Bombay in appointing Committees of Enquiry to examine certain phases connected with the conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency. But apart from these and the examination of certain questions connected with labour by the Factories Commission of 1907 and the Industries Commission of 1916, there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or all-India enquiries of a general character into industrial wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments. It is true that certain provinces had conducted quinquennial enquiries into agricultural wages but the results of these enquiries were of a very meagre and limited character. The participation of India in international conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both

for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

Under the Devolution Rules (Schedule I, Part 2, Rule 26) framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, industrial matters included under the heads "factories" and "welfare of labour" fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures, and the heads "regulation of mines" and "inter-provincial migration" were central subjects. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of labour officers in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the Government of Bombay who created a Labour Office in 1921. Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from 1st July 1922. The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows —

1. The definition of the term 'factory' was improved so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. At the same time, local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories any concerns which were engaged in a manufacturing process and which employed less than 10 persons whether power was used or not. The exemption hitherto enjoyed by indigo, coffee and tea factories was removed; and the clause contained in the 1911 Act permitting an abrogation of the restrictions relating to hours of work, holidays, etc., in respect of persons working in a place within the precincts of a factory where no power was used or where power was used for the purpose of moving or working any appliance in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory was omitted.

2. Effect was given to the Washington Convention re minimum age of children employed in factories by raising the lower limit of the age of a child from 9 to 12 and by raising the upper limit from 14 to 15. The restriction of

children's hours in textile factories to six per day which was imposed by the 1911 Act was made universally applicable to all factories. The provisions relating to the certificates of age of children were improved by prescribing that only those children who were within the specified age limits and who were fit for employment should receive certificates and that the certificates granted to children who were subsequently found to be unfit could be revoked. No child was to be worked for more than four hours without a rest interval of at least half an hour, and no child could be employed in two factories on the same day. For employing a child in two factories on the same day a parent or a guardian could be fined to the extent of Rs. 20.

3. Both the 1891 and the 1911 Acts restricted women's hours to eleven per day but both Acts permitted relaxations in respect of prohibition of night work and the limitation of daily hours of women employed in cotton gins and presses. The 1922 Act restricted women's hours to eleven per day and to sixty per week and totally prohibited their employment at night between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and canning industries.

4. The 1911 Act had restricted men's hours to twelve per day in textile factories alone. The 1922 Act restricted men's hours in all factories to eleven per day and to sixty per week. The further restrictions imposed by the earlier Act on the working of textile factories were removed.

5. All operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday subject to the limitation that no worker would be made to work for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday. Provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval of one hour to all adult workers after every period of six hours' work or, at the request of the employees concerned, of two half-hour periods after five hours' work in factories working for 8½ or less hours a day. The grant of an interval of half an hour was permissible subject to the consent of the operatives and the sanction of Government.

6. Exemptions on defined principles were to be permitted in respect of the restrictions re the weekly holiday, rest intervals and daily and weekly limitation of hours of work of adult males employed in continuous process factories or in occupations connected with power and maintenance plants or in the case of *force majeure*.

7. Provision was made for controlling excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives. (In this connection the Government of India appointed Mr. T. Maloney, a textile expert from Lancashire to make an enquiry into and to make recommendations on the use of artificial humidification in cotton mills in India. Mr. Maloney's report was published early in 1922 and most of his recommendations were adopted by all textile mills without further legislation on the subject.

at the time) Various other provisions dealing with the health and safety of the operatives were also incorporated in the new Act.

8. The rule making powers of local Governments were extended to meet the additional requirements of the new legislation, and the Governor General was in addition, empowered to make rules for the adequate disinfection of wool used in factories in order to prevent infection from anthrax.

9. The limit of maximum fine for single offences against the Act was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and a new principle was introduced by providing that a court imposing a fine in respect of an offence (causing bodily injury or death could pay the whole or part of the fine recovered as compensation to the injured or in the case of a workman's death to his legal representatives.

Subsequent amending Acts were passed in 1923, 1926 and 1931 but the changes affected by these were designed rather to meet administrative difficulties which had been experienced in the working of the main Act or for making improvements of a minor character and not for altering any of the main principles laid down in 1922. Factory staffs were adequately expanded in all provinces by recruiting as Inspectors men who had the necessary technical experience and district and other officers who had hitherto been entrusted with considerable factory inspectional duties were completely divested of them although all district collectors were appointed ex-officio Inspectors of Factories. This was done in order to provide for an early inspection of a factory in the absence of a proper Inspector if a report was received of an alleged breach of the Act.

PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

Indian labour was jubilant at the success which it had gained as a result of the passing of the Factories Amendment Act of 1922. Further legislative proposals in connection with the grant of workmen's compensation in the case of accidents, for the regulation of working conditions in mines and for the registration of trade unions were under the consideration of the Government of India who were consulting local Governments on the proposals which they had formulated. Proposals to safeguard employees against strikes which were, as has been seen, becoming most disturbing to industry were also under consideration and the Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of the Provincial Legislative Council, appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley Reed, editor-in-chief of *The Times of India* "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." In their report, the Committee, after setting down their views on various schemes of welfare which employers might adopt to improve the conditions of employment and

of the life of their workpeople so as to make them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Presidency and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court. The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an all India character and they requested the local Government to abandon their own measure. The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were passed in 1923 and the Trade Unions Act was passed in 1926 but the all India Trade Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The main features of these several pieces of labour legislation will be described in the special sections dealing with these subjects.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself was to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into their standard of life by the collection of family budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The cost of living index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India—showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920, prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war for the next two years. The peak was reached in October 1920. The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183. A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and the annual average for the year 1921 registered a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A further fall of nine points was registered in the annual average for the year 1922. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156, but for the next five years—that is, up to the end of the year 1927, the optimum monthly variation was within eleven points between 150 and 161. The Report of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed the standards of earnings and expenditure of some two thousand representative working class families and single men during the years 1921 and 1922 but no comparable figures were available for any other year. The report of the cotton mills' wages enquiry which was published early in 1923 showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent higher in 1921 than in 1914. Later investigations conducted by the Bombay Labour Office have shown that the figures, especially those for 1914 on which this deduction of real wages had been based were very defective but

this was not known at the time that the report was published, and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association made the first organised post-war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages by announcing that the wages of all workmen in the Ahmedabad cotton mills would be reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed this announcement was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city. It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th June. On that date a compromise was arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15½ per cent. instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

There can be no doubt that as compared with the standards of wage rates and prices which were prevalent during the peak period of 1920, real wages continuously improved with the steady decline in the level of prices which first set in in the month of November of that year. The point, however, is whether the wage rates of 1914 and 1920 were sufficient to maintain a decent standard of life. Studying the question from such fragments of statistical information as are available, the answer must be definitely in the negative. Contemporary observers of those periods give harrowing descriptions of insufficiently clad, half starved and unkempt men, women and children rising from street pavements in the cities in the early hours of the morning and dragging their bodies to their factories and places of employment to earn pittance of an average of six to eight annas (six to eight pence) a day for work lasting for anything between twelve to fifteen or more hours per day, and although this description could not apply to all industrial workers in India, it did apply to fairly large proportions of them, and the remainder were not very much better off. Judging the standards of life of Indian workers in 1914 from the standards which labour in all the industrialised countries of the world are endeavouring to maintain to-day, they must be considered as appallingly low and one can well sympathise with Indian labour for attempting to clothe and feed itself and to live as human beings ought to be able to do.

In an earlier paragraph it was stated that in granting increases in wages during the period of high prices between 1917 and 1920 cotton mill owners had resorted to the device of giving the increases in the form of percentage additions to war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917. In the case of the cotton mills in Bombay City these allowances had amounted to 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and to 70 per cent. for spinners and women. In 1918-1919 when cotton mills were making phenomenal profits, the Bombay Millowners' Association met demands for a participation in these profits by sanctioning an annual bonus of one month's pay for all cotton mill workers in

Bombay City provided a full year's service had been put in during the year for which the bonus was paid. Proportionate bonuses were to be paid to those who had served for lesser periods. This bonus was paid annually for five years between 1919 and 1923, but as the beginning of the year 1924, the Association decided that the profits made during the previous year would not justify the payment of the annual bonus. This bonus had come to be regarded by the workers as a definite part of their wage contract and when it was not paid in the middle of January with the wages for December as it usually was, the workers of all textile mills in Bombay City went out on strike. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, as a fact-finding body "to consider the nature and basis of the bonus which had been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees had established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable" to the payment of such a bonus. The Committee were also requested to enquire into the profits made by the Bombay mills between 1919 and 1923 and to report on the contention of the millowners that the profits of 1923 did not justify the payment of the annual bonus. The report of the Committee was entirely in favour of the employers and the strike was broken immediately after its publication but not before the industry had lost nearly eight million working days. The strike was greater in proportion than any previous strike which had occurred in the country. It would be interesting to observe that as far as the question of the equity of the bonus was concerned, the Committee held that "the millworkers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annually of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a court of law."

ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The next big concerted attack by employers on wage rates in India was made in 1925 by the millowners in Bombay City. The cost of living index remained more or less stationary but the cotton mill industry was passing through a period of severe and unprecedented depression and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to reduce the dearness allowances by 20 per cent with effect from the 1st September 1925. This decision, if it had been accepted by the workers would have meant an all round average cut of about 12 per cent. in their earnings. They were not likely to take it lying down but as is usual with strikes in India, no warning was given of the threatened strike. On the 15th September 1925, 33,249 workers from 15 mills suddenly downed tools and by the 6th of October there was a complete stoppage of work in all the textile mills in the city and island of Bombay. The Government of Bombay held several conferences with the representatives of both sides and several proposals and counter-proposals were considered but neither of the parties appeared likely to give in. On this

occasion, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of both the cotton mill industry and the labour employed in it by suspending, for the remainder of the financial year, the collection of the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for several years past. The Millowners' Association had given repeated assurances to both the Government of India and the local Government that the old rates of wages would be restored if the excise duty were abolished and the strike therefore virtually ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November. Each of the successive general strikes which occurred in the cotton mill industry in Western India between 1923 and 1928 was more severe in intensity than its predecessor and the strike of 1925 was no exception. It resulted in a loss of nearly eleven million working man-days to the industry and the workpeople lost considerably more than a crore and a quarter of rupees in wages. But, "the strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages." At the same time, however, it is significant that "the employers did not give way until they had secured from Government a concession for which they had pressed before arriving at the decision to effect a cut in wages."

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India. This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances, strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quinquennium 1921-1926 saw the outbreak of no less than 1,154 strikes in India involving nearly two million workpeople and causing a total loss of thirty-seven and a quarter million working days. Of these, 146 disputes involving 575,570 workpeople and resulting in a loss of nearly three and a half million working days occurred in the jute mills in Bengal. Strikes in the jute mills are not of such frequent occurrence or as severe in intensity as they are in the cotton mill industry, and the main reason for this appears to be that the jute industry is almost entirely under British management and under the control of men who take greater pains in understanding the labour which they employ. The number of disputes in the cotton mill industry in the whole of India during the same quinquennium was only three and a half times as great as that in the jute industry but the total loss in working days was nearly seven times as much and amounted to nearly twenty-five million man-days. Summary statistics for the main industries are incorporated in the following table —

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25.

Industries.	Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving ..	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops) ..	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops) .	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total ..	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

It is significant that although only 59 of the total number of 1,154 strikes in the period under review occurred on Indian railways (including railway workshops) and that the total number of workpeople involved was less than a quarter of those involved in disputes in jute mills, the loss in man-days was quarter of a million days more. The group 'others' in the above table includes ports, road transport services, municipalities, etc. This group also came in for its fair share of industrial strife with 350 strikes and a total loss of nearly four million man-days. It is not possible in this short note to analyse the causes and the results of these 1,154 disputes by industries. It may be interesting, however, to state that as far as causes are concerned, 641 strikes or 55 per cent of the total number of disputes during the quinquennium arose over questions of pay and bonuses, 239 or 21 per cent over matters connected with 'personnel' and 274 or 24 per cent over other matters. If the results are similarly analysed, 200 strikes or 17 per cent of the total ended entirely in favour of the workers and 762 or 67 per cent in favour of the employers. In 179 or in 16 per cent of the disputes the workers were only partially successful. No statistics are available to show the extent to which trade unions in India played a direct or indirect part in conducting these disputes or in bringing about settlements but from the personal experience of the compiler of this note, he can say that this was, except in the case of some of the bigger strikes, very small indeed. Quite an appreciable number of the disputes under consideration arose over matters connected with 'personnel'. This head includes demands for the dismissal or reinstatement of particular individuals, generally jobbers in textile mills; and chagemen, mukadams and maistries in other industries. It is the 'personnel' strike which is the most injurious to industry as it occurs with extreme suddenness and without previous notice.

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were, as compared with the quinquennium which has just been reviewed, a period of quiet consolidation of their respective positions for both the employers and the employed and also for Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. There was a slight revival in trade and employers after the bitter experience which they had had of disastrous strikes most dislocating to industry were content to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned. Governments and employers had completed extensive industrial housing schemes, many employers had expanded their activities for the welfare of their workpeople and the cost of living index was steadily on the decline. The administration of the factory law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded as to make breaches of the law most difficult if not impossible. Hours of work, as compared to those obtaining five years previously, were congenial and permitted of sufficient rest and also of some relaxation and recreation. Absences from work began to get more frequent. All these and other factors were conducing to a decided improvement in the standard of life and the conditions of employment of industrial

labour. The chief Indian industries were however, still showing adverse balances in their profit and loss accounts and the shareholders were getting little or no return on the capital which they had invested in industry. The shareholders were consequently becoming somewhat restive, and harangues at the annual general company meetings by the more disgruntled of them were becoming frequent enough to be noticed. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) appointed in 1926 had also made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton mills in India. The more progressive firms, thereupon, began to devise ways and means for improving efficiency and for securing greater production at less cost. The methods of rationalisation which had been successfully attempted in the West received a measure of studious consideration and three go-ahead firms of cotton mill agents in Bombay (City—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Messrs James Finlay and Company, and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company)—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company were the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

The annual averages for numbers of industrial disputes, workers involved and total time lost in the cotton mill industry in India for the five years 1921 to 1925 were 101 strikes, 163,068 workers involved and 4,993,477 man-days lost. The corresponding averages for the two years 1926 and 1927 were 58 strikes, 29,400 workers involved and 214,564 man-days lost—figures which speak for themselves. The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants Party on models similar to those obtaining in Bolshevik Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the executives of several trade unions in India and they were not long before they made their presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers to go on strike on the most flimsiest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work in industry thereby sending batches of dissatisfied workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable Governments.

THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through their almost complete domination over labour. They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill. It is significant, however, that the workers in the mining industry and in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad were free of their evil machinations. The Indian Mines Act of 1923 had not given miners the same hours as factory workers and had permitted a twelve-

hour day; and most miners live close to the mines in which they are employed. This together with the fact that few mines are situated close to easily accessible towns left the miners free of communist control. Cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad are in a peculiarly happy position owing to the excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in that centre for the settlement of industrial disputes. One of the earliest trade unions in India was that of the cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad. Very fortunately both for the industry and for the labour employed in it this union has been under the control and influence of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mr. S. G. Banker, and under the management of two extremely able, far-sighted and level-headed men in the persons of Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Kandubhai K. Desai. With commendable foresightedness the Ahmedabad mill-owners had agreed to the formation of a permanent arbitration board consisting of Mr. M. K. Gandhi as the representative of labour and the Chairman of the Millowners' Association as the representative of the employers. All disputes which could not be settled by conciliation between the union and the management of the Mill or mills concerned or by negotiation between the union and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association were to be referred to the permanent arbitration board for settlement. In the event of the arbitration board failing to reach an agreed solution, the constitution laid down that the matter should be referred by the board to an agreed *sarpanch* or umpire whose decision would be final and which both parties to a dispute would be bound to accept. Although there have been many strikes in the Ahmedabad cotton mills during the last fifteen years—mainly over questions of personnel and rates—the Ahmedabad cotton mill industry, except for the big dispute which occurred in 1923 over the question of a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages, has been entirely free from the type of general strikes that have occurred at frequent intervals in the Bombay mills and this has been entirely due to the steady influence exercised over the workers as the result of the impassionate and thorough examination of their grievances and demands by the permanent arbitration board.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty-two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty-one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce 'rational' methods of work in their mills. And although it must be admitted that the communists had no hand in the starting of this strike by the downing of tools by the workers in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, they rapidly assumed control over affairs once it had begun and they saw to it that the conflagration soon spread to every mill in the city and island of Bombay. There were four small unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City at the beginning of the year 1928. The most important of these was the Bombay Textile

Labour Union formed by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, members of the Servants of India Society in 1925. These unions formed a strike committee for the conduct of this strike. The communist leaders formed a new association of workmen in the industry and called it the Bombay Girmī Kamgar Union which they registered under the 1926 Act. This union also formed a strike committee of their own. The two committees were acting in opposite directions for some time but wiser counsels prevailed and they agreed to drop their differences and to form a Joint Strike Committee of thirty members—15 from each side. This committee carried on several negotiations with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Hon'ble the General Member of the Government of Bombay, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, presided at several conferences to which the representatives of both sides were invited. When the strike first broke out neither side had made demands. The Joint Strike Committee, however, soon formed a list of such demands which is historically known as "The Seventeen Demands." These demands were met by the owners by a scheme of standard wages for all mills in Bombay City framed on the basis of a reduction of 7½ per cent. in weavers' wages. Separate schemes of standard rates were put up for mills which intended working on the basis of rationalisation. The Joint Strike Committee drew up their own lists of standard rates. At a later stage, the Association proposed a body of uniform standing orders or rules of conduct for the operatives for all mills in the city. It was obvious that these various demands and counter-demands, schemes and counter-schemes could not possibly receive the adequate and careful consideration which they deserved, in an atmosphere of turmoil and hatred. The communist leaders of the Joint Strike Committee harangued huge mass meetings of the strikers daily on the principles and advantages of communism. Relief measures were organised but funds amounting to less than two lakhs of rupees could not support nearly a lakh and a half workpeople for a period of nearly six months and large batches of cotton mill workers consequently left the city for their homes and villages.

APPOINTMENT OF BOMBAY STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The strike dragged on until the 4th of October when the Government of Bombay again convened another conference of the representatives of both sides under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah. At this conference the representatives of the strikers consented to call off the strike if Government would agree to appoint an impartial committee of enquiry to examine the various questions under dispute. The Hon'ble the General Member gave the necessary undertaking on behalf of Government, and the terms of reference were agreed upon at the conference. The strike was accordingly called off as soon as Government announced the appointment of the committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, Sir Charles Fawcett.

The deliberations of the Fawcett Committee lasted for over five months and their report which was published on the 26th March 1929 still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay City. The Committee held that the proposals of the Millowners' Association for the standardization of wage rates and for the fixation of the numbers to be employed on different types of machines were in the main fair and reasonable and that while there was justification for the Association's proposal to effect a cut of 7½ per cent. in weavers' wages there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption. The Committee recommended that the Association should drop the proposal if the labour leaders agreed to give their co-operation in working the scheme for the standardization of wages. The Committee also held that that part of the standardisation scheme which was called the "Rational" or "Efficiency" system and which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable. The Committee further held that the Association's proposals with regard to standard standing orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were, in the main, fair and reasonable. With regard to the seventeen demands formulated by the Joint Strike Committee some of the demands which were considered to be fair and reasonable were—

- (a) That the millowners should not vary any of the prevalent conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations, and that the Association should not permit its individual members to vary the condi-

tions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association;

- (b) Rates of new varieties should be fixed by the Association in consultation with the representatives of the workers' organisations, and that all piece rates should be posted departmentally in detail; and

- (c) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any union activities.

Among the more important demands which were held to be unfair and unreasonable were those relating to the granting of substantial increases in wages to those workers whose average monthly wages were less than Rs. 30 and the abrogation of the new orders which had been issued requiring certain workers to clean their own machinery and to carry tickets of attendance. On balance, the findings and recommendations of the Fawcett Committee were more favourable to the workers than to the employers. The other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Port (Hosler) Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore. Want of space prevents a detailed description of these disputes; but it may be stated that a significant feature of the disputes during the year 1928 was the growth of picketing and intimidation which in some cases resulted in violence and bloodshed. In the Bombay Cotton, the Bengal jute and the two railway strikes the police were compelled to resort to firing in order to prevent the strikers from causing injury to person or damage to property. The following table gives, by industries, the main statistics in connection with the disputes of 1928.—

Classification of Industrial Disputes in 1928.

Industries.	Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved.	Days lost.
Cotton and woollen mills	110	323,484	24,851,274
Jute mills	19	64,524	1,556,808
Engineering workshops .	11	37,688	3,148,706
Railways (including railway workshops) ..	9	49,400	1,874,313
Mines	1	638	5,104
Others—miscellaneous	53	31,117	211,199
Total ..	203	506,851	31,647,404

THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1929.

The result of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in 1928 was a great moral victory for the communists and the membership of the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union which they had formed during the earlier days of the strike was reported as having reached the enormous figure of 55,000 within a few months after the conclusion of the armistice of the 4th October. Government were, however, not allowing the communists to ride rough-shod over industry and labour as they did in that year and thirty of the more prominent and avowed communists were arrested in March 1929 under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code for organised conspiracy under the direction of the Communist International and other associated bodies, to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, but not before their doctrines had resulted in a considerable loss of life and property in Bombay City. Towards the end of the previous year they had organised another large-scale strike of the workers of the oil companies in Bombay. This industry is manned by a considerable proportion of Pathans and the highly inflammatory speeches which the communists had delivered to the strikers in both the cotton and the oil strikes were responsible for the outbreak, in Bombay City, on the 3rd February 1929, of riots and disturbances on a scale which the city had seldom experienced before. Rioting lasted for several days and martial law had to be declared before it could be quelled. The net result of the riots was a death toll of 149 persons and destruction and damage of property valued at several lakhs of rupees. The Riots Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the causes and the handling of these riots found that their origin was in the speeches which had been delivered by communist agitators during the cotton and the oil strikes.

AN ACCUMULATION OF UNREDRESSED GRIEVANCES.

The widespread industrial strife of the year 1928 brought out several facts in connection with Indian labour prominently to the surface. The most important of these was that the workers employed in Indian industries had a large accumulation of grievances which required early examination and redress, if possible. A very large majority of the settlements of the disputes that had occurred in the decade following the end of the Great War were hardly 'settlements' at all if the word is considered in the sense of solutions acceptable to both sides. In most cases the workers had been beaten into surrender owing to the fear of unemployment consequent on their places being filled up by black-leg labour or were forced into submissiveness as the result of the complete exhaustion of their resources. Although the trade union movement had penetrated into most industries, it has not even yet, except perhaps on the spinning side of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad, covered the majority of the workers in any particular units or groups of units, and in no case had any union collected a sufficiency of funds to finance a strike. Very few of the existing unions had secured complete recognition by

the employers concerned and in most cases the illiterate workmen had no level-headed persons to argue their cause with their employers. In those cases where strikers had met with complete or partial success, the settlements were mostly of an exceedingly patchwork character and it was obvious to any observer that few of the existing sores had been permanently healed. Employers were still thinking of wages in terms of comparison with the levels of the pre-war year and not from the point of their sufficiency for the maintenance of a decent standard of life. No attempt was made to enquire as to how far any particular wage could be considered as a minimum wage and all discussions centred round the determination of the percentage increase over the levels of 1914.

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN EXISTING LABOUR LAWS.

In an earlier section reference has been made to the three great pieces of Indian labour legislation passed in the years 1922 and 1923. (1) The Factories Act of 1922, (2) The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. These Acts had conferred several benefits, privileges and advantages on Indian workmen, but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialised countries of the world, they were of an exceedingly limited scope and character. This was due to the fact that in treading new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with circumspection and a measure of caution. The original proposals formulated by the Government of India had, in all cases, been considerably modified and whittled down as a result of the opinions given by the provincial Governments and the opposition of employers' organisations when the proposals or the Bills based on these proposals were circulated for opinion. Still further modifications had to be accepted by Government in the central legislature in order to ensure a safe passage for each measure. Great credit must, however, be given to that great stalwart of Indian labour, Mr. N. M. Joshi, who has fought many a hard battle on the floor of the Legislative Assembly during the last fifteen years on behalf of Indian labour.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, one seat (nomination by Government) is reserved for Indian labour. Mr. N. M. Joshi has been nominated to represent Indian labour at each successive Assembly since the introduction of the reforms. He has attended several sessions of the International Labour Conference and is a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. Of all the labour leaders in India, Mr. Joshi has had unique opportunities of studying almost all questions connected with labour and there is to-day nobody in India who is better qualified to speak on behalf of Indian labour as a whole. Mr. Joshi has successfully moved various resolutions both in the Indian Legislative Assembly and at the International Labour Conference for enquiries into several phases of conditions of employment in Indian industries and for the introduction of new labour laws for India. In India, to-day,

has a code of labour laws which compares very favourably with the similar codes of other countries it is due largely to the influence and the pressure which Mr Joshi has brought to bear on the Government of India and the Indian Legislative Assembly in the matter.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923, seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative defects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Several trade union leaders who had attended ten successive sessions of the International Labour Conference as Labour Delegates or Advisers had availed themselves of the opportunity offered by their being sent to Geneva of making enquiries and studies of labour questions in European countries before returning to India. After their return to India, these leaders started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between the employers and the employed, and to make recommendations." The late Rt Hon J H Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the Commission were the Rt. Hon Shrinivasa Sastri, P.C., Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Ibrahim Rahimoola, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A.; Miss Beryl M Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England and Messrs A G Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Kabeeruddin Ahmed, M.L.A., G D Birla, M.L.A., and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England. Mr S Lall, I.C.S., and Mr A. Dibdin from the India Office, London were appointed Joint Secretaries, and Mr. A. H. Green, Assistant Secretary, Mr S R Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, was appointed Statistician and Lt Col A J H Russell, C.B.E., Medical Assessor to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the railways and associations of the employers, and the employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country. The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tour which had been left unfinished in the previous winter, went to Delhi in November to draft their Report.

1929—A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS.

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importance. References have already been made to the Bombay riots, the arrest of communist Leaders, the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour. Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in provincial labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits Act providing for Monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not. Limited with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strike of the year before. The Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union continued to claim a membership of over 50,000, but when the Millowners' Association, Bombay, set themselves to the task of implementing such of the Fawcett Committee's recommendations as required joint consideration by the representatives of both parties, they found that there was nobody who was in a position to "deliver the goods" on behalf of labour. Such joint meetings as were held were not fruitful of any results and when a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, The Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union made this a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton mill industry. This strike, however, did not extend to all the mills in the city and island of Bombay as that of the previous year had done but still it was of a fairly general character involving 109,232 workers in 62 mills. It lasted from the 26th April to the 18th September and was responsible for a total time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay took advantage of the new Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon Mr Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 16th September they came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union. The moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day following its publication.

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the B B & C I Railway's Loco, and Carriage Workshop at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad

allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims.

SPLIT IN THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Trade Union Congress at its tenth session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trade Union Congress was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action, and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it. The Congress met in a full-dress session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour. Early in 1929 the Bombay Ginn Kamgar Union and the GIP Railwaymen's Union two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists secured affiliation to the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress are conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the individual affiliated unions, the communists were able to capture a majority of the seats on the executive through the membership of these two unions and the tenth session was therefore entirely dominated by the communist section of the movement. Resolutions were passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League Against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League a communist organisation in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. The passing of these resolutions marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and fomented by communist agents in India and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism. The moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiva Rao, R. R. Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of *The Indian Trades Union Federation* in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist trade unions in India. Further details in connection with these two all India federations, their quarrels, the further split in the Congress and the attempts made for unity will be dealt with in the chapter on *Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law*.

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The third decade of the twentieth century had been a most momentous period in the history of labour in India crowded as it was

with almost continuous industrial strife, the appointment of committees and commissions to enquire into and make recommendations in connection with the causes of this strife and the laying of the foundation stones for a first class code of labour laws for the country. The prolonged and disastrous strikes of the years 1928 and 1929—especially of the latter year in the storm centre of India's principal industry—had completely exhausted the resources of the workers. In the opening paragraph of this note it was stated that the agricultural character of the industrial worker in India and the permanent contact which he maintains with his land was the prime factor for the proper understanding of the several problems connected with labour in India. General strikes of three to six months' duration without financial assistance and strike benefits from workmen's organisations would be impossible to understand if industrial town dwellers did not have agriculture and their village homes to fall back upon during periods of prolonged stoppages of work. Statistics collected during each of these big disputes showed that after the first few weeks of their start there were exoduses of large groups of workers to their village homes. Such of them as remained in the towns sold their trinkets and possessions, told into arrears with their rents and exploited their credit to the fullest with *baniyas* (native money-lenders) and retail shopkeepers for food supplies. The history of each of these disputes shows that it takes several weeks after the termination of each dispute for a unit to get back to full strength working because the workmen have to return from distant places to which the news of a re-start of work takes a very long time to filter through, and even then it is only the pressure on the land which forces the agriculturist to make a further temporary return to industry.

After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bombay of the year 1929, trade unionism, except perhaps in Ahmedabad, was thoroughly discredited. Both the workmen and such of their organisations as existed had been defeated most ignominiously and the workers began to lose faith in their leaders. *Baniyas* and landlords were clamouring for the repayment of debts and it was becoming very necessary to put in as much steady work as possible. The schemes of standardisation of wage rates which had been approved of by the Pawcett Committee had been temporarily shelved. This standardisation, even without a general cut in wage rates, would have reduced the earnings of several thousands of workers in the process of levelling down to standard rates. On the other hand those of several other thousands of workmen would have been improved in the process of levelling up. But the poorer mills which were paying low rates of wages were naturally most disinclined to increase their wages bills and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to allow sleeping dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly cost of living index numbers (1914=100) were 147 for 1928 and 149 for 1929. This annual average fell to 137 in 1930 and there was a further drop of more than 25 points in the average for the year 1931. Apart from a few alterations in piece rates of wages for new sorts and other minor adjustments, there had been

no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of the larger centres of the textile industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved. Apart from the question of the sufficiency of the existing rates for the maintenance of a decent standard of life, the wage rates prevalent in 1930 and 1931 did permit margins for wiping out old debts and as the employers made no general move in these two years to reduce rates, this period was one of comparative industrial calm for the whole country. Stray strikes over matters connected with personnel or with minor grievances continued to occur at frequent intervals but these were mostly settled by the replacement of the disaffected elements from the ranks of the unemployed owing to the weakening of the bonds of solidarity among workmen and to the absence of trusted leaders. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were, moreover, engaged in making a full and comprehensive enquiry into conditions of employment and as the workmen were aware that the members of the Commission were visiting several units all over India to personally see things for themselves, Indian industrial labour was content to wait till such time as the Commission's report was published instead of taking the initiative into its own hands as it had frequently done during the last ten years.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. In 1931, the Government of India appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into certain questions affecting labour arising out of the large reductions which Indian railways were making in their staffs. This Court made certain recommendations regarding the absorption of the retrenched men in other industries and for their re-employment when suitable opportunities arose in the future and also for the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities. The workers on this occasion, however, had to accept the inevitable and they were not slow in recognising the elementary and cardinal principle that no organisation could possibly maintain staffs which were surplus to requirements. The extreme left wing in the leftist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that the Congress was not as revolutionary as what it should be and this element broke away to form the All India Red Trade Union Congress. It thus happened that instead of there being one co-ordinating body at the apex of the trade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement, there were four separate federations the majority of which were useless and effete bodies with little influence and trifling membership.

PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The most notable event in the world of Indian labour during the year 1931 was the publication, in the month of June, of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The report is a document of first-rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem

in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The value of the Commission's recommendations are considerably enhanced by two facts: firstly, by the considered opinions which were brought to bear on the various matters discussed by a thoroughly representative body of persons representing as they did both the employers and the employed and legislators and Government officials, and secondly, by the almost complete unanimity with which the various groups comprising this body reached their conclusions and decisions on matters which must necessarily have been discussed with expressions of widely divergent views. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication, and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India classified these recommendations under six different groups according as they involved or required Central or Provincial legislation, administrative action by the Central or Provincial Governments or action by public and local bodies or by employers' or workers' organisations, and forwarded them to various local Governments and bodies requesting them to give such of the recommendations as concerned them due and adequate consideration and to initiate provincial legislation wherever necessary. The Government of India have published annually since 1932 reports on the action taken by the Central and provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was, in accordance with a recommendation made in the matter by the Royal Commission, re-pealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Act to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of due wages was passed early in 1936. Various other proposals for

new labour legislation in connection with employers' liability (i.e. "common employment" and "assumed risk"), extension of workmen's compensation to agriculture and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, arrest and imprisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money-lenders for the recovery of debts, have been circulated by the Government of India to the various provincial Governments for opinion and some of these have resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is very unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation, because very weighty objections have been raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that may be framed to govern these matters. The Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India are at present engaged in formulating proposals and/or a Bill for the control of those factories which do not use power and which are not regulated in any way at present. Other matters will be taken up in due course.

It will have been noticed that nothing has been stated so far in this section regarding the actual recommendations which the Royal Commission have made. But as already stated, these run into several hundreds and the more important of them were reproduced in the 1932 edition of this publication. Nor has anything been stated yet with regard to the action taken by provincial Governments, public bodies and employers' and workers' organisations on such of the recommendations as they were concerned with. In this connection there is very little indeed to report because financial stringency in most provinces and with most bodies has prevented any substantial measure of action. It is obviously impossible for us to attempt even a brief summarisation of the Royal Commission's report and recommendations and the action taken thereon in a compact book of reference such as *The Indian Year Book*, but as it might be of considerable interest to the users of this reference book to have information readily available on such of the Commission's recommendations as have already been implemented or which are proposed to be implemented in the near future, references will be made to these recommendations in each of the various sections into which this note has been divided. For example, the Commission's recommendations relating to workmen's compensation will be dealt with in the chapter on that subject.

BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF LARGE WAGE-CUTS.

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City touched par or 100 (1914=100). Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30—in many

cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than double those prevalent in 1914. Following the cut of 15.625 per cent in wages which had been effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1923, the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1928. The matter was, as usual, referred to the permanent arbitration board. On the board failing to reach an agreement in the matter, the question was referred to an umpire (Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri) who awarded an increase of 8 per cent in the rates for the workpeople on the spinning side and of five per cent for those on the weaving side of the industry. The conciliation board appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employers, therefore, were beginning to feel that the public generally and impartial arbitrators and conciliators in particular were determined that the standard of life which Indian industrial workers had attained as a result of the hard battles which they had fought must be maintained. They were, therefore, very chary of initiating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short-time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. One firm of managing agents who controlled ten large cotton textile mills in Bombay City crashed and as a result of this crash all the mills under their control were compelled to stop work. Several of the mills under the control of another large firm of managing agents had to suspend work temporarily. The remaining mills were faced with two alternatives—(a) to reduce wages and so to lower costs of production, or (b) to close down. The technical wages sub-committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to whom the question of the necessity for a reduction in wages had been referred earlier in the year reported against the advisability of collective action in the matter and advised that each individual affiliated unit should take independent action. Hitherto, the Association had adhered to the principle of collective action and the dearness of food or war allowances in all the cotton mills in Bombay had remained at 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and 70 per cent. for spinners and women. Reference has often been made in this note to "basic rates" of wages. This should not be taken to mean that there existed in any industry in India a standard scale of wage rates at any particular period. The term "basic" simply applies to the rates, prevalent at some remote date, on which percentage allowances were given instead of direct consolidated increases. Rates of wages in Indian industries vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre and also between the different individuals in the same occupation in one individual unit. If the same or similar rates of wages are found in any two or more units in any centre this is due merely to coincidence and not to any deliberate action in the matter. Therefore, although the consolidated allowances remained at 80 and 70 per cent. in the cases of all mills,

the basic rates on which these allowances were granted varied widely between mill and mill and cases are not unknown where the cumulative rates (basic rates *plus* allowances) in one mill are almost double those for the same type of work in another.

Acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the affiliated mills started adopting individual measures in effecting reductions in rates by announcing varying cuts in the dearness allowances. Certain mills resorted to the device of closing down completely for a few months and reopening on reduced rates. At one stage during the year 1933 more than 50,000 cotton mill operatives in Bombay City had been thrown out of employment as a result of permanent or temporary closures of some mills and partial working in others. Many of these had gone back to their village homes but many remained in the city in the hope of securing employment either in their own or in any other mill which would start work. The unemployed workers were literally on the verge of starvation and they were consequently ready to accept work on any wages that were offering. It would have been futile for the operatives in the working mills to attempt a general strike because in a few cases where certain groups of workers preferred to leave their jobs rather than to accept reduced rates, their places were at once filled from the ranks of the hundreds of the unemployed who were clamouring for jobs. The success achieved by some mills in effecting reductions without strikes emboldened the rest to follow suit. Some of the earlier mills which had effected small cuts as a preliminary 'try-out' administered second larger doses when they saw other mills getting away with larger cuts and by the beginning of the year 1934 almost every mill in Bombay had effected substantial reductions in their rates of wages.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent. The industrial constitution in this centre, however, demanded that the matter should be referred to the permanent arbitration board. Mr. M. K. Gandhi, a labour member of this board, was at the time very busy with his several other political and social preoccupations and his health was also far from satisfactory. He therefore requested the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association to prepare their respective cases for and against the reduction and also to discuss the main questions between themselves in order to arrive at as great a measure of agreement as possible. These negotiations and the subsequent discussions between the members of the board were carried on for over a year and it was not till the beginning of the year 1935 that an agreement was concluded on the basis of a uniform cut of 6½ per cent. subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs 41-4-0 for 26 working days. In recounting the course of events in Ahmedabad those in Bombay have been anticipated by about a year.

INSTITUTION OF A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY INTO WAGE CUTS.

The year 1934 in the world of labour in Bombay opened with an insistent demand by the more moderate labour leaders, particularly Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., for an impartial enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The agitation for such an enquiry was taken up by the press and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted several interviews to the representatives of the Millowners' Association and to Mr. R. R. Bakhale in order to discover a *via media* which would be satisfactory to both sides. As a result of these and other discussions, the Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, Leader of the House, made the following announcement in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 26th February 1934.—

"Government having observed that reductions in wages have been effected or are in contemplation in several centres of the cotton mill industry in this Presidency, consider it desirable that the fullest possible information should be obtained and made available to the public on this important matter. Government is further of opinion that the quickest and most satisfactory method of achieving this object is by departmental enquiry. They have, therefore, instructed the Labour Office to make a special investigation in order to ascertain the following facts.—

(a) the extent of the reduction in wages of workpeople employed in the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency since 1st January 1926,

(b) whether these reductions have been uniform in the cotton mills at each centre of the industry,

(c) whether the cost of living of the working classes has fallen during this period and to what extent,

(d) what has been the average rise or fall in real wages during this period in the various centres of the industry,

(e) where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons therefor,

(f) the extent to which "rationalisation", for example, "efficiency schemes" have been introduced in the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, and the effect such schemes have had upon wages and the conditions of work of the operatives; and

(g) what is the extent of unemployment in the cotton mill industry and what are its causes."

In accordance with the above announcement the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., was instructed to proceed with the enquiry and he appointed Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, to take charge of all the field work and collection of evidence. Mr. Deshpande, together with the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad and a statistical assistant of the Labour Office (Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, B.A.) visited every cotton mill in the

Presidency and procured full information on wages and on the seven terms of reference given above. It was unfortunate that whilst the Departmental Enquiry was in progress, the cotton mills in Bombay City were again affected by a prolonged strike of a semi-general character. There was also a general strike in all the cotton mills in Sholapur but this lasted for over three months. In order to trace the causes of this strike we must leave the work of the Departmental Committee *pro tem* and go back to the arrest of the thirty communist leaders early in 1929 on charges of sedition and organised conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of British India.

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL.

The trial of the thirty communist leaders in what is now historically known as the famous Meerut conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on bail pending final judgment. Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerut by Mr. Yorke the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933. One of the thirty accused died in prison, three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. The convictions of three persons were maintained to the extent that their sentences were reduced to the terms of imprisonment already undergone by them and they were ordered to be released from jail. The convictions of nine persons were set aside and they were ordered to be released forthwith. Such of the communists as were acquitted and were subsequently released from jail made frantic efforts to regain their hold on trade unions, and actually succeeded in getting into some of the more important of them—notably the railway unions and the Bombay (Him) Kamgar Union. Assisted by such of the extreme leftists as had not been jailed they formed a labour committee on an all-India basis early in 1934 to call a general strike in all cotton mills in India. The partial strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April and May and the general strike in the Sholapur mills were almost entirely due to the efforts launched by this committee but with the exception of Bombay and Sholapur they did not meet with any appreciable measure of success in any other centre of the industry in the rest of India.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

The report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office was published on the 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off almost simultaneously. This enquiry was perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind that had yet been undertaken in India into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry and the information and revelations which it contained were the subject of an India-wide discussion on public platforms and in the press. The Departmental findings on the various questions referred to the Labour Office for enquiry were as follows:—

1. *Extent of Wage Reductions*—Wages in Bombay City were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934 as compared with July 1926 and in Sholapur by 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to six per cent during the same period.

2. *Question of Uniformity in the Reductions*—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mill.

3. *Extent of Fall in Cost of Living*.—The cost of living had fallen in all centres. Taking July 1926 as 100, it fell by 29 points in Bombay City in April 1934. In Ahmedabad City, the fall in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 31 per cent. and in Sholapur there was a fall of 28 per cent. between February 1927 and December 1933.

4. *Position re. Real Wages*—Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent. higher than in 1926, Ahmedabad 54 per cent. higher, and in Sholapur 15 per cent. higher.

5. *Reasons for Wage Cuts*.—The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the centres. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and labour costs were those most capable of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926 even after wages were reduced. As regards Ahmedabad, there was no general reduction of wages at the time but such a reduction was contemplated owing to diminished profits and the wage reductions in other centres. In one centre wages were reduced owing to the probable coming into operation of the 54 hours week.

6. *"Rationalisation" and its Effects on Work and Conditions*.—That method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly had made the greatest progress in mills in Bombay City. In Ahmedabad, rationalisation had been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of rationalisation on earnings varied from mill to mill. In the few cases where rationalisation had not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers were getting about 50 per cent. more than they did before rationalisation was introduced; where it was accompanied by wage cuts the workers were not getting any more,—the extra rates for minding more machines being neutralised by reductions in wages. The effects of rationalisation on the conditions of work had been beneficial because the workers were either working a shorter day or their work had been rendered easier. In Bombay, one form of rationalisation was to ask a weaver to mind four looms instead of two. In Ahmedabad, the system had not been adopted but double side working in the frame department was developing and better mixings and the production of finer cloth had increased.

rapidly. Where operatives were attending more machines than formerly, the workers had usually been given 35 to 60 per cent more wages in ring spinning, and 50 to 75 per cent more on the speed frame. But some benefit from the increased efficiency of the plant had been passed on to some workers in the form of higher earnings on those machines. In other centres there had been very few changes in machinery or methods. The general effects of rationalisation, in so far as one is able to generalise, had been beneficial to the workers.

7. Extent of Unemployment and its Causes—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of unemployment, it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question. 28,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton mills in Bombay. (The reopening of closed mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year 1934.) In Ahmedabad, 26,551 more operatives were employed in cotton mills than in 1926 and in Sholapur the number employed was more or less stationary.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by several conversations between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon'ble the General and Home Member on the one hand and the representatives of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and representative labour leaders on the other. The Association submitted to Government a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationed occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent to raise this allowance to 40 per cent after the coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1935.

BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT.

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act makes provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible, and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex-officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. The Chief Conciliator is given powers to summon parties and witnesses and to call for such documents as may be necessary. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he has come to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision has so far been mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. When the Bill for this piece of legislation was submitted to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave an

undertaking to Government that if the Bill was passed they would also appoint a Labour Officer of their own whose main duties would be to use his influence with mill managements on behalf of the workers and who would endeavour to secure a certain measure of co-ordination in conditions of work as between the different mills in Bombay. Mr W B Gilligan, I.C.S., was the first Government Labour Officer to be appointed under the Act. When Mr Gilligan went on leave in November 1935, he was succeeded by Mr W. Pryde, I.P. Mr J. F. Gennings, C.B.F., Commissioner of Labour, is the ex-officio Chief Conciliator and Mr C A Dalal, B.Sc. (London) is the Labour Officer of the Millowners' Association. During the period of nearly two years for which the Act has been in force, remarkable results have been achieved and there has been an almost complete absence of industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City since the Act came into force in September 1934.

During the 19 months ending 31st March 1936 for which the Labour Officer has functioned, the total number of complaints submitted to him amounted to 1,303. Of the 348 complaints submitted during the first quarter of the year 1936, 257 or nearly 73 per cent, were settled in favour of the workers, 17 were pending and the remainder were either unsuccessful or were withdrawn. This figure of 73 per cent for successes may be considered as applying to the total number of complaints registered with and investigated by the Labour Officer. The number of cases referred by the Labour Officer to the Chief Conciliator during the 19 months ending 31st March 1936 amounted to 30 of which 14 were settled in favour of the workers and the remaining 16 were either unsuccessful or were withdrawn or not proceeded with.

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

By far the most notable event in the field of Government administration of matters connected with labour in India was the institution by the Government of Bombay, in 1934, of a General Wage Census to cover as many industries as possible in the Bombay Presidency. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had recommended that before any machinery was set up for fixing minimum wages, complete surveys of wages and conditions should be undertaken for such industries in which there was a strong presumption that conditions warranted detailed investigation and that the results of these surveys should be the basis on which it should be decided whether the fixing of a minimum wage would be desirable and practicable. Until 1934 the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years of 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures

of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Government of Bombay felt that before any question in connection with the creation of wage boards for fixing minimum wages could be considered, it would be necessary to have accurate and reliable information on wages and conditions of work in as many industries as possible—both organised and unorganised. They accordingly instructed the Labour Office to first make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries the first part of which should cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories.

In 1923, the Government of Bombay had introduced, in the local Legislative Council, a Bill to provide for the collection of statistics in connection with wages, prices and rents by making it compulsory for occupiers, shop-keepers and tenants to supply correct information. Owing to strong opposition from the non-official benches, particularly from the representatives of employers and vested interests, the Bill was withdrawn, and, to-day, neither the Central nor the Provincial Statute Books in India contain any Act which compels employers to furnish statistics relating to wages or shop-keepers to make returns of prices.

Preliminary enquiries which had been conducted in representative factories during the year 1933 had revealed the existence of a bewildering variety of methods and periods of wage payment as between unit and unit and also the use of a variety of English, vernacular and local names for designating occupations. It was moreover felt that if results of any value were to be secured from a general wage census, it should cover all or as many units as possible, and that, in the absence of a Statistics Act, it would be necessary to secure the willing co-operation of as many factory managements as possible. It was also necessary to draw up uniform forms which would be equally applicable to all industries. With this object in view, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. N. A. Mohan, B.A., F.S.S.) assisted by a statistical assistant from the Labour Office (Mr. R. G. Gokhale, B.Com.) visited every one of nearly 750 perennial factories in over 80 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency between January and May 1934. All manufacturing processes at each of these factories were examined and with the assistance of technical experts in each industry, lists of standard occupational terms were drawn up for all industries. The whole of the administrative, clerical and labour staffs at each factory were properly classified according to their correct occupational designations and full instructions were left at each factory with regard to the manner in which the census forms were to be filled up. This first part of the census was for the month of May 1934 with variations to suit local conditions. The forms together with a general questionnaire containing over 60 questions covering all phases of wage payments, conditions of work and welfare, and standard lists of occupational terms were issued to all perennial factories early in the month of June and second and third visits were paid to almost every factory for the purpose

of securing both uniformity and accuracy in the returns. It reflects great credit on the staff of the Labour Office that not one of the perennial working factories in the Bombay Presidency failed to submit full information.

The Government of Bombay propose to publish the results of the first part of the General Wage Census in a series of six reports, the first four covering wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the engineering, printing, textile and other miscellaneous industries, the fifth covering salaries and conditions of employment of supervisory staffs in perennial factories and the last being a general report covering all industries. The first report of the series covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935 and the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936. Both these reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Jammadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi and W. Francis represented India. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office and Dr. F. I. Aynsawa, a member of the International Labour Office staff at Geneva also attended the Congress. A constitution for the Congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted.

In the month of August, the Government of Bombay launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the textile strike of April-June on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute, and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as being persons who incited others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who tried the case, held that the strike was not illegal within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act and acquitted all the accused on the 23rd October 1934. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the appeal was admitted by the Bombay High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia who heard the case, agreed with the findings of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the appeal.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made several very important recommendations for substantial amendments of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931, firstly, for the reduction of the maximum limits of daily and weekly hours of work in perennial factories and for the better regulation of such hours, secondly, for the improvement of working conditions in factories, and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the part of factory owners, of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and drew up a draft Bill for an entirely new Act. This was circulated to all provincial Governments in June 1932 for opinion. On the receipt of the replies from local Governments, the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India made a tour of the more important industrial centres in India to discuss various questions arising out of the draft Bill with the representatives of local Governments and associations of employers and workmen. On the conclusion of this tour, the Government of India convened a conference of provincial chief inspectors of factories and a final Bill was then drawn up and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1933. It was passed into law at the summer session of the Assembly at Simla in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th August of that year. The new Act was brought into effect from the 1st January 1935.

Full details have been given in this note of the first factories Act of 1881 and of the subsequent amending Act of 1891, of the 1911 consolidating Act and of the Amending Act of 1922. The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 did not introduce any new principle of major importance and were merely intended to remove administrative difficulties. All the new features introduced by the 1934 Act were incorporated as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The main provisions of the Indian factory law as it stands to-day are given below with notes regarding the new principles which were introduced by the 1934 Act.

(a) *Classification of Factories*—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts or the manufacture of ground-nut oil, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(b) *Age and Sex Groups*—Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sexes, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. A fourth group of 'adolescents' has now been introduced. These are defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(c) *Hours of Work*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to nine per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(d) *Spreadover*—The principle of "spread-over", i.e., the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation for the first time. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours; but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g. in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(e) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification*—The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidification were expanded. A new principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(f) *Welfare*—The Government of India did not accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission with regard to the giving of the power to local Governments to issue welfare orders such as are issued by the Secretary of State in England under section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1914. They were of opinion that the matters

to be covered by such welfare orders should have the approval of the legislature and should not be imposed on owners by the executive Government. The new Act has, however, made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women, and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(g) *Rest Intervals and Holidays*.—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(h) *Overtime*.—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

(i) *Certificates of Fitness for Children*.—All the earlier Factory Acts contained provisions for the certification, by certifying surgeons, of the age of children seeking employment in factories. The 1934 Act went a step further and gave powers to local Governments to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by such children and laid down that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to obtain it can be certified for employment in a factory.

(j) *Security of Factory Structures*.—Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Local Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(k) *Exemptions*.—A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years; but, as already stated, night work for women was permitted in fish curing factories.

(l) *Notices, Records and Registers*.—The 1934 Act provides more effective methods for the maintenance of records and registers of employment, the posting of notices, for the benefit of the workers, of their hours of employment, the prescribed abstracts of the Factories Act, weekly holidays, etc., and for the notification of these notices and any changes proposed to be made in them to inspectors of factories.

(m) *Fines and Penalties*.—Higher penalties and fines are prescribed for occupiers or owners of factories who have been previously convicted for having committed the same offences.

At the moment of writing it is not possible to offer any comments on the working of the Factories Act of 1934. The annual provincial reports on the administration of the factory laws are seldom ready before the middle of the year following that for which they are prepared and the compilation of the all-India report which is begun after all the provincial reports have been received by the Government of India is usually published about six months later. The first all-India report on the working of the new Act will not be available, therefore, till the end of the year 1936. It is not likely that factory workers outside the textile industry are likely to have been very much affected in regard to the new restrictions relating to hours of work because, in most cases, weekly hours were already 54 or under before the 1934 Act came into effect. In textile mills, some owners reduced the daily hours whereas others, taking advantage of the shorter week, worked a ten-hour day as before for five days in the week and gave their workpeople a half holiday on the day preceding the weekly rest day.

JANUARY 1935 TO MARCH 1936.

The year 1935 opened with the Government of Bombay adopting a new angle of vision with regard to industrial disputes. The attitude of both the Central and the Provincial Governments towards industrial disputes in India during the previous fifteen years was one either of *laissez faire* as long as law and order were maintained or of interference only in such cases where particular disputes resulted in breaches of the peace. Compared to the total number of strikes which had occurred in the country, the number of cases in which committees of enquiry had been appointed to carry out investigations and to submit reports or in which official conciliators had taken the trouble to bring about settlements which would be acceptable to both parties was very small indeed. But, the success which met the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed under the Bombay Trade Disputes

Cconciliation Act for the textile industry in Bombay City was at once apparent and the Government of Bombay, emboldened by this success, were most anxious to try out the principle of conciliation in industries other than the textile and to bring about settlements which would make for industrial peace of a more enduring character. With this object in view, the Bombay Government instructed their Commissioner of Labour (who is also ex-officio Chief Conciliator under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act) to attempt conciliation in cases where he thought that Government intervention would be of value. In accordance with these instructions, the Commissioner of Labour offered his services as conciliator to the Western India Match Company during a dispute which occurred during January 1935 between the company and its workmen at their Ambarnath factory over questions connected mainly with reductions in wages. Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, and Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner, were able to secure an agreement between the two parties on the basis of which work was resumed after a strike lasting for a month. Subsequent to restarting work there was a further disagreement between the employers and workers on the figures of production on which the new piece work prices were to be based and these were referred by both parties to the Commissioner of Labour for his arbitration. On this occasion Mr. N. A. Mehrotra, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, in the absence of Mr. Deshpande who was on leave, paid several visits to Ambarnath in order to examine the various processes of work, to ascertain figures of average production and efficiency for different groups of piece rate workers and to discuss the various questions involved with the management on the spot. Mr. Gennings held frequent meetings with the management in Bombay and after nearly two months work, he gave a comprehensive award which was accepted by both parties. Although many of the more important disputes in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad have been settled on the basis of awards given by umpires, the Ambarnath settlement was the first occasion in India on which a Government official was appointed an arbitrator in an industrial dispute and whose award was accepted by both the parties to a dispute. This has been dealt with at some length because the Ambarnath settlement marks a development of the greatest possible importance in the field of industrial conciliation and arbitration in India. After this first success, the officials of the Labour Office have successfully intervened in several other disputes and have been able to secure agreements acceptable to both sides.

MR. R. R. BAKHALE'S SHOPS BILL.

At the summer session of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona in July 1935, Mr. R. R. Bakhale introduced a Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing. A motion for the circulation of the Bill for opinion was adopted; but, the Government of Bombay while not opposing the first reading were of opinion that it was essential to be in possession

of definite information relating to the conditions of work and wages of shop employees before they could formulate any views on the subject. Government therefore instructed the Commissioner of Labour to conduct an enquiry and submit a report for the information of Government and the Legislative Council. The report of this enquiry which covers the hours of work, wages and conditions of employment in the retail trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency was published in February 1936 and it is the first of its kind in India. Mr. Bakhale's Bill came up again in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 20th March on a motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee but this motion was lost by 38 votes to 30 owing mainly to the opposition of Government who felt that the difficulties in connection with the administration of such a measure were for the present insurmountable. Government were also of the opinion that the legislature which would shortly be elected under the new reforms should have an opportunity of deciding whether such a measure as was proposed by Mr. Bakhale should be adopted or not.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the central legislature early this year. This Act owes its origin to Mr. N. M. Joshi who more than ten years ago, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for legislation in India on the lines of the British Truck Acts. The Government of India, at the time, promised to undertake an investigation into the subject and they accordingly asked all local Governments for their opinions in the matter. The Government of Bombay felt that they were not in a position to offer any views without complete information on the extent of the deductions which are made from wages in respect of fines and other matters and they therefore instituted a Presidency-wide enquiry into the matter. All factories, industrial establishments, hotels, shops, offices, etc., were covered and the report of the enquiry was published in April 1926. The results showed that abuses of a sufficiently wide character as to justify legislation for their control were prevalent. Of all the provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay alone were in favour of legislation on the subject and the Government of India were considering whether that province alone should be asked to undertake such legislation. In the meanwhile, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed and the Government of India decided to await their recommendations in the matter. The Royal Commission recommended all-India legislation and the Government of India drew up a draft Bill in 1932 and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1933. A motion for the circulation of the Bill was passed on the 14th February and the Bill was then referred to all local Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was tabled for the Delhi session of 1934 but was not reached and the Bill lapsed. The Government of India took this opportunity of revising the original Bill throughout in the light of the criticisms which

had been received and a new Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th February 1935. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the 18th February. The Select Committee met at Simla from the 27th May to the 1st June and Mr. N. A. Mehrban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Government of Bombay, was invited by the Government of India to attend its meetings as an Expert Adviser. The Select Committee's report together with the Bill as amended by them was published in the *Gazette of India* for the 16th February 1935.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to describe the contents of the Government of India's original and revised Bills and the amplifications made in the revised Bill by the Select Committee. All the different drafts dealt with two main principles: (1) prompter payments of wages, and (2) control of the deductions which an employer may make from the wages of his workmen in respect of fines and services. The main differences between the three drafts related to (a) the scope of the proposed measure, (b) the types and extent of the permissible deductions, (c) definition of the term "wages", and (d) the periods during which wages should be paid after they fall due. The original Bill permitted employers to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and which was handed over to the worker concerned. The practice of handing over damaged material to the worker and of deducting its cost from his wages is widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay made an elaborate enquiry into this matter in 1933 and the Government of India acting on a report on the subject submitted to them by the Bombay Government decided to disallow this type of deductions in the revised Bill. Another practice which is widely prevalent in several industries is to grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to rates. Bonuses offer a wide loophole to employers to evade limitations in respect of fines because if the granting of bonuses were permitted there would be nothing to prevent an employer from setting apart substantial portions of wages as bonuses to be paid conditionally on certain standards of conduct, attendance and efficiency being attained. If a workman failed to attain the specified standards, he would lose the bonus or in other words he would be fined to that extent. It was necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to so amplify the definition of the term 'wages' as to cover all bonuses. Textile mills in Sholapur follow a practice of granting a certain quantity of grain every month to such of their workers as do not remain absent for more than four days in a month and of deducting Rs. 2 (or more depending on varying quantities of grain supplied) from their wages. The system was introduced during a period of high prices which were prevalent in 1919-20 and was intended to meet a demand for increases in wages. The value of the grain allowance varies with fluctuations in

prices and puts a part of the wage on the basis of a sliding scale. As such it is not objectionable but workers who fail to put in the required period of attendance are deprived of this allowance and the loss which accrues to them acts as a fine. In principle the whole system is bad and savours very much of the old 'Tommy shops' in England which the earlier Truck Acts were intended to kill. The Select Committee accepted this argument and inserted a new provision in the Bill requiring that all wages should be paid in currency notes and/or coin of the realm.

When the Bill came up for second reading in the Legislative Assembly in February 1936, Sir Homi P. Mody, K. B. E., the representative of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, moved an amendment by the virtue of which an employer would be permitted to deduct thirteen days' wages from the due wages of such persons as acting in concert of ten or more remained absent from work without giving due notice. This amendment was intended to prevent lightning strikes and it introduced an entirely new principle into the Bill. As such it was strongly opposed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, the representative of Indian labour, and other labour members in the House. The Legislative Assembly however, passed Sir Homi Mody's amendment but when the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly went to the Council of State that body amended this clause by permitting a deduction of only eight days' wages on this account. The Act was finally passed on the 18th April 1936 and it is thought that it will be brought into operation with effect from the 1st January 1937. The more important provisions of the Payment of Wages Act are as follows —

(a) *Scope of Application* — The Act will in the first instance, apply to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jetties, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil-fields, plantations, and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(b) *Wages* — 'Wages' have been defined to include bonuses and any sums payable to an employed person by reason of the termination of his employment (e.g., notice pay) but will not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

(c) *Wage Periods*. — No wage period shall exceed one month. (Amendments moved by labour members to reduce this to a week and a fortnight were defeated), and all wages are required to be paid in coin and/or currency notes.

(d) *Time of Payment* — The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is

terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) *Permissible Deductions.*—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payments of wages, for income tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a local Government may, by general or special order, authorise.

(f) *Fines.*—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines may be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which a local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period shall not exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty.*—Deductions from wages for period of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (i.e., if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7), provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the local Government if ten or more

employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice."

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances.*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began shall be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery shall be made on such advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned shall be subject to rules to be made by so local Governments.

(i) *Contracting-Out.*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(j) *Procedure.*—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences against the Act.

(k) *Administration.*—Inspectors of factories are to be responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor General in Council and to local Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India. In this survey factory legislation and legislation in connection with payment of wages has been dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted. We now proceed to deal more briefly with other important phases connected with labour in India.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief Industrial countries of the world. As such she is entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. In the memorandum prepared by the India Office of the British Government for the substantiation of India's claims as such the following figures were given to illustrate the industrial importance of the country —

"Twenty-eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors, 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that of the United Kingdom; over twenty million workers in industry, including cottage industries, mines and transport; railway mileage in excess of that in every country in the world except the United States of America."

The figures for the 1931 population census show that the number of agricultural workers has increased to nearly thirty-one and a half millions. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 millions), cultivating tenants (34 millions), landlords (over three millions) and 'others' (six and a half millions). The number of earners plus working dependants in industry, trade, transport and mines amounts to twenty-six millions. Domestic servants number eleven millions. These figures, at the best, must be considered as estimates, because even to-day no reliable statistics are available in India to show approximately correct figures of the numbers employed in each branch of industry in India. The statistics contained in the annual administration reports for factories and mines show the numbers of persons employed in factories and mines which are subject to the

control of the Factories and Mines Acts. As far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India which are not subject to any control and no statistics are therefore available to show the numbers employed in such concerns. All that the annual factory statistics show are the numbers of factories which are controlled by the Indian Factories Act in any particular year and the numbers employed in such factories

With each expansion in the definition of the term 'factory' more existing factories come under control and are therefore included in the statistics but such expansions only occurred in the years immediately following the passing of the 1891, 1911 and 1922 Acts. Subject to these provisions, the following figures show the growth of the factory population in India during the last forty years.

Factory Statistics, 1894-1934.

Year	Number of factories	Average daily number employed			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1894	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1898	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,729
1902	1,533	424,375	85,882	31,377	541,634
1906	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910	2,359	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,511
1914	2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973
1918	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922
1922	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,628	1,361,002
1926	7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1930	8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1934	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231

Several interesting deductions can be drawn from the figures given in the above table. The most striking feature of these figures is that although the total number of factories rose by more than 500 between 1930 and 1934, the total of the average daily number employed in all factories during the same period fell by over forty thousand. This is due partly to the introduction of rational or more efficient methods of work. The average daily number of children employed in factories shows a steady fall since 1922. This is due to stricter administration and

better inspection and certification after the passing of the Amending Act of 1922. As against 67,628 children employed in 5,144 factories in that year, the number employed in 8,658 factories in 1934 fell to 18,362. It is noteworthy that the Millowners' Association, Bombay, reached a decision in 1922 that no children should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1934 by provinces and age and sex groups.

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1934.

Province.	Number of factories.	Average daily number of persons employed.			
		Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Madras . . .	1,553	103,272	37,195	6,312	146,779
Bombay	1,678	307,743	65,943	2,147	375,833
Bengal	1,535	418,618	56,981	3,789	479,388
United Provinces ..	477	120,216	5,383	387	125,986
Punjab	598	46,556	7,256	515	54,327
Burma	950	77,593	11,285	217	89,095
Bihar and Orissa	307	72,430	5,540	254	78,224
Central Provinces and Berar	726	40,416	19,624	463	60,503
Assam	691	32,022	9,792	3,961	45,775
North West Frontier Province .	24	1,099	..	..	1,099
Baluchistan	16	2,250	..	82	2,332
Ajmer-Merwara .. .	36	11,302	891	83	12,336
Delhi	46	12,655	204	101	12,960
Bangalore and Coorg .	21	1,777	766	51	2,594
Total ..	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231

The annual all-India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed, by age and sex groups, only for cotton spinning and weaving mills and for jute mills and not for the other industries. It is not possible, therefore, to give a table similar to the one above by industries. It is interesting, however, to observe that of the total numbers employed as given in the above table, 321,381 men, 56,734 women and 6,950 children were employed in cotton mills and 224,056 men, 38,648 women and 1,035 children were employed in jute mills. Out of the total number of 385,065 persons employed in all cotton mills in India, 245,900 or nearly 65 per cent were employed in cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency and out of a total number of 263,739, persons employed in all jute mills in India,

251,741 or over 95 per cent were employed in jute mills in Bengal. The next most important factory industry is that of "engineering". This group covers engineering concerns proper, railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware factories, fine woodwork factories and saw mills, etc., and it covers between 25 to 30 per cent of the total number employed in all factories.

MINING STATISTICS.

The collection of full statistics with regard to the number of persons employed in mines in India dates from 1924, that is to say, after the passing of the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The following table contains the statistics for the period 1924-1934.—

Mining Statistics, 1924-1934.

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act.	Number of persons employed.		
		Underground and open workings	Above ground.	Total
1924	1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277
1925	2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857
1926	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113
1927	1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290
1928	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671
1929	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,701
1930	1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667
1931	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932	1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658
1933	1,424	153,942	52,565	206,507
1934	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381

MIGRATION.

The principal occupation of India being agriculture there are naturally no large movements of population from one part to another. Where the migration figures are high it is generally in the small units. Thus, Delhi has 41 per cent. of immigrants and Ajmere-Merwara 19 per cent. while Ajmere City itself has as many immigrants as natives. Immigration influences the population of India very little. The 1931 Census shows only 730,562 persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921. The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-provincial streams of migration are those between Assam and the other provinces in India, particularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the last Census, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a million and a quarter due largely to the influx of migrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Orissa which suffered to the extent of 1,291,567 persons. As between British India and the Native States, the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303

for another for good, and (6) *daily* necessitated by bazaars and employment at a walking distance from home. The Punjab and Delhi furnish the best examples of casual migration. Periodic migration is particularly heavy at harvest time and also at the changes of the seasons when traders, herdsmen, graziers and labourers from Kabul, Baluchistan, Kashmir and the hills move down to the plains during winter.

As far as labour is concerned, the greatest fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest immobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out of every 1,000 persons in the province in 1931 were born therein. The emigration of labour from Madras is mainly overseas particularly to Malaya but recruiting of Indian labour for Malaya was stopped in 1930. None-the-less considerably over half a million Indians were found in that country in 1931. As far as the main industrial cities are concerned, Bombay draws the bulk of its labour from Ratnagiri and the Konkan, Calcutta draws an appreciable part from Bihar and Orissa and the greater part of the *pardes-hi* labour in the Ahmedabad cotton mills comes from the United Provinces.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

Internal migration is of six kinds: (1) *casual* involving minor movements between neighbouring villages, (2) *temporary* due to demands for labour on canals, railway construction, public works, etc. and to pilgrimages and fairs, (3) *periodic* caused by recurring seasonal demands, (4) *semi-permanent* where persons do, although maintaining constant contact with their homes seek employment in industry, (5) *permanent* where migrants leave one place

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment. Minor variations in the method may be found as between industry and industry but the cardinal principle is the same in all industries, and that is, recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *sardar*, a *mukaddam* or a jobber. In the first introductory paragraphs of this note several references were made to the agricultural character and outlook of the workpeople employed in Indian industries, to their ignorance and ill-

literacy and to their inherent attachment to their village homes and life. Reference was also made to the want of a stable labour force in industrial towns in India. Over and above all this, the Indian industrial labourer is, inherently, extremely conservative. Poverty and indebtedness may force him from his village to look for work but they will not force him to accept any work that may be offering among entire strangers. It will therefore be found that almost all industrial units in India are manned by groups of workpeople from the same or surrounding villages—by groups who know all the others in the group and who they feel will look after them in the event of any trouble or serious illness. A first exodus from a village is seldom a solitary one. It is almost invariably in bands collected by recruiting agents or jobbers—old hands who have a degree of intelligence above that of their fellows and who know all the tricks of the game. In most cases the agent or jobber is armed by his employer with sufficient funds to give advances to a recruit in order to help him to clear a pressing debt or to buy a recruit from his family by helping it with small funds for ceremonial expenditure. In some cases the recruiting agent launches on this expenditure himself in the hope that the recurring payments which he will receive from the recruit whom he succeeds in placing in employment will double or treble his original outlay.

The methods by which the jobber or recruiting agent is remunerated by the employer vary. It is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which he pays his men and retains the balance himself. In the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries. Recruitment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province.

The method of recruitment which has just been described is not bad in itself. In many cases it appears to be the only way which an employer can adopt. The trouble with it, however, is the abuses with which it is wrapped up. One can understand a jobber holding a considerable controlling influence over the men whom he recruits, and one can also forgive him for accepting occasional gifts in cash as tokens of gratitude from the men whom he has placed in employment, but the matter does not rest here. The jobber is known to be an exceedingly corrupt creature who not only bleeds the persons whom he recruits by demanding from them recurring cash payments from every wage, but who also wields a considerable influence over his employer by threatening to withhold his labour in the event of his not receiving satisfaction. In Ahmedabad, a system is common whereby a jobber takes over a number of looms in a mill, mans them with men whom he feeds and houses, and himself collects all their piece rate earnings less the value of the material damaged in the process of manufacture which is handed over to him. The jobber has his own fent shops in the city for the sale of the damaged cloth and it is estimated that in several such cases his income amounts to many hundreds of rupees per month.

The system of recruitment followed in the case of the better paid and the more skilled jobs—especially in the engineering industry and on railways—is different. Here also, recommendation by a foreman or a headman is an important factor but in most cases the recruitment is direct because the type of man required is generally available on the spot. On railways, a contract for a period of apprenticeship is almost always entered into. The terms of these contracts vary according to the types of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship vary from two to five years according to the jobs for which the apprentices are trained.

As far as recruitment of the ordinary unskilled worker is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy. This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employment which they have secured.

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian Labour have devoted much space in their report to this question. For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following recommendations—

(a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour.

(b) Whenever the scale of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge.

(c) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole time labour officer, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals.

(d) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery.

(e) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision.

(f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to resume their old work. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large organisations in India have appointed special labour officers to recruit and to look after the welfare of the labour force and from such reports as are available it is gathered that the system wherever introduced has been an unqualified success. It may therefore be anticipated that appointments of labour officers will be more widely resorted to in the near future. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in anticipation of the Commission's recommendations in the matter instructed their affiliated mills in January 1930 to introduce

wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. They also recommended the introduction of a system of granting discharge certificates to contain a complete record of a worker's service and to demand the production of such certificates before engaging new men. It is understood, however, that little action has been taken on these recommendations, but Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, in 1933, introduced a system of decasualisation in connection with their substitute labour for the eleven mills which they control in Bombay City. Each mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employment cards issued to them.

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments in 1923-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government; (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately; (d) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other provinces; (e) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival; (f) that it is found necessary on the ground of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason; and (f) that in

the event of the recrudescence of abuses, Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruiters. The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act which was passed in September 1932 and brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). Employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated *garden-sirdars* or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Governor-General may determine for each year of levy. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and of the Controller of Emigrants after 1934.

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force

from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. As some mining managements preferred to have longer week ends off and others to work their mines by shifts, the maximum weekly hours were crowded into as few days as possible and excessive daily hours continued to be worked. There were consequently insistent demands from the representatives of the miners for the fixation of a daily limit and the Government of India therefore introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 to fix a maximum limit of daily hours at twelve. There was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight-hour day and this was also the opinion of a minority of the Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill. The majority of the Committee, however, adhered to the principle of a twelve-hour shift as proposed in the Bill but agreed that an eight-hour shift should be gradually worked up to and they recommended a re-examination of the whole question after the new provisions had been in operation for a period of three years. A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour which reviewed the whole position came to conclusions similar to those reached by the Select Committee. A minority of the Commission advocated an 8-hour day while the majority favoured a 12-hour day but they suggested that weekly hours aboveground should be reduced to 54. In the meanwhile, the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, framed solely with reference to conditions in European countries, and this Convention prescribed that the hours of work should be limited to 7½ per day in underground coal mines and to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in open coal mines. The Convention was placed before the Legislative Assembly on the 24th February and before the Council of State on the 22nd March 1932 and resolutions were adopted by both chambers to the effect that Government should re-examine the whole position. The Government of India accordingly referred the matter to all local Governments and on receipt of their replies introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 for a further limitation in mining hours. It was passed in the same session and was brought into effect from the 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the 1935 Amending Act are as follows —

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

If one is asked what is the most remarkable feature in Indian industry the unhesitating answer would be, 'the existence of a bewildering variety of conditions of work and employment.' These vary widely not only between industry

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours.

(c) The periods of work of a person employed belowground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(c) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1930 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry, a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women may still be employed underground up to 1939 provided that the total number of women so employed at any time in any mine does not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground. The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent in coal and 4 per cent in salt mines. The number of females employed underground in mines since 1929 have been as follows: 1929-24,089, 1930-18,684; 1931-16,841, 1932-14,711, 1933-12,799; and 1934-11,193.

and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. One would imagine that it should be possible to find some standardisation of conditions in units which are under

the same administration such as in Government railways which are under the control of the Railway Board, or, in concerns of a type which are affiliated to a large and influential association such as in textile mills which are members of the Millowners' Association, Bombay. If a similarity of conditions is to be found in two or more units this would be due more to coincidence than to intention. The assertion of individuality and a strong dislike of change are the keynotes to the proper understanding of the lack of standardisation in industrial conditions in India, and old customs die hard. To attempt an adequate description of conditions of work and employment under the thirty odd heads into which this chapter is divided for each of the scores of industries which exist in India would require space greater than that given to all the subjects which have been dealt with in this volume. The situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions vary widely between organised and unorganised concerns and also as between concerns conducted on the one hand by Government, local and public bodies and on the other by private individuals and companies. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found. As far as the latter is concerned, we may at once state that the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the various appendices to that report containing the oral and written evidence of the Government of India, the Railway Board, the various provincial Governments and other bodies and persons contain a great deal of information on a host of subjects. The descriptions of the conditions existent in 1928-29 which are contained in this report are, however, somewhat out of date. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries annually compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all-India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series of admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Bombay Presidency in 1934. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned, but owing to the existence of innumerable variations, the reports are fully indicative of conditions in the whole of India. At the moment of writing, two reports covering the engineering and printing industries have been published but it is expected that the remaining reports for all other industries will be available before the next edition of the *Indian Year Book* is ready for publication.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described

in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. In the jute industry, an agreement which had been reached between the Jute Mills' Association and outside mills to work a uniform 40 hour week in order to restrict production came to an end on the 31st March 1936. All jute mills were to be free to work a 54 hour week as from the 1st April 1936 but at the moment of writing it is understood that the majority of the mills work a 45 hour week on the basis of a uniform 9 hours day for five days in the week. All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in most of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible, to close on the local bazaar day. The daily hours of work underground in mines average nine per day for six days in the week. In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain. As far as the hours of work of other classes or Railway servants are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work of and of grants of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running

staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the rules.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 33½ per cent. over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most provincial Governments were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karachi Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of decasualisation which would involve registration of all dock workers. The present hours of work of stevedore labour vary between nine to twelve per day.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1935 having decided to place the subject on the agenda of the twentieth session for a second and final discussion. In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population, but, owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed of the workmen in Government and railway factories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes of employees of the same administration but also for the same or similar types of employees, according to the dates when they first joined service.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules, and for the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. The leave rules which were in operation up to a few years ago

have, in many provinces, been regarded as too liberal and for new entrants substantial changes have been made with the result that different systems are in operation for different classes of Government employees according to the dates when they first joined service. Leave with pay to permanent monthly rated industrial employees of Government is granted in terms of ordinary earned leave on average pay or double the period on half average pay, 'not due' leave on half average pay and casual leave. All leave other than on medical certificate must be 'earned', and the maximum period of continuous leave that may be enjoyed at any one time is limited, in the case of ordinary leave on average pay up to four months according to the date on which a Government employee first joined service, and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, up to eight months. Casual leave is intended to meet cases of short absences from duty. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workshopmen who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. One big company-owned railway grants fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 28,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent. of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14.09 per cent. employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain categories only.

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma Shell Corporation, General Motors (India), Ltd., and the Tata Hydro

Electric and Power Companies, etc. Taking all Indian industrial workers as a whole, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely ten per cent. enjoy leave with pay privileges.

PRINCIPLES OF WAGE FIXATION.

Wage rates in the industrial countries of the West are mostly based upon union rates—accepted both by employers and employees—trade agreements, awards by arbitration or conciliation boards or, in countries which have Trade Boards Acts for the fixation of wages in unorganised industries where association of workmen is weak, upon the decisions of Trade Boards. In India, none of these methods of wage fixation obtain and the employer is more or less free to fix any wages which he likes or, at the most, to bargain with his prospective workman. The labour costs in all Government and railway concerns and in the establishments run by local or public bodies, however, have to be accurately budgeted for and in such concerns wage rates are fixed. Each occupation is divided into a number of grades or classes and the number of posts in each grade is fixed, but the basis of grading varies widely between the different administrations. Promotion from a lower grade to a higher usually depends both upon merit and the passing of trade tests and is not automatic. The rates for the different grades are determined by "professional officers" as in the case of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard or on information published by Government departments of industries and labour. In privately owned concerns, the governing factors in wage fixation are the demand for and the supply of the type of labour required, personal efficiency and current rates in the locality, where a concern is situated but once a worker's rate has been determined, it is not varied unless a general increase or cut is applied to a whole establishment or a department of the establishment.

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of earnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates, and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, of weekly or fortnightly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. Here, some concerns pay half the daily rate or *pro rata* the full daily rate for number of hours worked or the full daily rate provided that all the days from Mondays to Fridays or the Thursday and the Friday have been put in. Calculation of earnings from monthly rates are on the other hand, so devised as, generally, to deprive the monthly paid worker of a part of his dues. Some concerns calculate earnings from monthly rates on the basis of all the days in the month and deduct pay for the weekly holiday. Others

make payment for the weekly holiday conditional on the Saturday or Monday or both having been put in. Still others pay wages for one, two or three Sundays (but not for all) on the condition that certain specified numbers of working days in the month concerned have been put in. A few calculate earnings *pro rata* the number of working days in the month. Thus a worker on Rs. 27 per month will receive Rs. 24 for 24 days work in a 27-day month. The Payment of Wages Act makes the last method obligatory on all concerns which pay on monthly rates of wages. In certain cases monthly rates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, or for a 'book month' of so many complete weeks.

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of articles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length. The rates vary according to reed space and picks to an inch and are further complicated by allowances for different types of borders and dobby designs. Certain units, especially in the printing industry have task rates which are a combination of time and piece rates. Certain engineering concerns in India have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux point systems of payment.

Allowances.—The textile industry in the Bombay Presidency still adheres to the principle of granting war or dearness allowances over basic rates prevalent in some year between 1914 and 1918. Up to 1933, all mills in Bombay City paid a *moghwar* or dearness allowance of 80 per cent. for weavers and of 70 per cent. for time workers, spinners and women. In that year the Millowners' Association, Bombay, permitted its affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of wage reductions. Certain mills reduced basic rates, others reduced the allowances and still others effected reductions in both basic rates and allowances. Although up to 1933 the rates of allowances were universal, basic rates varied widely between mill and mill. To-day, both basic rates and allowances vary although the Association has made an attempt to standardise basic time rates in unorganised occupations. The allowances in textile mills in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City vary both between centre and centre and occupation and occupation. The tendency in industries outside the textile has been towards consolidation but certain railway systems grant grain allowances in addition to rates of pay for certain categories of employees with low rates of wages.

Bonuses.—The system of paying good attendance bonuses was widely prevalent in several industries in India up to a few years ago but it is tending to disappear during recent years. Good attendance bonuses, however, still continue to be paid almost universally in textile mills in Sholapur and Ahmedabad and to a limited extent in textile mills in Bombay City. They take the form of cash payments of four annas to a rupee per week for attendance throughout the week. In some cases they are graduated according to the number of working days put in

In addition to the good attendance bonus paid in cash, the textile mills in Sholapur give a grain allowance of a quantity of grain at a fixed price to all workers who do not lose more than four days in the month. This allowance has already been dealt with under *The Payment of Wages Act*.

Textile mills in Ahmedabad pay an efficiency bonus of eight annas per loom per fortnight on the attainment of certain standards of efficiency. This, however, benefits the weaver very little, if at all, because in order to attain increased production he allows slips to go past unattended and for these he is either fined very heavily or is made to take over whole pieces of damaged material the value of which, at the selling price of the finished article, is deducted from his wages. Efficiency bonuses are also paid in certain other sections of industry such as in engineering and coal mining.

In addition to good attendance and efficiency bonuses, the workers in several concerns owned by large public companies are permitted to participate in the annual bonuses which are sometimes given as ex-gratia payments dependent on profits to all the employees of a company. The payment of such a bonus amounting to one month's pay to cotton mill workers in Bombay City during the years 1919 to 1923 and the disastrous general strike which followed the stoppage of this bonus in 1924 has been referred to in the first chapter of this note. Evidence is not wanting of the payment, by several concerns, of a small ex-gratia bonus at Diwali or the Hindu business New Year.

Overtime.—The term "overtime," in general parlance, is applied to all extra time put in by a worker outside his normal specified daily hours of work, and in England and many other industrial countries is remunerated at higher rates which vary according to whether the overtime was worked immediately prior to normal starting or after normal closing, during the luncheon hour, at night, on a Saturday afternoon or on a Sunday or a holiday; and often go up to more than double ordinary rates. In India, the Factories Act, 1934, requires that the overtime rate for hours in excess of the statutory weekly hours shall be a time-and-a-quarter for hours in excess of 54 and a time-and-a-half for hours in excess of 60. These provisions are, however, applicable only to those workers in respect of whom exemptions from the restrictive regulations have been allowed. Legally, as long as the daily or weekly statutory hours are not exceeded, an employer need pay nothing extra for overtime work outside normal hours, and in practice very few employers do so. On certain railways where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, all time—both ordinary and overtime—is credited to the normal hours' account and payment at overtime rates does not come into consideration until such time as the monthly hours are exceeded. Where overtime rates outside the requirements of the Act obtain, these are generally a time-and-a-quarter the ordinary rates, but very few concerns indeed pay enhanced overtime rates for extra time beyond normal daily hours. In many cases workers are called upon to put in compensatory

time after normal hours for time lost owing to late attendance or absence and in others workers who put in overtime are asked to take compensatory time off during specified working hours on the day following that on which overtime was worked. These methods mean that the same rate is given for both normal and overtime work. In many other cases, no additional remuneration whatever is paid for overtime outside normal hours.

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district; and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *hapta* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in the iron and steel industry and in sugar mills and tanneries. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last ten years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Bill in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings.

Periods elapsing before Payment.—The 'waiting period' or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varies considerably as

between industry and industry and between establishments in the same industry. The longest delays are associated with concerns which pay wages monthly and in some cases extend to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fall due. Some delay must be occasioned in cases where intricate calculations are necessary for ascertaining earnings from piece rates but textile mills in England pay wages for the week ending Thursday evening on the following Saturday morning and it seems unreasonable that textile mills in India should require fifteen to twenty-five days for the purpose. The chief reason for delaying payments of wages in India is, however, not due so much to difficulties of wage calculations as to ensuring employers against their workmen leaving them without giving due notice. Textile mills in Bombay pay wages on the second and in Sholapur on the third Saturday following the end of the month. The jute mills in Bengal and coal mines pay weekly wages a week after they fall due. In cotton mills in Ahmedabad *happa* workers have to wait for ten days and monthly workers a fortnight before they are paid. All time rated workers in Government factories receive their wages on the first working day but railway workers have to wait for ten to fifteen days. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all concerns employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in concerns employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which fall under this section are pensions, gratuities, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions—All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

Gratuities.—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally

accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

Provident Funds.—These are of two kinds (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribes to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe to the contributory section of the General Government Provident Fund. In such cases both Government and the Government servant concerned subscribe one month's pay each per year to the fund. All pensionable Government servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 pice to the rupee of income at the option of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this section of the fund mainly because, apart from the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay.

In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the operation of contributory provident fund schemes, special funds such as the State Railways Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules, are formed. Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust, whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata Electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own

subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

Co-operative Societies.—The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces. It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest.

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1935 it had a membership of 33,557 with a share capital of Rs. 4.5 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 2.7 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch, and it also issues cash certificates to all railway employees earning Rs. 125 or less per month. Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1935 amounted to Rs. 27 lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs. 20 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs. 51 lakhs for the year. The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to nearly 20,500 and involved a sum of Rs. 70.5 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 10 per cent dividend (which is the maximum payable under the Co-operative Societies Act) for the last ten years. A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a new scheme which it has recently introduced for redemption of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which, with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to members' creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months. The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs. 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank "to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular." Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics.

Grain and Cloth Shops—During the period of high prices in India in 1919-22, several large industrial establishments all over the country, and particularly the cotton textile mills in Bombay City, conducted cheap grain shops for the

benefit of their work-people. In addition to supplying grain at cost price (the units concerned bore the cost of management) these shops had the advantage of offering sales on credit to be liquidated by deductions from due wages. With the fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared and to-day a very few establishments indeed have them. Many textile mills all over the country, however, have cheap cloth shops for their workers. All types of these shops will have to cease functioning because the Payment of Wages Act prohibits employers from making deductions from pay due or receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops. This is in accordance with one of the main cardinal principles of Truck legislation.

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent, and give rise, in certain centres, to widespread abuses. For example, the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad charge interest at rates varying from 30 to 150 per cent per annum on all such advances given. The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last ten years. Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act, which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. Indian employers state that it is inherent

In the Indian workmen to make frequent changes in his employments and also to resort to frequent abstentions from work. Delayed payments of due wages, forfeitures of wages for failure to give due notice and the withholding of due wages where workers proceed on unauthorised leave are some of the devices which have been resorted to by employers to counteract the former. Various methods have been devised in order to control the latter—good attendance bonuses, fines and *double khadda* by virtue of which a workman loses two days wages for each day of absence. The withholding of due wages till next pay day has given rise to a system of *haralas* or pay order tickets which are cashed by *pedhnavallas* (small bankers) at discounts of 3½ to 12½ per cent. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1935 were Ahmedabad 3.57, Bombay 7.90, and Sholapur 13.02—figures which tell their own story. Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, will not be brought into operation before some date in 1937. The period intervening between the passing and the coming into effect of the Act is to be spent in the framing, by the Local Governments, of the necessary rules for the administration of this measure. Both the main provisions of the Act and the Rules will require that all employers shall draw up conduct rules or standing orders clearly specifying the acts of commission or omission for which fines will in future be inflicted. These standing orders will have to be approved by the local Government and exhibited in the work place in a manner to be prescribed. The total amount of the fines which it will be permissible for an employer to inflict on any one workman during any wage period are not to exceed half-an-anna in the rupee of his or her wages for that wage period and no fine may be imposed unless the order inflicting the fine is in writing and the worker concerned has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the fine should

not be inflicted. All fines are to be properly recorded in registers to be prescribed and all receipts from fines are to be expanded on objects beneficial to the workers employed in the establishment concerned as a whole. Children under 15 years of age are not to be fined. In view of these regulations it is obviously futile to enter upon a discussion here of the extent to which these regulations are practised in Indian industries to-day, but for the information of persons interested in these questions we might state that full information on all these matters is contained in the series of reports which have been published from time to time by the Bombay Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Residential buildings in all countries are constructed from the point of view of investments from which their owners hope to receive a fair interest on their capital outlay. No country in the world expects its landlords to be philanthropists in the matter of providing rent-free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for, and although every Government must be expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide adequate housing for whole populations. At the same time, low paid wage earners in crowded and congested industrial areas can hardly be expected to be able to afford the economic rents demanded by the landlords. In such cases there can be only two alternatives: wage levels such as will permit workmen to pay such rents as are asked for or the provision of adequate housing by the employer. The first does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of industrial employers in India. The second is a lament which has been recited by almost every Commission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 20 years to the point of satiation; and although several benevolent and far sighted employers have endeavoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer, and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly thirty crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawls having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls situated at Naigaum and Sewri and at DeLisle Road are in fair demand but the majority of the tenements at the Worli chawls continue unoccupied owing to a complaint by the workers that they are situated at considerable distances from

their places of work and that the locality offers few of the amenities of city life. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The idea is to establish a model village and to build houses of the bungalow type on plots measuring 36' x 53' with the limitation that building is not to be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them. The Tatas are in the forefront of industrial employers in India in providing decent housing for as many of their workmen as possible and they have built 5,000 residential buildings in Jamshedpur for the staff and the employees of their Iron and Steel Works at that centre. All the workmen in their several electricity generating and distributing stations are also provided with adequate housing. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for fair percentages of their total staff but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers.

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called. These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible.

Conditions of industrial housing in India are the worst in Ahmedabad. A recent enquiry conducted by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union into industrial housing in that centre showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision of any kind for water and that 3,117 had only

a supply of some sort from wells. Those which have the advantage of a supply from municipal sources had one or two taps in an area occupied by 200 or more families. 5,000 tenements had no latrine accommodation and sanitation and drainage were conspicuously absent. The Ahmedabad Municipality has, however, awakened to a realisation of the seriousness of the situation and it has been decided to construct model dwellings on co-operative lines for industrial workers in the city. Owing to financial considerations, progress must necessarily be slow but a beginning has already been made.

Royal Commission's Recommendations—The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. These recommendations fall under various categories: (1) Legislative action by the Central Government, (2) Administrative action by the Central Government, (3) Legislative action by Provincial Governments, (4) Administrative action by Provincial Governments, (5) Administrative action by public bodies such as municipalities, improvement trusts, etc., and (6) action by employers' and workers' organisations. The recommendations under the first head included a suggestion to amend The Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested and this Bill was passed into law in 1933. The Commission's recommendations under the second head mostly concern railways, and although the Railway Board agrees on the vital urgency of providing greater facilities for adequate housing it has come to the conclusion that no material advance can be made in this direction at present owing to financial stringency.

The Commission's recommendations with regard to legislative action by Provinces are of a very ambitious character. They include Town Planning Acts for the Bombay and the Bengal Presidencies providing for the acquisition and lay out of suitable areas for working class housing, the opening up and reconstruction of congested and insanitary areas, the "zoning" of industrial and urban areas and Government grants and loans to approved schemes. For administrative action by local Governments, the Commission recommend that they should make surveys of urban and industrial areas to ascertain their needs in regard to housing, and that they should then arrange for conferences with all interested parties in order that decisions may be taken as to practicable schemes and the methods whereby their cost should be shared. Where suitable Government land is available, Government should be prepared to sell or lease to those who agree to build houses within a specified period, and Government should announce their willingness to subsidise in this or other ways employees' housing schemes approved by them. The Commission further recommended that Government should insist that all local authorities should frame bye-laws laying down minimum standards in regard to floor and cubic space, ventilation and lighting and that the Governments themselves should

draw up regulations for water supply, drainage schemes and standards for latrines. For action by public bodies, the Commission recommend that the provision of working class housing should be a statutory obligation on every Improvement Trust and that it should be possible for Improvement Trusts to provide land, roads, sewers and sanitary conveniences for new areas but that street lighting and water mains should be a charge on municipalities. Improvement Trusts should be placed in a position to recoup themselves from the enhancement of land values resulting from their activities. It has also been suggested that co-operative building societies and similar activities should be encouraged. In view, however, of the present acute financial stringency prevailing in all provinces, it is very doubtful whether most of the provincial Governments will be in a position to do much in the matter of the Commission's recommendations on industrial housing.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens.—Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this no effort has been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the larger factories in the West. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food in the company of members of other communities, want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country where climate, highly insanitary housing conditions, poverty and the ignorance of the people contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The widespread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets, and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri-beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, *kala-azar* among the jute workers in Bengal and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work; the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing, and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trust also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc.—maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part-time qualified medical officers.

Maternity Benefits.—A Bill introduced by Mr N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925, but the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces passed their own

Maternity Benefit Acts in 1929 and 1930. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under both Acts, all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period. The total amount of benefit paid under these Acts since their introduction up to the 21st December 1934 has amounted to 6 23 lakhs of rupees paid in 27,143 cases which works out at Rs 23 per case. The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its halalkhore and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days. In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregnant women remain at work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay. During periods of advanced pregnancy and after child birth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at child birth is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months' leave respectively on half pay. Several estates in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement.

Provisions of crèches—One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1934 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or crèches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are, however, not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur had provided them for over ten years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified *dais* (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a lady Inspectress of Factories as early as 1924. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

Labour Commission's Recommendations.—Among the more important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the health of the industrial worker are the following —

(a) India should have an Institute of Nutrition. (The Government of India have postponed action on this recommendation indefinitely for want of funds).

(b) Local authorities should construct sanitary markets in all urban and industrial areas.

(c) Adulteration of Foods Acts should be in force in all provinces.

(d) In industrial provinces Public Health Departments should be strengthened to deal with industrial hygiene and industrial disease.

(e) Women should be appointed to public health staffs particularly in the more industrialised provinces.

(f) Comprehensive Public Health Acts should be passed in all provinces.

(g) Where piped water supplies are not available special precautions as to purity should be taken.

(h) Every provincial health Department, every railway administration and all Boards of Health and welfare in mining areas should employ full time malarialogists.

(i) A Government diploma for health visitors should be instituted as the recognised qualification required of all women aspiring to such posts.

(j) In the larger industrial areas, Governments, local authorities and industrial managements should co-operate in the development of child welfare centres and women's clinics; and Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes.

(k) Maternity benefit legislation on the lines of the Bombay and Central Provinces Acts should be enacted in all provinces, and

(l) All methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one, and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda. These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at all prominent points and places, the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic-lantern lectures, and the organisation of special safety first committees in the larger workshops. The Factory Department of the Government of Bombay with the assistance of the Bombay

Millowners' Association and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association has made good progress in the posting of safety first posters in cotton mills in Bombay City, and the Millowners' Association in conjunction with the St John's Ambulance Association started classes for first aid training with effect from 1931. Several other large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are, with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety first' measures. It is of interest to note that as many as thirty cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1935 and that many more had given an undertaking to the factory Department to do so as soon as possible.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (*i.e.* accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. So far notifications have been issued under this section only in Bombay, Bengal and Burma. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories Act, some of the local Governments had framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible positions, of first aid appliances containing an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing over 500 operatives. Section 32 (b) of the 1934 Act, however, makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed

by local Governments in the matter. At the moment of writing no information is available as to the extent to which the rules have been complied with but from the personal experience of the compiler of this note it may be stated that almost all the large labour employing organisations in India do maintain a complete equipment of first aid appliances and that several provide stretchers as well.

UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE.

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee), appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recommendations, were, *inter alia*, of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure, in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of mischief. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency—notably the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mills—inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely curtailed or abandoned. To day, few mills are doing anything for the proper utilisation by their work people of their leisure hours. The pioneering work in this field is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clubs and institutes at suitable distances and places for the recreation of their employees. The railways provide land, buildings and equipment and the institutes are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, for non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are played at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

Almost all the larger labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust, the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, etc., have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children.

As far as education is concerned, the railways are again pioneers in the facilities provided both for the education of their illiterate staffs and for the children of different classes of railway employees. The N W Railway recently started three experimental schools for adult workers in the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsar and Kotli. The experiment is confined to locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees of the operative department. The B B. & C.I. Railway have six schools for imparting instruction in the three R's and as an inducement to study a bonus of Rs. 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. With regard to the children of railway employees, in addition to about 100 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, all the railway systems in India maintain a total of nearly 140 schools for Indian children at a cost of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees per annum. These schools are attended by over 16,000 children. The Railway Board also gives grants amounting to about Rs. 50,000 per annum to aided schools for Indian Children. These are attended by 8,000 children of Indian railway employees.

In Bombay, the Municipality has introduced compulsory education in the F and G Wards of the City which are chiefly peopled by mill-hands. The Social Service League maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical Institute at Parel for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers. The Bombay Y.M.C.A. also conducts several night schools.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have recommended that there should be a more general extension on the part of the employer of welfare work in its broader sense, and that in the larger jute and cotton industrial areas, mills and factories should organise in groups, each establishment having its own welfare centre and health visitor under the supervision of a doctor employed by the group. Owing partly to reasons of financial stringency but mainly to indifference on the part of the majority of employers, no action has as yet been taken on this recommendation and although several of the larger industrial units in India have done a great deal of pioneering work in the field of industrial welfare, much still remains to be done because more than fifty per cent. of India's industrial workers are still not covered by any schemes of welfare whatever.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first province in India to compile and publish monthly cost of living index numbers for working classes. The scope and method of compilation of the index for Bombay City are described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. The index has been published by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay since January 1918 and, in the absence of any family budget enquiry until a few years after the first publication of the index, the

aggregate expenditure method has been followed in compiling the index. In all, 24 items representing food, fuel and lighting, clothing and rent have been included in the index and account is taken only of the effect of the changes in the prices without any reference to changes in the standard of living since July 1914 which is the base period. The Bombay working class cost of living index numbers for certain selected months as well as the annual averages for each of the years 1918 to 1935 are given in the table below :—

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(July 1914=100.)

Year	January	April	July.	October.	Annual average.
1918	134	144	149	175	154
1919	182	167	186	174	175
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	169	160	177	183	173
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	156	156	153	152	154
1924	159	150	157	161	157
1925	157	158	157	153	155
1926	155	153	157	155	155
1927	156	153	156	151	154
1928	154	144	147	146	147
1929	149	148	148	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931	117	111	108	108	110
1932	110	108	109	109	109
1933	109	101	103	100	103
1934	96	93	97	100	97
1935	98	98	101	103	101

A revised cost of living index for Bombay City based on the results of the enquiry into working class family budgets in Bombay City, 1932-33, published in 1935 is under consideration and the new series will be published shortly.

Working class cost of living indexes for Ahmedabad and Sholapur have been compiled on a post-war basis and published in the *Labour Gazette* month to month since the beginning of the year 1928. The bases of these indexes are

the results of the family budget enquiries conducted at these two centres in the years 1926 and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index for Ahmedabad have been given in the January 1930 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and for Sholapur in the February 1931 issue of the same publication. The following tables give for these two centres the working class cost of living index numbers—for certain selected months as well as annual averages—for the years 1928-1935.

Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(August 1926 to July 1927=100.)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1928	93	91	97	97	95
1929	99	96	98	98	97
1930	93	89	88	82	87
1931	75	75	75	74	75
1932	76	74	75	79	76
1933	73	70	73	73	72
1934	70	69	72	71	71
1935	72	69	71	70	71

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers

(February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year.	January.	April	July	October	Annual average.
1928	..	92	95	95	.
1929	100	98	100	102	101
1930	104	94	92	85	92
1931	76	72	71	72	73
1932	72	72	74	74	73
1933	73	67		68	69
1934	68	67	73	76	72
1935	75	72	71	72	72

A beginning has been made in recent years by the Central Provinces and Burma to publish similar index numbers. In the Central Provinces cost of living index numbers have been compiled for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with January 1927 as base, and in Burma similar index num-

bers are compiled for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon on base 1931=100. The following table sets out the index numbers for Nagpur and Jubbulpore and for the four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon for each month in 1935 —

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rangoon for each month of 1935

Month.	Base period January 1927		Rangoon			
	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore	Burmans	Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas.	Hindu- stanis	Chitta- gonians
January ..	56	55	86	90	89	85
February ..	59	58	86	90	91	85
March ..	58	53	83	88	90	83
April ..	57	54	89	92	92	88
May ..	58	55	91	93	93	89
June ..	58	55	97	96	94	95
July ..	58	57	95	95	93	93
August ..	58	58	94	95	93	93
September ..	59	57	93	95	93	92
October ..	60	59	90	94	94	89
November ..	61	56	87	93	95	88
December ..	58	56	87	93	94	87

STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the 'extensive method' form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results

of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Burma, the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes. The effort in the case of the former Province proved futile and that Province is not therefore at present compiling any such index.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure would serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at different centres in India —

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups.	Bombay (1932-33)	Ahmedabad (1926).	Sholapur (1925)	Nagpur (1927)	Jubbul- pore (1927).	Rangoon (1928)
Food ..	46.60	57.90	49.25	64.10	66.00	52.8
Fuel and light ..	7.11	7.04	9.60	9.62	7.95	5.2
Clothing ..	7.75	9.45	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6
House rent ..	12.81	11.74	6.27	1.92	1.44	13.9
Miscellaneous ..	25.73	13.87	23.02	13.66	13.75	17.6
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

NOTE.—The figures are not *strictly comparable* due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection :—

	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore	Rangoon (Burmese).
Average size of the family (in persons) ..	3 70	3 87	4.57	4.33	3.76	3.01
	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
Average monthly income .	50 1 7	44 7 2	39 14 10	..	..	58 8 3

It will be seen that the miscellaneous group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour have made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to which reference has been made in an earlier section, is a measure intended to secure to the workmen prompt payments of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which are also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Government of India have introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. The Select Committee on this Bill have only recently presented their report. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission is that at least

so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments have decided to undertake legislation on this recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various local Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, introduced legislation to make besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction. But, unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to-day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Bombay Presidency. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no

means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area. The annual mines administration reports also contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the provinces in which mines are situated but these are also open to the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every commission and committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more

particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre. In the section on hours of work and conditions of employment, some indications have been given of the wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. To quote an example, one textile mill in Ahmedabad has five different wage periods for different groups of workers with variations in methods of wage calculation for the workers in each group: (1) persons employed in the mechanical, subordinate supervisory and maintenance departments on both daily and monthly rates of wages are paid for periods of one calendar month, (2) weavers on piece rates are paid bi-weekly or for periods of 14 days, not always for the period beginning with the Monday of one week and ending on the Sunday of the following week but for 14 consecutive days beginning with any day in the week, and even then not all the weavers in the mill are paid for the same period, they are divided into batches and it often happens that whereas the number of working days for one batch may be 12, the working days for another may be eleven or less, (3) daily, monthly or 'hapta' rated workers on the spinning side are paid for 'haptas' or periods of 16 days and these haptas vary for different batches of workers, (4) women reelers and winders on piece rates are paid bi-monthly, i.e. for two periods in a calendar month, one from the 1st to the 15th and the second from the 16th to the end of the month, and (5) coal and basket carrying cooly labour on daily or weekly rates is paid weekly. The variations shown are only in one unit,—those that could and do exist between different units can be better imagined than described for their number is legion. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Thirty-six mills which submitted information to the Bombay Labour Office in 1926 for its enquiry into textile wages in three centres of the Bombay Presidency for that year used over a thousand different terms for designating 150 odd cotton textile occupational. Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not biased one way or the other may be secured. In view of what has been stated it is obvious

that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose. The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted the following enquiries into wages in the Bombay Presidency —

1. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for May 1921. Results published in a special report in 1923.

2. Agricultural wages 1900-1922 based on the information collected monthly from all talukas (revenue areas) in the Bombay Presidency since 1890 in a prices return form known as Taluka Form No. XVIII. In this form returns were made to the Director of Agriculture of the predominant daily rates of wages on the 1st and the 15th of each month for able-bodied adult male field, ordinary and skilled labourers employed in the vicinity of the headquarters town of each taluka. The data relating to prices were tabulated by the Director of Agriculture and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* but no use was made of the figures for wages. The Labour Office collected the figures recorded in the Department of Agriculture for the 23 years from 1900 to 1922 and the report of the survey was published in 1924. In 1925 the wages portion of the Taluka Form No. XVIII was amplified so as to secure information for women workers as well and also for both cash wages and wages in kind, and separated from the prices form. Whilst the prices return was to be submitted to the Director of Agriculture as usual, the wages return was to be submitted to the Labour Office. Continuation figures since 1922 are contained in the reviews on "Mofussil Labour and Wages" which are compiled by the Labour Office for publication in the annual General Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency and these are also reproduced in the *Labour Gazette*.

3. An Enquiry into the Wages of Peons in Government and Commercial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted in 1922 and results published in the March 1923 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

4. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1923 and results published in a special report in 1924.

5. An Enquiry into the Wages of Municipal Employees in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1924 and results published in the July 1925 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. Clerical Wages in Railway and Commercial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted in 1924 and results published in four issues of the *Labour Gazette* for February to May 1925.

7. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in selected Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur conducted in 1926. Results published in a special report in 1930. The 1921 and 1923 enquiries into textile wages were conducted on the basis of aggregate figures for all the workers in each occupation in a unit; thus,—two loom weavers 340, aggregate man-days in the (selected) month 7,829, aggregate earnings during the month Rs 12,897. No information was collected about rates and in the absence of figures for individuals it was not possible to work out frequencies of attendance, rates and earnings. The aggregate method was therefore discarded in 1926 and information was called for for every individual worker on the basis of the muster and the pay rolls.

8. Selected Printing Presses in Bombay City. Conducted in 1929. Results published in the June 1931 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. Departmental Enquiry into Wage Cuts in Cotton Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted early in 1934 and results published in a special report in the month of June of the same year.

10. The first part of the General Wage Census covering *all Perennial Factories* in the Bombay Presidency for May 1934. (A descriptive note on the origin and scope of this enquiry and the methods adopted for conducting it has already been given in the first part of this note. As we go to Press, the first two volumes of the series of reports in connection with this part of the Census covering Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Engineering and Printing Industries have been published. Four other reports:—(3) Textiles; (4) All Industries except the Engineering, Textile and Printing; (5) Supervisory and Clerical Staffs in Perennial Factories; and (6) General Report—are expected to be published during the winter of 1936-37.

11. Enquiry into the conditions of Work and Wages of Workers employed in the Building Trade in Bombay City. Conducted in 1935. Results published in the August 1935 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

12. Enquiry into the Conditions of Work and Wages in some Unregulated Factories in Bombay City. Conducted in 1935. Results published in the October 1935 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13. Enquiry into Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Retail Trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1935. Results published in a special report early in 1936.

14. The second part of the General Wage Census covering seasonal factories in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in the winter of 1935-36 and the summer of 1936. Results expected to be published about the end of the year 1936.

WAGE RATES.

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wage rates in India. Firstly, there is no

Government machinery for the fixation of minimum wages, and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entire or sections of whole industries, there are no trade agreements or union rates which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also no awards by conciliation boards. The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak, and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, except for a limited measure of standardisation of time rates of wages for unrationalised occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country, and, consequently, wage rates not only vary widely between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit. This variation in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonuses and to deductions for percentage cuts. Thirdly, frequent changes are made in the basic units of time for which rates are fixed, e.g., rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into daily or hourly rates. Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and railway concerns and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widely between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are seldom if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left. In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates and the wages offered to new entrants depend more on their personal ability and degree of competence and also to the rates prevalent in other similar concerns and the supply of the type of labour required. The factors of personal competence and the capacity of bargaining power are the most important considerations in wage fixation. The first varies widely between individual and individual among Indian workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient, the same cannot be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly, rates vary widely between town and town and in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But, this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really skilled artisans are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several diversely varying factors it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry—

Occupations.	Most usual period of payment.	Rates in		
		Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil.
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs. 500 to 700	Rs. 400 to 600	Rs. 350 to 550
" (Indian)	"	300 to 500	250 to 350	250 to 300
Chargemen	"	200 to 250	175 to 225	200 to 250
Maistries	"	90 to 125	80 to 110	75 to 100
Steam Engine Drivers .. .	"	60 to 75	50 to 70	35 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants	"	70 to 90	65 to 80	60 to 75
2nd " " "	"	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen	"	30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
Cabinet Makers	Daily	3 to 4	. .	....
Carpenters, 1st Class . .	"	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
" 2nd "	"	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Fitters, Linesmen . . .	"	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
" Superior . . .	"	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
" Ordinary	"	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Machinists, Superior .. .	"	3 4 0	2 8 0	.
" Ordinary	"	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths	"	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Hammermen	"	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders, Superior .. .	"	2 8 0	2 4 0	....
" Ordinary	"	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Riveters	"	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Welders	"	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Masons	"	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers	"	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics' Assistants .. .	"	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters	"	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semi-skilled workers (all occupations) .. .	"	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men .. .	"	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women .. .	"	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES.

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movements of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease between the two sets of figures. Attempts made by the Bombay Labour Office to do this during its enquiries in connection with the General Wage Census were largely frustrated owing to the existence of irreconcilable variations of principle and considerable diversity in practice not only as between unit and unit but also in the same unit as for example in the cotton textile mill in Ahmedabad which had been dealt with above. The comparisons which employers most need to day are those with 1914, or, in other words, with the pre-war year. All the pay and muster rolls for that year were, however, destroyed long ago but most units in the textile industry in Bombay have their 'basic' time and piece rates from which they calculate the earnings on which the percentage dearness of food allowances are computed.

References have often been made in this note to the dearness allowances of 80 per cent for weavers and of 70 per cent for all other operatives granted in the textile mills in Bombay City until the middle of 1933 when the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its individual affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of reducing these allowances. The stages by which these allowances came to be granted were as follows: January 1918—15 per cent; January 1919—raised to 35 per cent; February 1920—raised to 75 per cent for weavers and to 55 per cent for all other operatives; November 1920—raised to 80 and 70 per cent, respectively. These allowances were on the "basic" rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917—rates which were not only not standard for all mills in Bombay City but which actually varied widely as between mill and mill. For example the results of the 1926 enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed that in the 19 mills selected for the enquiry in Bombay City the average earnings (from basic rates plus allowances) of two loom weavers varied between Rs 1-0-1 and Rs 2-1-6 per day, of sidlers between Rs 0-14-3 and Rs 1-2-11 per day, of warpers between Rs 1-10-3 and Rs 2-14-0 per day and for women grey winders between annas 8-3 and annas 15-5 per day. Notwithstanding these wide variations it is, however, possible to state that wage levels in any particular textile mill in Bombay City were, on the whole, about 70 per cent higher than the pre-war year at the beginning of the year 1933. During the latter half of 1933 and in the beginning of 1934 all mills in Bombay effected considerable cuts in the dearness allowances and in some cases also in the basic rates. If a later year be taken for purposes of comparison, say 1926, when the Bombay Labour Office made a thorough survey of prevalent rates, the report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted into wage-cuts by that office in 1934

showed that wages in the Bombay mills as compared with July 1926 were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934.

In Ahmedabad the war or dearness allowances paid in textile mills in that centre varied widely for different occupations and a general comparison with the pre-war year is therefore not possible; but, as compared with 1926, wages at the beginning of 1934 were five to six per cent. higher. This, however, was neutralised by the cut of 6½ per cent which was brought into effect from 1st January 1935.

In Sholapur, the increases in wages granted by individual mills between 1916 and 1919 were consolidated with the rates prevailing in 1914. At the beginning of 1920, the Sholapur millowners gave their first separate dearness allowance in the form of wages in kind—certain quantities of grain—to all those workers who did not remain absent for more than four days in a month. Workers who failed to put in the required attendance were deprived of this benefit and the agitation of both these and the other workers for higher rates led to the Sholapur millowners conceding dearness allowances in cash of 35 per cent over the rates of 1919 to weavers and of 30 per cent to all other operatives. The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuation in prices. The existence of several conflicting factors in the wages position in Sholapur prevents the estimate of an accurate comparison with 1914, but, as compared with 1926, wages at the beginning of 1934 were 17 per cent. lower. Owing to the lack of the necessary data for the purpose, similar comparisons for other industries and for other provinces are not possible.

EARNINGS.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well being of the masses, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice, the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values: (1) gross earnings, (2) net earnings, or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope. In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three. Let us explain "Gross earnings" for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates—time or piece—plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and includes wages given for any periods of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, etc. "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deductions for fines and any payments which a workman may have to make for the use of tools or

for the loss of or damage to articles in the process of manufacture, e.g. as in textile mills in Ahmedabad for damaged cloth. "The amount in the pay envelope" is not earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund account or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income. In all cases where fines are widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines. "Net earnings" would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes were it not for the fact that in cases where deductions are made from wages for value of damaged material at cost or at selling price, the damaged article is handed over to the workman who is generally able either to use it himself or to sell it. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of "earnings" can be. Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term "earnings" is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without valuing such perquisites as free housing, free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for "earnings" were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census, and, subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry into wages, all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in "earnings."

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "earnings": (1) *average daily earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group, and (2) *average monthly earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. *Average percentage attendance* is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries. Of these, the reports covering the engineering and printing industries alone were published before this issue of *The Indian Year Book* went to press. For the purposes of the census the Bombay Presidency was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below—(1) the average of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in engineering workshops, (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and common occupations in all factories, (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations, and (4) the general averages for all "process" operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency. The figures in brackets in the first and the third tables show the numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they relate.

1. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important Graded Occupations—All Factories.

Area	Moulders	Black-smiths	Fitters	Machinists (turners).	Carpenters	Painters
	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
1 Bombay City	42 4 9 (592)	50 11 0 (534)	55 13 7 (3,985)	54 3 5 (1,614)	51 4 11 (2,544)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2 Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3 Ahmedabad City	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (315)	54 4 10 (415)	38 15 9 (24).

I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers—contd.

Area.	Moulders.	Black-smiths.	Fitters.	Machinists (turners.)	Carpenters	Painters.
4. Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panchmahals.	Rs a p 70 12 10 (94)	Rs a p 70 8 5 (64)	Rs a p 71 11 0 (411)	Rs a p 56 4 10 (249)	Rs a p 51 1 9 (35)	Rs a p 37 8 0 (23)
5. Broach and Surat	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	<i>Nd</i>
6 East and West Khandesh	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8 Sholapur City	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9. Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (23)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10 Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Presidency Proper	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

II. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and "Common" Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories.

Area	Number of workmen returned	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p.
1 Bombay City ..	35,720	87.7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2. Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	2,735	90.0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3. Ahmedabad City	8,426	92.4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals	2,136	87.1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5 Broach and Surat	703	89.1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6. East and West Khandesh	2,142	89.4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar ..	4,811	87.5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8. Sholapur City ..	1,850	92.7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9. Sholapur and Satara	531	89.8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	3,887	91.2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper ..	62,941	88.8	1 9 5	38 3 3

III. Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations.

Area.	Proof Readers	Compositors	Letter Press Machine-men.	Ballers.	Binders.	Type Casters.
	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
Bombay City . . .	62 9 7 (164)	38 3 0 (1,272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0 (3)	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City . .	29 8 0 (4)	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	..
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (60)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (32)
Presidency Proper . .	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1,796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

IV. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only.

Area	Number of persons employed.	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City ..	5,705	91.7	1 8 2	37 4 10
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	249	92.8	1 0 4	25 4 2
Ahmedabad City . .	237	87.9	1 1 8	26 2 2
Broach and Surat	108	92.2	0 14 9	22 14 11
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	1,650	91.8	1 1 6	27 2 2
Presidency Proper	7,949	91.7	1 6 2	34 4 9

The Textile Industry.—The General Wage Census Report on the textile industry is not expected to be ready till the end of the year 1936. The latest figures for the average earnings in ten of the most important occupations in the Bombay Presidency are those contained in the Report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Labour Office early in 1934. The following table sets out the average daily earnings for these occupations in the six terri-

torial areas into which the textile mills of the Presidency were divided for the purposes of that enquiry —

Average Daily Earnings in Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency.

Occupation	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Gujarat excl Ahmedabad.	Sholapur	Khandesh	Southern Mahratha.
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Drawing Tentersmen	1 2 8	1 3 11	0 14 5	0 12 11	0 13 9	0 11 0
Slubbing Tentersmen	1 3 10	1 5 11	1 1 8	0 14 8	0 13 10	0 13 1
Inter Tentersmen	1 3 2	1 1 5	1 0 0	0 13 2	0 13 1	0 12 1
Roving Tenters	1 2 4	1 3 10	0 14 6	0 12 3	0 11 11	0 11 1
Ring Spinners*	0 14 10	1 0 10	0 12 9	0 10 7	0 10 4	0 8 1
Tarwallas*	0 13 2			0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 7
Doffers* ..	0 10 10	0 11 7	0 7 11	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 5 2
Two Loom Weavers	1 8 10	1 14 11	1 10 6	1 8 0	1 4 2	0 15 3
Winders—Women	0 11 9	0 11 11	0 8 6	0 5 8	0 7 2	0 6 3
Reelers—Women ..	0 11 0	0 12 2	0 9 8	0 5 6	0 8 3	0 6 8

* In the case of these occupations the averages in most cases are for men only and in some for both men and women workers.

Provincial factory administration reports show that the monthly earnings of cotton weavers and spinners in some other provinces are as follows: Central Provinces and Berar Rs 30 and Rs 15, Bengal Rs 25 and Rs 14, Punjab Rs 28 and Rs 20, and Madras Rs 27 and Rs 20. In the Jute mill industry, single shift hessian weavers earn 31 per month and the average for both warp and weft spinners is Rs 17-4-0 per month. The earnings of women workers in jute mills vary between Rs 11 per month for most occupations and Rs 15 per month for twistors.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several important recommendations in connection with the income of industrial workers and the question of their indebtedness. In discussing the possible application to India of the minimum wage Convention adopted at the 1928 session of the International Labour Conference, the Commission were of opinion that the Convention, "in referring to trades in which wages are exceptionally low, must be regarded as having in view trades in which wages are low, not by comparison with western or other foreign standards but by comparison with the general trend of wages and wage levels in kindred occupations in the country concern-

ed." If the principle of the minimum wage were to be applied to India, they considered that it would first be necessary to create machinery for fixing minimum rates of wages in those trades in which wages are lowest and where there is no question of collective bargaining. The industries indicated for a careful study of conditions are mica, wool cleaning, shellac, bidi (the indigenous cigarette) manufacturing, carpet weaving and tanneries and those in which there is a strong presumption that the conditions warrant detailed investigation. Full information re. wages and conditions should be collected and if the surveys indicate "sweating" the trades should be demarcated and the number and the composition of wage boards should be decided. In the setting up of wage boards important criteria for consideration should be the cost of enforcement, and the policy of gradualness should not be lost sight of. If the investigations appear to warrant minimum wage fixing machinery, the necessary legislation for setting up such machinery should be undertaken. These recommendations are under the consideration of the various Provincial Governments and reference has already been made to the action taken by the Government of Bombay in instituting a General Wage Census to be completed in about five years in order to collect all possible information on the subject of wages in all types of industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to recover damages or compensation for an injury sustained by him is the course of his employment if the injury is proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident. The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome. This together with the ignorance and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their financial disability in undertaking extensive litigation had placed them in a very disadvantageous position in suits for compensation. Moreover, with the growing industrialisation of the country, accidents were annually becoming more numerous than before and, in their results, were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families. Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of the industrialised countries of the world by the passing of workmen's compensation laws providing for easy and speedy relief to workmen injured as a result of industrial accidents and to their dependants in cases where the accidents resulted in death. The necessity for such legislation in India was obvious and the Government of India drew up proposals for a Workmen's Compensation Act which they circulated to all local Governments in 1921. The proposals met with a fair measure of approval and the Government of India drew up a Bill which they introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September 1922. After its reference to a Select Committee, the Bill was passed in March 1923 and the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in India.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

In its main principles, the Indian Act follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to day covers over seven million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negli-

gence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident *arising out of and in the course of employment* and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act, firstly, to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry, secondly, to enhance the scales of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment, and, thirdly, to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we gave the main provisions of the Act as it stands today because that is what is most needed in a compact work of reference such as the *Indian Year Book*.

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (a) and in schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways, factories, mines, seamen, docks, persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height, or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels, or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work, the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables, aerial ropeways, canal pipe lines or sewers; the fire brigade, railway mail service, operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, blasting operations and excavations, ferry

boat services, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations, electricity or gas generating stations, lighthouses, cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers, elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As far as seamen are concerned, both seamen on ships registered in India and those on ships registered in foreign countries are included. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are of a hazardous nature.

Amounts of Compensation Payable.—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of injured workmen whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half his monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workmen whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 200 per month are Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused.

(NOTE *Permanent total disablement* means—such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependents.—These are defined in two categories. firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants, and secondly those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, an unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband, a

parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General.—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration.—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Local Governments. The Bengal and Madras Presidencies have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Bombay Presidency has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original Act came into force. These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, i.e., workers in factories, mines and docks and on railways and tramways. The total amount of compensation paid to these classes of workers was about 6½ lakhs of rupees in 1925, 8½ lakhs in 1926, 11 lakhs each in 1927 and 1928, 12½ lakhs in 1929 and 1930, 10½ lakhs in 1931, 8½ lakhs in 1932 and 8 lakhs in 1933. The following table shows the number of cases, classified by nature of injuries and the amounts of compensation paid in each year since 1924:—

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All India 1924-35.

Year.	Number of cases.			Amount of compensation paid for		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.	Fatal cases	Non-fatal cases	All cases.
				Rs	Rs	Rs
1924*—						
Adults	249	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,516	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,95,535	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	661	13,387	14,048	1,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,321
Minors	3	45	48	460	695	1,155
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,030	1,875
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,985	4,479
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	867	22,656	23,523	6,59,302	7,85,750	12,45,052
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,764	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,885	10,65,131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	19	20	200	688	888
1933—						
Adults	526	14,015	14,541	3,31,357	4,82,477	8,13,834
Minors	.	18	18	.	115	115
1934—†						
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.
Minors	.	.	.	.	.	.

* The figures for 1924 relate to only the six months from 1st July to 31st December

† Not available as we go to Press

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*Vide para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925*). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance. Facilities for accident insurance are now being

provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. In Bombay, insurance companies were concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, and (3) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the Great War. Trade organisations were, however, not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities. Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste, and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste was known as a 'guild'. The two main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members *inter se*, and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole *vis-à-vis* the community. The *panchayats*, as the executives of these guilds were called, enforced their decisions on their members by means of social sanctions, and their demands on the community by means of *harkats*, *i.e.*, withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members outside the particular caste concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations. Their background was more social than industrial and they were a type of 'close trade unions'. Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village communities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guilds which began to disintegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism.

The decade following the end of the World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many of the other industrialised countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell, lack of a will to organise as far as the workers are concerned and organised opposition to association by workmen from their employers. Such success as the movement has met with is due largely to a series of entirely fortuitous circumstances. The origin of the post-war movement is clearly traceable to the constant lag in wages behind prices and the consequential heavy fall in real wages. Large masses of ignorant and illiterate industrial

workers were compelled, through sheer inability to make ends meet, to strike work. After they had struck work they were unable to formulate their demands and to offer organised resistance without outside assistance. Here is where the outsider who had no knowledge of industry got his chance to step into the movement and to become a labour leader. Some of these labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere tub thumpers who liked hearing their own voices and who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees. These committees when they were first formed secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inaction on the conclusion of a dispute; a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginning of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership, but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres. If an estimate may be attempted, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that at the beginning of the year 1924 there were about 150 unions in India with a total membership of about half a million workers.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. These bodies received a

very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mill-workers in Bengal and four or five unions of textile workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform. Another important reason, in the purely personal opinion of the compiler of this note, is the existence, in these industries, of the all-powerful jobber whose interests in the labour which he brings to his mill would be severely undermined if the workers began to feel that they were independent of him in the matter of the removal and redress of their minor grievances. It is true that the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union—a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City in 1928—claimed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the disastrous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike killed the movement in the cotton mill industry in Bombay and although such of the existing unions as were left have been making frantic efforts to regain their hold on textile labour, they have entirely failed to do so and the present unions are carrying on a purely nominal existence with very small figures of membership. A third reason is organised opposition to trade unionism by employers and the victimisation of workmen who take the lead in trade union activities.

In an earlier section it was stated that had employers in Indian industry had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representative of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to

the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. Every possible move to frustrate combination by their workmen was adopted and where departmental orders against taking interest in trade union activities were disobeyed, the workmen concerned were either dismissed or, in cases where the larger organisations had other branches, were transferred to one or the other of such branches. Victimisation of the trade unionist, except in the city of Ahmedabad where a strong union had been formed in the spinning section of the cotton textile industry in that centre under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad millowners could not possibly displease on political grounds, was rampant. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator, and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries; but again with the exception of Ahmedabad and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a three-edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised; on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders, and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade

unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book. The Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 makes provision for three groups of matters (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations which a trade union is subject to after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers, and persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration.—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6, and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent. of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the local Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but, the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, or of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the

rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases. As this immunity is not enjoyed by unregistered trade unions, Mr N M Joshi introduced a private Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1927 to amend the Indian Penal Code with the object of protecting such unions from the law of criminal conspiracy. The Bill was circulated to the various Provincial Governments in India for opinion but was stoutly opposed, mainly on the grounds that it would discourage registration. The Government of India concurred with this view and as a result of Government opposition to it, the Bill was debated on the 8th September 1928 on a motion for its reference to a Select Committee.

The administration of the Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each local Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. Unions are to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province. All provincial Governments are empowered to make rules for the manner in which the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out, for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision, there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section, and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when that Act was first passed in 1926.

EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re* maintenance of proper books and accounts, audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re* the framing of rules in accordance

with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition—and the first organised move in this direction came from the railways and the Bombay Millowners' Association who, on the breaking out of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April 1928, refused to enter into any negotiations except with the representatives of registered unions. The Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed in 1926 by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale was among the first to seek registration under the new Act, but three other unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City had not registered and these at once applied for registration as soon as the Bombay Millowners made registration a condition of recognition. After this, several unions

all over India sought registration under the Act, but in many cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non-compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then on account of the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad as basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935. The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns. The figures exclude cancellations of registration.

Registered Trade Unions in British India.

Year.	Number of registered trade unions	Unions furnishing returns		
		Number	Membership	Income
				Rs (In lakhs)
1927-28	29	28	100,619	1 64
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3 17
1929-30	104	90	242,355	4 33
1930-31	119	106	219,115	4 07
1931-32	131	121	235,693	4 78
1932-33	170	147	237,369	5 57
1933-34	191	160	208,071	5 03

The percentage of female membership in the above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,166, in 1932-33 it was 5,000 and in 1933-34 only 2,999 or less than 1.5 per cent of the total membership in that year. Out of the 191 registered unions on the 31st March 1934, 46 unions were in Bengal, 45 in the Bombay Presidency, 38 in the Madras Presidency and 28 in the Punjab. No other province had more than a dozen. Ajmer-Merwara had only one with a membership of 59. The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 208,071 in the 160 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1934 is analysed it is found that 98,682 were employed on railways and that 45,691 were seamen. The membership in 22 registered unions of textile workers was only a little over twenty thousand

The Bombay Presidency is the only province in India which regularly collects information and statistics in connection with all trade unions. The following table shows the growth of the trade union movement in that province.—

Growth of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency.

Year	Number of unions	Membership
1923	19	46,037
1926	56	74,875
1929	99	196,748
1930	93	128,393
1932	102	111,354
1935	128	111,891

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1935 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below —

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions.

Class of industry	Number of unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership.
Textile	17	36,411	32.54
Seamen	3	25,568	22.85
Railways	12	22,302	19.93
Posts and Telegraphs	35	7,874	7.04
Municipal	9	3,821	3.42
Miscellaneous	52	15,915	14.22
Total	128	111,891	100.00

Of the 17 unions of textile workers with a membership of 36,411, six 'vertical' unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union claim a membership of 25,164. Of the remaining unions, five with a total membership of only 9,575 are in Bombay City.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the existing law relating to trade unions were as follows —

(1) The Act should be re-examined in not more than three years' time and all limitations imposed on the activities of registered unions and their officers and members should be reconsidered so as to ensure that the conditions attached to registration are not such as to prevent any well conducted and *bona fide* union from applying for registration.

(2) All unions should be able to secure, free of charge, the conduct of their audit by officials of Government.

(3) Section 22 of the Act should be so amended as to provide that ordinarily not less than two-thirds of the officers of a registered trade union shall be actually engaged or employed in industry with which the union is concerned, and

(4) A registered trade union should not be precluded from initiating and conducting co-operative credit or supply societies.

The Government of India have not accepted the last recommendation and have deferred action on the first and the third. The second recommendation re free official audit has been given effect to in some provinces but not in others.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

In the absence of any reliable statistics and information on the growth and activities of trade unions in India outside the Bombay Presidency, it has not been possible to deal with the development of the movement from an all-India point of view. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full information re all trade unions in the Bombay Presidency once in every three months since the middle of 1922 and this information has been incorporated in Quarterly Reviews in the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by that office, but similar information is not available for the other provinces in India. Every province, however, compiles an annual administration report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Government of India publishes a general report based on the information contained in the provincial reports. These reports are unfortunately confined only to questions in connection with the administration of the Act—numbers of registrations and cancellations of registration membership of registered unions and consolidated statements of their accounts—and they contain little, if any, information about the activities of the unions themselves.

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up-to-date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement since 1927. The height of the movement was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in

Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, however, was to use it as a tool for the furtherance of their revolutionary principles and doctrines for the overthrow of the existing Government and the uprooting of capitalism. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. This has been dealt with in an earlier section. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it has not yet recovered. The workers were left thoroughly disillusioned and they lost all faith in the *bona fides* even of genuine trade unionism.

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner of means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott

the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group; (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters. Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1919, both the Governor General and the provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils. The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to exercise their option in nominating persons from other outside interests in order to remedy

inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution has received considerable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1931, (2) the Franchise Subcommittee of the Indian Round Table Conference, (3) the Indian Franchise Committee; (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India; and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrie Hammond. Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres. On the basis of a combination of these two methods, the Committee recommended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures—eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour should get the same extent of representation as commerce, *viz.*, eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade unions except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. These various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa. These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the remaining nine to be distributed among the provinces, Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam.

The Indian Delimitation Committee, whose report was published in February 1936, have laid down the following requirements which a trade union should fulfil before it can be included in the electorate—

(1) It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll;

(2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll;

(3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit; and

(4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory. As regards the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years; (2) he has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government; (3) in the case of a trade union constituency, he belongs to a registered trade union included in the constituency and has paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll; (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll, and (5) he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the conditions laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there are quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they have favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Delimitation Committee recommended that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union

constituencies for registered unions of railway and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows. Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah Barrackpore and Hooghly (one seat each), one seat for coal mines in the Asansol sub-division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Districts. In the Bombay Presidency Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay get two seats each, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers get one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City gets one seat on the basis of a special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras, all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District get one seat each and the four remaining seats are divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Coimbatore and Malabar, (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and textiles), (3) Vizagapatnam dock and factory labour, and (4) West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur factory labour. In the United Provinces all registered trade unions get one seat and the two remaining seats are allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and industrial labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union gets one seat and the two remaining seats have been allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab. In Bihar, registered mining unions in Dhanbad are allotted one seat and three go to special labour constituencies for (1) Jamshedpur factory labour, (2) Monghyr and Jamalpur factory labour, and (3) Hazaribagh mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unions in Nagpur City get one seat and the remaining seat goes to a special labour constituency of industrial labour employed in certain areas in the rest of the provinces. The one seat in Orissa will be for a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam will vary at successive elections between tea gardens in different districts. As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in Assam.

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions are bound to have some effect on the formation of new unions and the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is also probable that registered unions will make better endeavours than they have hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. At the same time, however, the

imposition of these further restrictions on the conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions might very well tend to dissuade several interested outsiders from continuing at the helm of affairs of their respective unions, and it is quite possible that in the absence of such leadership many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West, and, as has already been stated above, the will to organise is unfortunately lacking. Things might have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade unions but in most provinces outside the Bombay Presidency the majority of the constituencies are special labour constituencies with which trade unions are in no way concerned. It is also very doubtful whether an Indian industrial worker will part with a monthly quota of his already meagre income for union subscriptions merely for the right of a vote. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials have not been able to collect the necessary subscriptions from the members for the reason that the India workman will not part with money for a purely problematic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period, he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because in addition to its having an excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery for the redress of minor grievances and the discussion of major issues, it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials who have made the union their life-work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry.

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are few, if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membership—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned re their *bona fides* for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to-day. Whilst there are no indications for optimism, there is at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are, as far as trade unionism is concerned, in the laps of the Gods.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

In the first part of this note on "Labour in India" in which we have given a complete survey of the growth of the labour problem in this country from its first beginnings in the seventies of the last century up to the present day we have dealt at some length with all the more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations of the various committees and departmental enquiries instituted in connection with them. We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense industrial strife and we have traced the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery culminating in the passing, by the Government of Bombay, of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934. In view of this, there is very little left to be said in this particular section and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929 and to the all-India statistics of industrial disputes during the last fifteen years.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929.

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration, etc. and interpretations, and section 19 which deals with rule-making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14), the second contains special provisions with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15), and the third deals with illegal strikes and lockouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed *ad hoc* like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor-General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India, and the local Government, in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns, have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report, or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government, but where both the parties to a dispute apply either jointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court

or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board; but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to the employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also to be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which has been widely accepted in other countries. Among "public utility services" have been included railways, postal, telegraph or telephone services, undertakings supplying light or water to the public; and any system of public conveyance or sanitation.

Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lockouts closely follow the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, but these provisions are only applicable in the case of those strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of two conditions: in the first place, the strike or lockout must have objects other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belong, and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular line of action. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lockouts are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

The life of the original Act was limited to five years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 placing it permanently on the Statute Book. During the period of nearly seven years for which the Act has been in operation, it has only been made use of on four occasions:—once by the Government of Bombay when they appointed a Court of Enquiry in the year 1929 to enquire into the general strike in cotton mills in Bombay City in that year, twice by the Government of India who appointed a Board of Conciliation in 1930 in connection with a dispute in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which arose over the question of the transfer of a number of workmen from the railway's workshops in Bombay to the new workshops which they were starting in Dohad, and another Court of Enquiry in 1931 to enquire into and report on the grievances of the large numbers of workers who were retrenched on all Indian railways during that year, and once by the Government of Burma. The Government of India are considering a further amendment of the Act in connection with the Royal Commission's recommendations for the establishment of permanent courts in place of the *ad hoc* tribunals which the Act at present provides for. With regard to action by provincial Governments, the Commission recommended that every local Government should have an officer or officers whose duty it would be to undertake the work of conciliation and to bring the parties privately to agreement. The Commissioner of Labour in Madras, the Director of Industries in the Punjab, the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner in Burma and Deputy Commissioners and the Director of Industries in the Central Provinces have already been entrusted with powers as conciliation officers. As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the ex-officio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed and statistics as to its working up to 31st March 1936 have been given. Reference has also been made elsewhere to the excellent private conciliation and

arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes. It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days.

Industrial Disputes in India, 1921-34

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,123
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, eighteen further sessions have been held till the end of the year 1935 and a total of forty-nine Conventions have been adopted. We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the nineteen sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegations from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegations Government Delegates are

represented by the capital letter "G", Employers' Delegates by the letter "E" and Workers' Delegates by the letter "W". The names of the technical advisers to the Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken.

1st Session (Washington, 1919): Indian Delegation.—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; Employers—Sir Alexander Murray; Workers—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Conventions.

1. Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB)
2. Unemployment—(AC)
3. Childbirth.
4. Night Work (Women)—(AB)
5. Minimum Age (Industry)—(D).
6. Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB)
- White Phosphorus—(D).

2nd Session (Geneva, 1920). G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt. D F Vines, E—Seamen's Delegate—Mr A. M. Mazarello.

Conventions.

7. Minimum Age (Sea)—(E).
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(E)
9. Placing of Seamen.

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr I. N. Gupta, E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr A. G. Clow.

Conventions

10. Minimum Age (Agriculture)
11. Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC).
12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)
13. White Lead (Painting).
14. Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB)
15. Minimum Age (Trimmenis and Stokers)—(AB).

16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB).

4th Session (Geneva, 1922). G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Alfred Pickford, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr C. H. Silver.

5th Session (Geneva, 1923). G—Sir Dadiba M Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Joseph Kay, W—Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury.

6th Session (Geneva, 1924). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Mr. Joseph Baptista.

7th Session (Geneva, 1925). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Thomas Smith; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents).
18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC).
19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB)
20. Night Work (Bakeries).

8th Session (Geneva, 1926). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr. Lajpat Rai, Secretary—Mr R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

21. Inspection of Emigrants—(AC).
- 9th Session* (Geneva, 1926). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom; W—Mr. M. Daud, Secretary—Mr R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB).
23. Repatriation of Seamen.

10th Session (Geneva, 1927). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe (Substitute); E—Mr. G. D. Birla, W—Mr. V. V. Giri; Secretary—Mr. S. Lall.

Conventions.

24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.).
25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).

11th Session (Geneva, 1928): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr J. C. Walton (Substitute), E—Mr. Narottam Morarjee, W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary—Dr. R. C. Rawlley.

Conventions.

26. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

12th Session (Geneva, 1929). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, and Mr A. G. Clow (Substitute), E—Mr. Kasturbhai Lal-bhai, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. A. Diddin

Conventions.

27. Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB).

28. Protection against Accidents (Dockers)

13th Session (Geneva, 1930). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr. C. W. A. Turner (Substitute), E—Mr. Jadunath Roy, W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. C. W. A. Turner.

14th Session (Geneva, 1930). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr A. Latiff (Substitute), E—Mr. A. L. Ojha, W—Mr. S. C. Joshi, Secretary—Mr G. Graham Dixon.

Conventions.

29. Forced Labour.
30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices).

15th Session (Geneva, 1931). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A. G. Clow; E—Mr. Walchand Hirachand, W—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary—Mr. N. A. Mehrban.

Conventions.

31. Hours of Work (Coal mines)

16th Session (Geneva, 1932). G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee, E—Mr. Shanmukham Chetti; W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

32. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D)

33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).

17th Session (Geneva, 1933). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. J. F. Jennings, E—Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.
35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).
36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture)
37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).
38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).
39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.).
40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

18th Session (Geneva, 1934). G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A. G. Clow; E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, Secretary—Mr. A. Diddin

Conventions.

41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AD)
 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).
 43. Sheet-Glass Works.
 44. Unemployment Provision
- 19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhoir, E—Mr H A Laljee, W—Mr V M Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions.

45. Underground Work (Women).
 46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised).
 47. Forty-Hour Week.
 48. Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights.
 49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works).
- A = Unconditional ratification.
 B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention
 C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference.
 D = Legislation passed.
 E = Legislation in progress or in preparation

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour in most industries is the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, the central executive authority for which is the Department of Industries and Labour, but, apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds, all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Commerce. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1911, "Regulation of Mines" and "Inter-Provincial Migration" are central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head "factories" and "welfare of labour" fall within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration, as it is not permissible under the constitution for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature in two ways. In the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control and, secondly, these Acts in most cases reserve

certain powers to him to make the powers conferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Department of Industries and Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a Special Labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of a recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Industries and Labour has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries. The present executive staff of the Department of Industries and Labour is as follows—

Member-in-charge The Honourable Sir FRANK NOYCE, K C S I, C B E, I C S.

Secretary The Honourable Mr D G MITCHELL, C S I, C I E., I C S

Joint Secretary The Honourable Mr A G CLOW, C S I, C I E., I C S.

Deputy Secretary Mr E M JENKINS, I C S

Under Secretary Mr M IKRAMULLAH, I C S

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed a labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920. Labour laws were to be administered in the Commerce Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency and also of labour organisations. From time to time, as circumstances permitted, he was to conduct special

inquiries. He was, however, not provided with an adequate staff for the purpose. The Labour Intelligence Officer was also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, but owing to financial stringency this has not yet been possible. A beginning has, however, been made by the creation of a special post of Labour Commissioner who is also to be the Registrar of Trade Unions. He has been given a sufficiently adequate staff to enable him to administer the different laws placed under his jurisdiction.

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions. R. N. GILCHRIST, Esq., C.I.E., I.E.S.

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes are features of his work but his interference in such disputes is limited to tendering his offices to settle them. In the case of disputes affecting the internal administration of a railway he may interfere only if both sides agree to his intervention but he must obtain the previous sanction of Government in each case. He is also the Protector of Depressed Classes in which work most of his time is occupied. On a par with the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, the Labour Commissioner in Madras has also no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. Since the creation of the office the conduct of periodic censuses into agricultural wages has, however, been placed in his hands.

Commissioner of Labour. T. G. RUTHFORD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. This officer is also Chief Inspector of Factories, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions.

BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well-being of the industrial labour employed in the province, and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last fifteen years has been done by the **BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE**, which was established in 1921 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions.—

"(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters,

"(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise; and

"(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour, was, however, abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information." With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. Under the Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1934, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conciliator. In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth who is called the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad is stationed at that centre. There are also three full time lady investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The office staff contains two Statistical Superintendents, three senior clerks, twelve junior clerks; two stenographers, one typist, one cashier, one despatcher and one daftari. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette* and (12) library.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic

conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Bombay Presidency, for industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. A new working class cost of living index number has been compiled for Ahmedabad and statistics with regard to this have been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* since January 1930. A working class cost of living index number for Sholapur has also been published. Quarterly information is also collected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the *Labour Gazette* every three months.

A substantial grant is allowed by the local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay. In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and research organisations in various parts of the world.

The present staff of the Labour Office is as follows.—

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions—J. F. Jennings, Esq., C.F.E., Bar-at-Law, J.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour.—S. R. Deshpande, Esq., B. Litt. (Oxon.), N. A. Melhrian, Esq., B.A., F.S.S., and S. V. Joshi, Esq., B.A. (Cantab). Mr. Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency.

Labour Officer at Ahmedabad.—A. S. Iyengar, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factory Office is also under his general supervision. There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time. A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the

interests of labour are considered by this Board, but the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions: G. S. Bhalja, Esq., I.C.S.

BURMA.

In Burma, a Labour Statistics Bureau with a special officer in charge was set up in 1926. This Bureau conducted an extensive investigation into the standard of life and the cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon in 1927 and the results of this enquiry were published in the form of a special report in 1928. As a measure of economy, the Labour Statistics Bureau was placed under the charge of the Chairman of the Rangoon Development Trust in 1935 and this officer was made an ex-officio Commissioner of Labour.

Commissioner of Labour: W. H. Payton, Esq., I.C.S.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces almost all department of the local Government dealt with various phases of questions connected with labour up to the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member, electricity was with the Finance Member, the factory inspection staff was under the control of the Director of Industries, boiler inspection was under the control of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1935, however, a more unifying policy was adopted and the Director of Industries was appointed Director of Statistics and ex-officio Commissioner of Labour for the general administration of all questions connected with labour.

Director of Industries and Statistics: R. T. Shivdasani, Esq., I.C.S.

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Labour conditions in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Punjab and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of labour Commissioners.

LABOUR LAWS IN INDIAN STATES.

Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 8,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwalior and Travancore. Most of these States have a Factories Act which, however, is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the provisions of the factory law in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Labour Commissioners should be appointed both for the Central and in all the local Governments except Assam. Labour Commissioners should be selected officers who should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period. They should be responsible for the publication of labour statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments and should be generally accessible both to employers and labour and should act as conciliation officers. Where there is danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, an effort should be made to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining States. The action taken by the various provinces on this recommendation has already been dealt with. The most important recommendation made by the Commission in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was, however, for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals, (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters, (3) to advise Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations, and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Saprú moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. E. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of

very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new constitution that labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation passed in autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and seven for.

LABOUR LEGISLATION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration, and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connection with the new reforms and Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr. Joshi's efforts the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures --

- (1) Factories, regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development,
- (2) Welfare of labour, provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation,
- (3) Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West *via* Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P. & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Lloyd Triestino. The Dollar line steamers are available for Western passages only. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon,

and several lines connect Colombo with Europe. Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N. Y. K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 13 days *via* Genoa or Venice. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange:—

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI.	1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.	
	A	B	C	D.	A	B.
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer.	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single	78	72	66	60	48	42
„ „ „ Return	136	126	116	106	84	74
To Marseilles, Single	74	68	62	56	44	38
„ „ „ Return	129	119	109	99	77	67
To Malta, Single	68	62	56	50	42	36
„ „ „ Return	119	109	99	89	74	64
To Gibraltar, Single	76	70	64	58	46	40
„ „ „ Return	133	123	113	103	81	71

By the British India S. N. Co. Cabin class fares from Madras are:—

Cabin class from £38 to 49 Single and £67 to 86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to £52 single and £70 to 91 Return to London.

By the Anchor Line fares to Liverpool from Bombay or Karachi are:—1st saloon Rs. 800 single and Rs. 1,400 return. To Marseilles:—Rs. 747 and (return from Liverpool) Rs. 1,354.

By Ellerman's "City" and "Hall" Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Liverpool are:—

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs. 408, Return Rs. 867, Liverpool Single Rs. 538, Return Rs. 933.

Calcutta to London:

Cabin class, Single Rs. 560 minimum, Return Rs. 987 minimum.

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London:

1st saloon single Rs. 910, return Rs. 1,560. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single Rs. 840. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs. 1,470.

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows:—

Colombo Marseilles single Rs. 710, return Rs. 1,240. Colombo London single Rs. 760, return Rs. 1,335.

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are:—single Rs. 775, return (available for 4 months) Rs. 1,150, (available for 2 years) Rs. 1,375.

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice or Trieste are:—

1st class £65, 2nd class £45, 2nd Economic £30. Return rates available for 2 years at one and three-fourth fares. 100 days return tickets. 1st class, £86 and 2nd class, £65, 2nd Economic £42.

Sailings from Bombay Monthly

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow:—

	Miles.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, <i>via</i> new Nagda-Muttra direct route	865	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 2 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, <i>via</i> Agra	957	88 4 0	44 2 0
Simsa, <i>via</i> Delhi	1,220	132 14 0	67 2 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,549	130 15 6	65 8 6
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Nagpur	1,223	123 1 6	61 9 0
Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Raichur	794	90 2 0	45 1 0
Lahore, <i>via</i> Delhi	1,162	120 13 0	60 6 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal aviation services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd, during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). Lord Lloyd succeeded in securing the inauguration of a postal mail service between Karachi and Bombay. This was carried in R.A.F. machines. The use of these aeroplanes complicated the matter from the outset. The service was not warmly supported by the public. The effort failed.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India, stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances had already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt.-Col. F. C. Sheldermine, O.B.E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for some time strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. They foresaw that the development of civil

aviation in India was only a matter of time and their great desire was to prevent it following in the wake of the mercantile marine and the commissioned ranks of the army, in which Indians came to the fore under modern conditions only in time to be faced with competition by Britishers who were first in the field. The upshot of this agitation was an arrangement by which young Indians might be sent to England for training with a view to their future employment in the Civil Aviation Department as aerodrome officers, inspectors of aircraft and engines, etc. Eight lads were dispatched for the opening of this system. Others followed and results have been successful. These men are not trained primarily as commercial pilots, but a development of their training, if they show special aptitude and desire to adopt a pilot's career, is always in view. This is a wise precaution and some of them take pilot's certificates. All of them receive a certain amount of training as pilots and they also go through a post-graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and a period of attachment to selected aircraft works and to the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon. The course lasts for two years and three months, during which time the men receive scholarships amounting to £240 per annum. A condition of eligibility for these scholarships is that applicants must possess a B.Sc. degree in engineering or physics.

Eight Indians were trained as Government Scholars and are at present employed in the Civil Aviation Directorate. Of these, 6 are employed as Aerodrome Officers at Karachi, Allahabad, New Delhi, Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon, the remaining two as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors at Karachi and Calcutta. In 1933, a further batch of 5 ground Engineers was sent to England for training in advance aeronautical engineering. One was to undergo a course in oxy-acetylene welding and of the remainder two were to be trained in aircraft and two in engine manufacture. The course is for a period of 2½ years.

Internal Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal airmail services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was, on 30th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and for each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Postal Department of the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mails to and from. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment, pending the development of a permanent scheme.

Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Sheldermine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bore for the institution of a weekly air-service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways, Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government-owned services.

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was sold to Indian National Airways, Ltd.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd. 51 p.c.; Indian National Airways Ltd. 25 p.c.; and the Government of India 24 p.c. This Company operates jointly with Imperial Airways, a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it now connects with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of India, they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to talk of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. It now includes Hyderabad in its schedule. An extension of the service to Colombo is contemplated. Aerodromes for it in the extreme south of India are shortly to be organised and the Ceylon Government have recently provided one at Colombo.

In Burma, Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways Ltd. operate a weekly service between Rangoon and Mandalay and hope to extend it to Moulmein and Tavoy.

From the beginning of 1935, the Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it, the Trans-India service up to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, have been operated twice weekly. Proposals for a further development of the trunk air line between England and Australia, across India, and for the carriage of all first class Mail matter by it at low charges are now on the tapis.

Instruction in Aviation.—Instruction in Aviation is given in India through Clubs founded for the purpose. There are eight of these. Above them is the Aero Club of India and Burma, Secretary, Mr. Southern. The Aero Club is wholly independent of Government, having financially supported by the other clubs, and acts as a co-ordinating body for those others, taking up with Government points of interest to them all and so on. The eight instructional clubs are the Delhi Flying Club, Bombay Flying

Club, Bengal Flying Club, (Calcutta), U P Flying Club (Lucknow), Madras Flying Club, Madras, Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), Jhodpur Flying Club Karachi Aero Club. The eight instructional clubs are under the direct control of the director of Civil Aviation Indian National Airways, Ltd have also established a Flying School in Rangoon for the training of pupils in aviation. The aeronautical Training Centre of India, Ltd, formed by a number of leading Indians, opened an extensive School at the Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi, in October 1935, for the training of aeronautical engineers. Capt. A T E Eadon, formerly Assistant Director of Civil Aviation with the Government of India was appointed first Governor & Principal, with a staff of highly qualified directors, and at the beginning of 1936, workshops with the most modern equipment are in course of erection. The centre is for the accommodation of 80 students. Its training courses last four years. The cost to each student is about Rs. 6,000, including the fees for the whole course and keep.

The Club movement dates from March 1927, when, as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month Aero Club of India was formed, composed of about 40 members of the Assembly. Its first meeting was held in Simla in September of the same year and during the next three months 100 more members of the Assembly and 197 other members joined. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed and the formation of local clubs followed. The Aero Club entered into an agreement with the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and thereby became its official representative in India and Burma.

Legislation.—Air navigation in British India was till recently governed by the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911. It was found to be very much out of date in the force of the rapid development of aviation and in August 1934 the British Indian Central Legislature passed the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, replacing the old Act and giving powers to the Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919, to which India is a party. During the same session, legislation (the Indian Carriage by Air Act) defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also carried out.

Indian Air Races.—The Government of India, in December, 1927, received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the Club's income and expenditure until the grants became available. This they agreed to and they further announced that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar

where no hangar was already available. These grants commenced as from the 1st April 1928 and were to continue for two years. The Club subvention terms, after extension, were revised by the Government of India late in 1935. Under the new terms the Aero Club of India receives nothing from Government. Each club receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 12,000 a year if it maintains three machines, Rs. 10,000 for two machines or Rs. 8,000 for one machine, plus Rs. 300 for each 'A' pilot trained *ab initio* and Rs. 100 for each A license renewed. The maximum subsidy payable to any club is Rs. 20,000. The terms are for three years.

The first Indian air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December, 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now". The funds annually available to pay for the race are limited and as soon as the length of the race and the number of stops are increased the cost of organisation rapidly increases. The running of the first race cost Rs. 5,000 and that of the second Rs. 5,354. The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund, for flying sport prizes. The Fund is held by a Trust, the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.

The Club are holding in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras, via Bombay to New Delhi and at the time of writing nine entries had been received.

Director, Civil Aviation.—Mr. F. Tymms, C.I.E., M.C.

Deputy Director, Civil Aviation.—Mr. G. I. Gandy.

Chief Inspector of Aircraft.—Mr. A. S. Lane, M.B.E.

Engineer Officer I.—Capt. A. G. Wyatt, R.E.

Engineer Officer II.—Mr. H. J. Paterson, I.S.E.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Although the activity of production and international trade, after its slight increase of 1933, had remained since then practically stationary, the Canal traffic for the whole of last year exceeded that of 1933 by approximately 3½ per cent. Owing to this shipping activity and in spite of the reduction in dues of 25 centimes put into force on April 1, 1934, the total transit receipts exceeded those of the previous year.

The canal traffic rose in 1934 to 5,663 transits, representing a net register tonnage of 31,751,000 tons. It thus exceeded in tonnage the result of 1930 and showed over 1933 an increase of 3.5 per cent., so the recovery in traffic, which began to show itself during the third quarter of 1932, had continued. However, progress had not been so regular in 1934 as in 1933, the increase from the one year to the other had been far more important during the first six months, and had even been replaced in the fourth quarter by a slight set-back.

The weight of goods passing through the Canal amounted to 28,448,000 tons, exceeding the figure for 1933 by 5.7 per cent., but remained 17.6 per cent. below the maximum recorded in 1929.

Improvement Schemes.—It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st, 1915, the maximum draught of water allowed to ships going through the Suez Canal would be increased by 1 ft., making it 30 ft. English.

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canal was 24.4 feet in 1870; in 1890 ships drawing 25.4 feet could make the passage; and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years, thus bringing the maximum draught authorized to 29 feet.

The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works, the British representatives on which are Sir William Matthews and Mr. Anthony Lister, is a comprehensive one, and the details suggest that it will meet the needs of the big ship.

A 40 Feet Channel.—The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth

of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. In any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likely to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years.

When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches, in June, 1913, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of 147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 85 miles, and to a width of 328 feet over a distance of about 20 miles. The latest scheme makes provision for a depth of 40 feet throughout and for a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches in the south section, and the cutting of an appropriate number of sidings in the north and central sections, where a minimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the requirements of the immediate future.

The work of enlarging the capacity of the Canal presents no special difficulty on the engineering side. A good deal of sand is occasionally driven into the channel at Port Said during storms, but a remedy for this will be found in extension of the west breakwater by about 2,700 yards at a cost of over £8,000,000. The construction of this extension, which has been in hand for the past two years, is making satisfactory progress. The Suez Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company.

Almost up to the end of 1915 the works for extending the jetty to the west of Port Said, works of capital importance for the protection of the entry to the Canal were pushed on uninterruptedly. In November, however, for want of hydraulic lime, the manufacture of artificial rocks for this jetty was interrupted. The submarine foundations in stone and rubble of the new jetty were, as a matter of fact, completed to a length of 2,500 metres; the protective blocks were laid for 1,040 metres, and cemented for over 800 metres. The protection of the Channel is thus secured, and there is no need of any apprehension as to its future.

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns; they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and

observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmans and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Ferguson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the **Taj Mahal**. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjahan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and later by

daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air: of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wondrous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthral him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghul Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still

salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbār.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay *via* Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder

of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchenjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the

Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation: "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreath in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus; but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds

until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Shiva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest, presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untamished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Srirangapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At **Madura** and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in

the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing **Burma** for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India. Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co., Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs. Jeena & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways as well as the Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau,

57, Haymarket, London, and the Resident Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, "Delhi House", 38 East 57th Street, New York, will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass,

Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarapura nearby are well worth a visit.

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AGRA.—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial.

AHMEDABAD.—Grand.

ALLAHABAD.—Grand.

BANGALORE.—New Cubbon, West End, Lavelle's, Central.

BARODA.—The Guest House.

BENARES.—Clark's, de Paris.

BHOPAL.—Bhopal Hotel.

BOMBAY.—Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent

CALCUTTA.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's.

CAWNPORE.—Civil and Military, Berkeley House

COONOOK.—Glenview.

DARJEELING.—Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest, Park.

DELHI.—Cecil, Clarke's, Maidens, Swiss.

GWALIOR.—Grand.

GULMARG (Kashmir)—Nedou's.

JAIPUR.—Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.

JODHPUR.—Jodhpur State Hotel.

JUBBULPORE.—Jackson's.

KARACHI.—Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western.

KHANDALLA.—Khandalla.

KODAIKANAL.—Carlton, Wissahickon.

KURSKONG.—Clarendon.

LAHORE.—Faletti's, Nedou's.

LUCKNOW.—Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons, Royal.

MADRAS.—Connemara, Bosotto, Spencer.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Race View.

MATHERAN.—Rugby.

MOUNT ABU.—Rajputana.

MUSBOORIE.—Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand Savoy.

MYSORE.—Metropole, Carlton.

NAINI TAL.—Grand, Metropole, Royal.

OOTACAMUND.—Savoy.

PATNA.—Grand.

PESHAWAR.—Deans Hotel.

POONA.—Napier.

PURI.—B. N. Railway Hotel.

QUETTA.—Stanyon's.

RAWALPINDI.—Flashman's.

SECUNDERABAD.—Montgomery's, Percy's.

SHILLONG.—Pinewood.

SIMLA.—Cecil, Grand, Clark's, Corstorphane's.

SRINAGAR (Kashmir).—Nedou's.

SHIVAPURI.—Shivapuri

UDAIPUR.—Udaipur.

Burma.

RANGOON.—Allandale, Minto Mansions, Royal Strand.

MAYMYO.—Lizette Lodge.

KALAW.—Kalaw.

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA.—Grand.

BANDARAWELA.—Bandarawela, Grand.

COLOMBO.—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE.—New Oriental.

HATTON.—Adam's Peak.

KANDY.—Queen's, Suisse.

NUWARA ELIYA.—Carlton, Grand, Maryhill St. Andrew's.

MOUNT LAVINIA.—Grand.

Malaya.

IPOH.—Station, Grand.

KUALA LUMPUR.—Empire, Station.

PENANG.—Eastern and Oriental, Runnymede.

SINGAPORE.—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View Riviera.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan*.—Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Austria.—Standard Building, Hornby Road.
Belgium.—19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
China.—"Homelands," 1, Central Road, Colaba.
Cuba.—Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
Czechoslovakia.—Khatau Mansion, 1st Floor, 17, Cooperage, Fort
Denmark.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Finland.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort
France.—11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Germany.—Narandas Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate
Greece.—25, Waudby Road.
Iran.—Warden Bungalow, opp. P. O., Colaba.
Italy.—9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Japan.—Patel House, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort
Latvia.—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort
Luxemburg.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Netherlands.—214, Hornby Road, Fort
Nicaragua.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Norway.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road
Panama.—American Consul looks after Panamanian interests
Poland.—Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road
Portugal.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Roumania.—Matthew Road, Chowpatty.
Siam.—C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort
Spain.—17, Cuffe Parade.
Sweden.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
Switzerland.—Volkart Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate
Turkey.—Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests
United States of America.—Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road.
Uruguay.—Sea Face, Chowpatty.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic*.—5, Fairlie Place.
Bolivia.—7, Old Court House Street.
Columbia.—C/o Messrs. Henry Williams, India, 1931, Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place.
Dominica.—16, New Park Street.
Ecuador.—6, Lyons Range (C/o Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co)
Hungary.—Royal Insurance Buildings, 26, Dalhousie Square.
Panama.—9, Esplanade Mansions.
Peru.—8, Harrington Street.
Turkey.—C/o Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.
Venezuela.—C/o Messrs. Henry William, India, 1931, Ltd., 7, Church Lane

N. B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta.
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Air Routes.

Three Air Services pass from Europe through India and onwards to the East Imperial Airways and K. L. M., maintain a regular bi-weekly service between Europe and India, and Air France maintains a regular weekly service between Europe and India. Imperial Airways Eastbound aircraft arrive at Karachi each Monday and Thursday, and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Wednesday and Saturday

2. K L M Eastbound aircraft arrive at Karachi each Friday and Monday, and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Saturday and Tuesday. The journey between Karachi and London by Imperial Airways is made in 5½ days, and the journey between Karachi and Amsterdam by K. L. M. is made in 2½ days

3 Air France Eastbound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday, and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Wednesday. The journey between Karachi and Paris by Air France is made in 4 days

4 The particulars of fares, weight of baggage allowed and conditions of carriage may be obtained from any travel agent.

5 **Indian Air Services** —There are two Companies operating scheduled air lines in India :

I Tata Son Ltd , and

II Indian National Airways, Ltd.

A Tata Sons Limited (Aviation Department) of Bombay commenced operating a weekly airmail service in 1932 connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways. The route is from Karachi *via* Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan) to Madras. During the monsoon, June to September this service is operated *via* Poona instead of *via* Bombay owing to the fact that Juhu Aerodrome becomes unserviceable during the wet weather. From the 1st of January 1935 this service was duplicated and now runs bi-weekly. In 1935 Tata Sons Ltd established a weekly service from Bombay *via* Goa, and Cannanore to Trivandrum. This service operates during the six winter months every year and closes during the monsoon. Both services carry mails and passengers. Negotiations between Tata Sons Ltd and the Government for the establishment of a Madras-Colombo service are continuing and it is expected that this service will become established during 1936. The time tables are given below —

Karachi-Madras Service.

South Bound.

October to May

Karachi	Dep.	Tuesday	6-30 hrs	Dep	Friday	6-30 hrs
Ahmedabad	Arr	"	10-20 "	Arr	"	10-20 "
"	Dep	"	10-50 "	Dep	"	10-50 "
Bombay	Arr	"	13-40 "	Arr	"	13-40 "
"	Dep.	"	14-10 "	Dep.	"	14-10 "
Hyderabad	Arr	"	18-10 "	Arr	"	18-10 "
"	Dep.	Wednesday	6-30 "	Dep.	Saturday	6-30 "
Madras	Arr	"	9-55 "	Arr.	"	9-55 "

June to September.

Karachi	Dep	Tuesday	6-00 hrs	Dep	Friday	6-00 hrs
Ahmedabad	Arr.	"	10-00 "	Arr	"	10-00 "
"	Dep	"	10-30 "	Dep	"	10-30 "
Poona	Arr.	"	14-45 "	Arr	"	14-45 "
"	Dep	"	15-15 "	Dep.	"	15-15 "
Hyderabad	Arr	"	18-30 "	Arr	"	18-30 "
"	Dep	Wednesday	6-30 "	Dep.	Saturday	6-30 "
Madras	Arr.	"	9-55 "	Arr	"	9-55 "

North Bound.

October to May

Madras	Dep	Monday	14-00 hrs	Dep	Thursday	14-00 hrs.
Hyderabad	Arr	"	17-25 "	Arr.	"	17-25 "
"	Dep	"	6-30 "	Dep	"	6-30 "
Bombay	Arr	Tuesday	10-30 "	Arr	Friday	10-30 "
"	Dep.	"	11-00 "	Dep.	"	11-30 "
Ahmedabad	Arr	"	13-50 "	Arr.	"	13-50 "
"	Arr	"	14-20 "	Dep.	"	14-20 "
Karachi	Dep	"	18-10 "	Arr.	"	81-10 "

June to September.

Madras	Dep	Monday	14-00 hrs	Dep.	Thursday	14-00 hrs
Hyderabad	Arr.	"	17-25 "	Arr	"	17-25 "
"	Dep.	Tuesday	6-30 "	Dep.	Friday	6-30 "
Poona	"	"	9-45 "	Arr	"	9-45 "
"	Arr	"	10-15 "	Dep.	"	10-15 "
Ahmedabad	Dep	"	14-30 "	Arr	"	14-30 "
"	Dep	"	15-00 "	Dep.	"	15-00 "
Karachi	Arr	"	19-00 "	Arr	"	19-00 "

Bombay-Trivandrum.

South-Bound:

(Every Wednesday)

Bombay	Dep	6-30 hrs
Goa	Arr	9-30 "
"	Dep	9-30 "
Cannanore	Arr	12-15 "
"	Dep	12-45 "
Trivandrum	Arr	15-21 "

North-Bound:

(Every Monday)

Trivandrum	Dep	8-00 hrs
Cannanore	Arr	10-35 "
"	Dep	11-05 "
Goa	Arr	13-45 "
"	Dep	14-15 "
Bombay	Arr	16-51 "

B Indian National Airways, Ltd with headquarters at Delhi commenced operating in 1933 Regular services were established between Calcutta and Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong, and a daily service between Calcutta and Dacca. These services were closed owing to lack of support in 1935. In December 1934 Indian National Airways commenced operating a weekly service between Karachi and Lahore. On the 1st of January 1935 this service was duplicated to connect with the duplicated Imperial Airways' services at Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi *Via* Jacobabad, Multan to Lahore. Northbound aircraft leave Karachi each Sunday and Thursday and Southbound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and Wednesday. Passengers and mails are carried. The time table is shown below —

Lahore-Karachi Service.

North Bound.

Lahore	Dep	Saturday	15-00 hrs	Dep	Tuesday	15-00 hrs.
Multan	Arr	"	17-00 "	Arr	"	17-00 "
"	Dep	"	17-15 "	Dep	"	17-15 "
Jacobabad	Arr	"	19-30 "	Arr	"	19-30 "
"	Dep	Sunday	05-00 "	Dep.	Wednesday	05-00 "
Karachi	Arr	"	08-00 "	Arr.	"	08-00 "

South Bound.

Karachi	Dep	Sunday	17-00 hrs	Dep	Thursday	17-00 hrs.
Jacobabad	Arr.	"	20-00 "	Arr	"	20-00 "
"	Dep.	Monday	05-00 "	Dep	Friday	05-00 "
Multan	Arr	"	07-15 "	Arr	"	07-15 "
"	Dep	"	07-30 "	Dep	"	07-30 "
Lahore	Arr.	"	09-30 "	Arr	"	09-30 "

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 31st January 1936.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Afghanistan.		
Sardar Salah-ud-Din Khan ..	Consul-General ..	Delhi.
Monsieur Abdur Rahman Khan..	Consul ..	Bombay.
Monsieur Md Shafi Khan ..	Do.	Karachi.
Argentine Republic		
Vacant ..	Consul ..	Calcutta.
*Mr. C. C. Miller ..	Vice-Consul ..	Do.
Austria.		
*Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt.,	Consul ..	Aden.
*M.V.O., O.B.E. (on leave)		
*Mr. D. H. C. Dinshaw (acting) ..	Do. ..	Do.
*Mr. E. W. Plummer ..	Do. ..	Calcutta.
*Mr. C. N. Caroe (on leave) ..	Do. ..	Bombay.
*Mr. Paul Urban (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Belgium.		
Monsieur M. Ulker ..	Consul-General ..	Calcutta.
Monsieur T. J. Clement ..	Do. ..	Bombay.
*Mr. A. E. Adams ..	Consul ..	Aden.
*Mr. R. S. Larkin ..	Do. ..	Karachi.
Sir William Wright, O B E ..	Do. ..	Madras.
*Mr. C. G. Wodehouse ..	Do. ..	Rangoon.
*Monsieur R. Beruck ..	Vice-Consul ..	Calcutta.
Monsieur Hipp-Cools ..	Do	Bombay
Bolivia.		
*Mr. B. Matthews ..	Consul-General ..	Calcutta.
*Mr. J. A. Johnston (on leave) ..	Consul ..	Rangoon
*Mr. K. R. Binning (Acting on leave)	Do. ..	Do.
*Mr. G. Gauld (Acting) ..	Do. ..	Do.
Brazil.		
*Dr. Manoel Acostinho de Heredia ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
Mr. Fernando Menezes Braganca ..	Do. ..	Calcutta.
*Senhor Jaime N. Heredia ..	Vice-Consul ..	Bombay.
*Mr. H. V. Simmons (on leave) ..	Do. ..	Calcutta.
*Mr. C. F. Prett ..	Do. ..	Rangoon
*Mr. W. Smith Hepburn ..	Consular Agent ..	Do
China.		
Mr. Chen Chang Loh ..	Consul-General ..	Calcutta.
Mr. Tsai Hsien-Chang ..	Consul ..	Rangoon
Mr. Chang-pai Liang ..	Do ..	Calcutta.
Mr. D. J. Lee ..	Vice-Consul ..	Bombay.
Colombia.		
*Mr. H. Aldridge ..	Consul ..	Calcutta.
Cuba.		
Monsieur F. Bonachea ..	Consul-General ..	Calcutta.
*Senor W. F. Pais ..	Consul ..	Bombay.

*Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Czechoslovak Republic.		
*Mr. Alexander Klaunder	Consul	Aden.
Dr. Peter Klemens	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. Josef Lusk	Do.	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. G. S. Mahomed	Consular Agent	Bombay.
Denmark.		
*Mr. Stanley Nicholas Day	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. B. A. Thorstenson	Do.	Bombay
*Mr. A. L. B. Tucker	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr. A. Hansen	Do.	Calcut.
*Mr. W. M. Browning	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. C. A. K. de Castonier	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. A. N. Wardley	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. G. N. R. Morgan	Do.	Karachi.
Dominica.		
*Dr. P. C. Sen	Consul	Calcutta.
Ecuador.		
*Mr. J. Morshead (Acting)	Consul	Calcutta.
Finland.		
*Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. Carr Joakim	Vice-Consul	Rangoon.
*Mr. B. W. Plummer	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr. C. G. Alexander	Do.	Madras.
France.		
Monsieur P. Dubois (in-charge of the Consulate-General)	Consul	Calcutta.
Monsieur E. P. F. Chaland	Do.	Bombay.
Monsieur E. Didot	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Monsieur R. Rodenfuser	Consular Agent	Aden.
Vacant	Do.	Akvab.
*Mr. J. A. Oliver	Do.	Chittagong.
*Mr. T. C. Beaumont	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. J. A. Ruinat	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. R. B. Howison (on leave)	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. George Howison (acting)	Do.	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Tellicherry.
Germany.		
Baron Wernher Von Ow-Wachendorf	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Herr Karl Kapp	Consul	Bombay.
*Herr Edwin Oscar Bloech	Do.	Rangoon.
Dr. H. Richter (Transferred to Calcutta for the time being.)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Dr. E. Von Selzam	Do.	Calcutta.
Herr F. Hornemann (acting)	Consul	Porta S. India.
Greece.		
*Mr. M. Presvelos	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. Philon N. Philon	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. F. A. Arohdale	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. N. Pantaropolo	Deputy Consul	Bombay.

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment	Station.
Hungary		
<i>(Temporarily closed)</i> ..	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur Akos Milko ..	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Iran.		
Mr. Gholam Reza Nourzad	Consul-General	Delhi.
Monsieur Issa Maham	Consul	Do
Mon. Abdossamad Ali Abadi (on leave) ..	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
Monsieur Abdool Hussein Esfandiari ..	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Vacant	Do.	Moulmein.
Iraq.		
Monsieur Ibrahim Begal Khedairy in charge of the Consulate-General)	Consul	Bombay
Italy.		
Cav Noble Renato Galleani d'Agliano, Count di Caravonica.	Consul General ..	Bombay.
Signor Guido Sollazzo	Do.	Calcutta.
Cavaller Dr. Gino Pasqualucci	Consul	Aden.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
*Dr. G. B. Secco	Vice-Consul ..	Aden.
*Signor Carlo R. Davies	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Consular Agent ..	Akyab.
*Signor R. Stuparich	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras
*Mr. Carlo Minto (acting)	Do.	Rangoon
Japan.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Do.
Mr M Ishikawa	Do	Bombay
Mr. K. Yutani	Do.	Rangoon.
Mr M Nonomura (acting Consul-General)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Mr S Mochizuki	Do	Bombay
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Ais (on leave)	Vice-Consul ..	Bombay.
Mr. T. J. Clement, (In charge)	Do.	Do.
Nepal.		
Pravala Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lieutenant Colonel Daman Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.	Consul-General ..	Delhi.
Netherlands.		
Mr Ph C Visser (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta
Monsieur M J Van Schreven (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr W Meek (on leave)	Consul	Aden
*Mr R C Forsyth (acting)	Do	Do.
*Mr G Velthorst	Do	Bombay
*Mr A D Charles	Do	Madras
*Mr C Voegeli	Do	Karachi
*Mr A Verhage	Do	Rangoon
*Mr J. A. Mayer	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Nicaragua.		
*Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Norway		
Monsieur G. Løchen	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. W. Meek (on leave)	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. E. C. Forsyth (acting)	Do.	Do.
*Mr. Torleif Ahlstrand	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. S. Todd	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. W. Gardiner	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. R. W. Johnston	Vice-Consul	Akyab.
*Mr. H. B. Marden-Ranger	Do.	Basel.
Vacant	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. R. S. Larkin	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. P. G. G. Salkeld	Do.	Moulmein.
Panama.		
U. S. A.	Consul-General in charge..	Calcutta.
Peru.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur Cesar Gianella	Consul	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon.
Poland.		
Dr. Eugene Banasinski	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. Rajendra Singh	Do.	Calcutta.
Portugal.		
Senhor C. P. I. c. Mesquita Ferreira	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E. (on leave)	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. F. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do.	Do.
*Mr. G. C. Moses	Do.	Calcutta.
*Rev. Avelino deSouza Vila-Verde (on leave)	Do.	Madras.
*Rev. Alberto Lopes (acting)	Do.	Co.
*Senor P. L. Ferrow	Do.	Rangoon.
*Senor A. P. J. Fernandes	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
*Dr. J. T. Alfonso	Do.	Karachi.
Roumania.		
*Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M.S. (ret'd)	Consul	Bombay.
Siam.		
*Mr. W. Hunter	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. G. L. Winterbotham	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. B. B. Prior	Do.	Rangoon.

* Honorary.

Foreign Consular Officers.

513

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Spain.		
Senor Don Felix de Iturriaga (on leave) ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
*Monsieur R. Rodenfuser ..	Vice-Consul ..	Aden.
Dr D S Fraser (in-charge of the Consulate) ..	Do. .	Bombay.
*Dr. D. D. Ghose.. .. .	Do. .	Calcutta.
*Mr. W. Young	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. A. Ruinat	Do	Madras.
*Mr. F. W. D. Alln	Do	Rangoon.
Sweden.		
Monseieur Gustaf Lowenhard .. .	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. A. E. Adams	Consul .. .	Aden.
*Mr. S. O. Sundgren	Do. .	Bombay.
*Mr. E. W. Elmstedt (on leave)	Do.	Karachi.
*Monsieur C G. Hylden-Cavallins (acting)	Do. .. .	Do.
*Mr C. W. Wood	Do.	Madras.
*Mr Ivar Thomsen	Do. .. .	Rangoon.
Vacant	Do.	Moulmein.
Switzerland.		
*Dr. H. A. Sondetegger (Acting)	Consul-General .. .	Bombay.
*Monsieur M. M. Staub	Consul	Calcutta.
Monsieur F Hofmann	Consul-Agent	Madras.
Monsieur W R Oretle	Do.	Rangoon.
*Monsieur C. Voegeli	Do	Karachi.
Turkey.		
*Mr. L. C. Mousell (on leave)	Consul .. .	Calcutta.
*Monsieur E. Edelmann (acting)	Do	Do.
United States of America.		
Vacant	Consul-General .. .	Calcutta.
Mr. Edward M. Groth (In charge of the Consulate-General).	Consul	Do.
Mr. Rufus H. Lane, Jr.	Do.	Do.
Mr. Henry S. Waterman (on leave)	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. J. G. Groeninger	Do. .. .	Karachi.
Mr Curtis C Jordan	Do .. .	Madras.
Mr. W. H. Scott (on leave)	Do.	Rangoon.
Mr. L. J. Callanan	Do.	Aden.
Mr. Charles M Gerrity	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Mr. T J. Hohenthal	Do.	Do.
Mr N Lancaster (incharge of the Consulate)	Do. .	Do.
Mr. John J Macdonald	Do	Calcutta.
Mr. Robert D Coe	Do.	Do.
Mr. F. W. Jandrey	Do.	Do.
Mr. Lloyd E. Riggs	Do.	Karachi.
Mr. Leland C. Altaffer	Do.	Madras.
Mr Lyle C Himmel (in-charge of the Consulate)	Do	Rangoon.
Vacant	Do. .. .	Aden.
Uruguay.		
Vacant	Consul .. .	Bombay.
*Mr. J. B. Turnbull	Vice-Consul .. .	Calcutta.
Venezuela.		
*Mr. H. Aldridge	Consul .. .	Calcutta.

* Honorary.

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling. (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville), and the Park.

Kangra Valley.—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmasala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffie's Grand View and the Arramoor; and at Dharmasala the Switzer's.

Kashmir.—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal. (7,000 ft.)—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran. (2,600 ft.)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and any body wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

Mahabaleshwar. (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahabaleshwar. Mahabaleshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels:—Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu. (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu.

Murree. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

Mussoorie. (7,500 ft.)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal. (6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamund.—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government Madras for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway to Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

Pachmari. (3,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G. I. P. railway to Pipariya *Via* Jabulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel on the Hill.

Simla. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas. Towards the end of September, and in October and November Simla enjoys the best climate in the world. Reached from Bombay by taking

G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Kalka and thence either by hill railway or motor. There are many good hotels and boarding houses. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarke, Corstorphans, Grand, Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildflower Hall (Mahasu).

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only one, Kamet (25,447 ft.) has been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamlin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kanchenjunga, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Sir Martin (now Lord) Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakoram and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Thotis were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class portage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. In 1901 and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakoram and W. W.

Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas who got within a few feet of the top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kanchenjunga, Pauhunri and Chomolomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,544 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingsby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 25,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,447 ft.), the highest mountain peak, though not the highest altitude ever reached by man.

Mount Everest.—A description of the attempts to climb **Mount Everest**, the highest mountain in the world, may be divided under three headings: the reconnaissance expedition of 1921; the first attempt in 1922, and the second

in 1924. A still further attempt is being made at the time of writing, in April, 1933.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 28,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An **Everest Committee** was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Rutledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in its members were Mr. F. S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene climbed Kamet with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st, Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col, 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd.

But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 800 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp 3, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Fitt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this

good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April, permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Raisalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Raisalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Raisalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakiot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to **Mount Nanga Parbat**. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost. Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten. One or two spent a week without food or shelter.

This is the worst Himalayan mountaineering disaster that has yet occurred.

Another expedition to the Karakoram took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party take it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs. E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the interior basin of **Nanda Devi**, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Rutledge. Messrs. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri

via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

Several expeditions have lately been made into the Himalayas by members of the Himalayan Club, especially expeditions into Sikkim by members of its Eastern Section. In 1935 an attempt to scale a Peak 36,250 feet, in the western Karakoram was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In 1936 a *French Expedition* is planned to the Karakoram. Its principal object is said to be an attempt to climb the Hidden Peak, one of the great peaks near the head of the Baltoro glacier.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west; the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereo-photogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 Expedition is led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge. It includes three of the 1933 climbers—Messrs. Shipton, Smylie and Wyn Harris and one of the 1933 Signals Officers, Lieut. Smith Wyndham. The party numbers 12 as against 16 in 1933 and of the climbing party of eight, six have Everest experience, only one Lieut. Gavin, being new to the Himalayas. The attack will be launched *via* Brigadier Norton's route and an additional camp is planned which, it is hoped, will be pitched at 27,800 feet. Some idea of the difficulty of the ascent may be gauged from the climbers' estimate of 10 hours to climb the last 1200 feet. It is likely that the first attempt will be made without oxygen apparatus. If this fails an attempt will be made using oxygen.

The Himalayan Club.—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E. Assistant Surveyor-General. Its membership is over 350, including three lady members and its president is General Sir Kenneth Wigram. Major Gueterbock is Hon. Secretary.

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn-General Sir C. P. Lukie, Mr. H. T. Keeling, O.S.I., A.M.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out,

which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1920. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 70 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India

of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors after wards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices since the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature. The population of the new City is now about 80,000, practically all the building sites within it are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived.

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of

which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. The Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, live in their new official residences in the new capital H. E. the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House there on 23rd December 1929. His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. It remains to be seen whether the consequent profit will exceed the additional general expense of keeping staff down in the heat. An early descent from Simla to New Delhi was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the increasing length of the winter Legislative Session are tending to override argument and make prolongation of the Delhi Season in the spring necessary.

Art Decorations—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones, and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being

strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work is continually progressing. Government, meanwhile, instituted a scheme for sending selected artists to Europe for finishing studies to enable them the better to join in the work, and this is in operation.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931.

George V Memorial.—It was decided last cold weather to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King Emperor George V, in Princes' place the large park like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, sometime previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to His Late Majesty. H. E. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and His Excellency the Viceroy and the representatives of the Ruling Princes inspected Princes' place with a view to a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge how a statue of the same dimensions would appear from different viewpoints. The statue of His Late Majesty is to be in bronze and will show His Majesty seated under a lofty canopy.

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi**, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University

by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore, decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundationstone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "**Dominion Columns**" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchanman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic one erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose. The second great ceremony was the inauguration of the **War Memorial**. This was performed in State by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators. A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

City Extension.—The new city now, in the midst of its season, contains a population of approximately 80,000 the maximum number for which it was designed. Of the numerous Ruling Princes who were allotted sites for residence, very few have yet responded by building. Otherwise the available residential building space is almost covered and the time has come to consider and plan extensions of the city. The main direction for this is southward where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomrett, Esq., authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17th, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of P. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol of Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752

Three others were also established about 1766. In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umma, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1768, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Morla was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweeddale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevallier Burnes whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Undat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1880, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of

Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first: the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Bengal.

- 79 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Eric Studd, P.G.D., M.L.A., Dis. G. Master; Dy. D. G. M., Edward A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. P.G.D., Assist. D. G. M., F. W. Hockenhull, P.G.D.

Madras.

- 35 Lodges. Dis. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. G. T. Hoag, C.I.E., I.C.S., P.G.D.; Dy. D. G. M., Dewan Bahadur P. M. Savagnanam Mudallar, P.G.D.

Bombay.

- 51 Lodges D.G.M. Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., R. H. Middleton.

Punjab

- 34 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Rev. Canon G.D. Barne, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master; H. L. O. Garrett P.G.D. Dy. D.G.M.

Burma.

- 20 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Dr. N. N. Parekh, P.G.D., District Grand Master, Jivanji Hormusji, C.I.E., I.S.O., P.A.G. Reg., Dy. D. G. M.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 75 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents —

(Office vacant at present) G. Supdt, Northern India.

G. Lindsay, G. Supdt., Central India.
Morley Williams, Supdt., Southern India.
W. G. McLean, G. Supdt., Eastern India
F. B. Ady—Burma.

The Grand Secretary is R. W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already, viz., English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge in Dublin. There are eleven Lodges, 6 in Calcutta 3 in Ceylon and 3 in Bombay.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under—

Bengal.

- 31 Chapters, Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp. Eric Studd, M.L.A. (P. A. G. Soj.)

Madras.

- 19 Chapters, Grand Supdt. Most Excellent Comp. G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Bombay.

- 26 Chapters, M. Ex. Comp. W. A. C. Bromham, Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

- 22 Chapters, Most. Ex. Comp. Rev. Canon G. D. Barnes, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, Grand Superintendent

Burma.

- 7 Chapters, Most Ex. Comp. D. N. N. Parakh, Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. R. Camp Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt. M.H.E., J.P., under whom there are about 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

- 24 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Eric Studd, P. G. M. O., District Grand Master.

Bombay.

- 18 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D., District Grand Master.

Madras.

- 16 Lodges, Rt. Wor. Bro. George Townsend Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

- 12 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., F.R.H.S., District Grand Master.

Burma.

- 10 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Parakh, M.D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal arch degree in Irish Chapters. Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but mostly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master in S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

Roman Eagle Conclave No. 43, Bombay.

St. Mary's Commandery No. 43, Bombay.

R. A. Mariner, Nos. 80, 203, 207, 220, 232, 233, 298, 468, 474, 497 and 642, Bengal Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 72, 514, 662, Bombay, and 486, Jubbulpore, Bombay Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist.

Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 34, 37, 40 and 42, Madras. 23, 46, 58, 60, 63, 65, 70, Bombay.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below:—

D. G. S., Bengal

H. W. Barker, P. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Burma.

H. Friedlander, D.G.S., E.C., Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A. G. Reg. Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, R.A.G., D.C., Freemasons, Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangier C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Bombay.

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S. F. I for the year 1935-36 :—

Dr. Sir Temulji B Nariman, Kt. K H, J P	Grand Master	Dr. Sohan Singh, P M. 1281.	Junior Grand-Deacon.
D. W. Ditchburn, J P., P M. 490	Grand Master Depute	B Shankar Rao, P M. 1290	Junior Grand Deacon.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice C P Blackwell, P M 1041 ..	Subs. Grand Master	L. R. Rope, P M 1305	Junior Grand Deacon.
C Lindsay, P M 783	Grand Supdt. of Central India	H. W. Hassanally, P M 485	Grand Architect.
Morley Williams, P M 568.	Grand Supdt. of Southern India	W. E. Harris, P M. 363	Asst. Grand Architect
W G McLean, P M 1205	Grand Supdt of Eastern India	J. J. Greenhalgh, P M 634	Asst. Grand Architect
F B Ady, P M in 1377	Grand Supdt of Burma	D. G. Diwaker, P M 742..	Asst. Grand Architect
I H Taunton, I C S, P M 742 & in 1041	Senior Grand Warden	Nawab Syed Tajammul Hassan, R W. M. 787	Asst. Grand Architect.
R E Speechly, P M 1273 in 337 ..	Senior Grand Warden	J Findlay, R W. M 834	Asst Grand Architect.
H. S. Jameson, P M 813	Senior Grand Warden	P D Tambat, P M 1101	Asst. Grand Architect
Khan Saheb A C Jassawalla, P M 1031 and in 1163	Senior Grand Warden	S F. Dhalla, P M 1366 & in 342	Grand Jeweller.
Major Dr S K Engineer, O B E, J P, P M 342, 1297 and in 1366	Junior Grand Warden	Dr D R Guin, P M 475	Asst Grand Jeweller
V C Shete, P M 343	Junior Grand Warden	J. V. Everitt, P M 768	Asst Grand Jeweller.
M D. Marker, P M 389	Junior Grand Warden	Jai M Vajifdal, P M 1069	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
F Hilton, P M 1205	Junior Grand Warden	S N Ramaswamy, P M 1148	Asst Grand Jeweller.
Khan Bahadur J C Mistree, J P	Grand Secretary	A Dysart, P M 1208	Asst Grant Jeweller
S W Povey, P M. 828	Grand Chaplain	C P. Chowna, P M 1298	Asst Grand Jeweller
Sardar Gurdit Singh Anand, P M 691 ..	Grand Chaplain	A Sinclair Rose, P M 1312	Asst. Grand Jeweller
F C Harper, P M 1127	Grand Chaplain	G Gibbs, P M 735	Grand Bible Bearer
H. J Maitland Jones, P M 1342	Grand Chaplain	A A Stiuthers, P M 1305 & in 1324	Grand Bible Bearer
H P. Kharas, P M 506 and 800	Grand Treasurer.	D S Parakh, P M. 569	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer
E J C Herring, J P, P M 828	Senior Grand Deacon	P B. Behramjee, P M. 1363	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer
D N Mitter, P M. 371 ..	Senior Grand Deacon	Nur Elahi, R W M 1364	Grand Koran Bearer
Meher Ali Fazil, P M 569.	Senior Grand Deacon	His Highness Nawab Sved Raza Ali Khan R W M 1384 & in 1041	Grand Koran Bearer
D McGeachy, P M 611	Senior Grand Deacon	Manilal M. Shah, P M 563	Grand Gita Bearer
Rai Bahadur R P Varma, P M 644	Senior Grand Deacon.	Rai Saheb Labh Chand Mehra, P M 1281	Grand Gita Bearer
C R Kilroy, P M 735	Senior Grand Deacon	J D. Barclay, P M. 1066	Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.
G. D Pallonji, P M 1064	Senior Grand Deacon	H. Cavell, P M 338	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies
Dinsha Cowasji, P M 475.	Junior Grand Deacon	R D Lemmon, R W M. 473	Asst. Grand Dir of Ceremonies.
H. Lyttler, P M 490	Junior Grand Deacon.	Hashmatrai T Mansukhani, P M 485	Grand Dir of Ceremonies
Rai Bahadur Dr N. Prasad Shrivastava, R. W. M 957	Junior Grand Deacon	Hatim E Shumsh, P M. 587	Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies.
A. Clarkin, P M. 1279 ..	Junior Grand Deacon	Dr. P. R Satarawalla, P M. 800.	Asst Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.
		Shamboonnath Mulraj, P M. 1273.	Asst. Grand. Dir. of Ceremonies.

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1935-36—contd.

J K Metherell, P. M. 1342	Asst Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	H. G. Lee, R. W. M. 490	President of Grand Stewards
D. N. Banerjee, P. M. 404	.. Grand Bard	D P Mowrawalla, R. W. M. 506	President of Grand Stewards.
D E Sethna, P M 485	.. Grand Bard	in 1388	President of Grand Stewards.
A K Kaul, P M 526	.. Grand Bard	M Srikanta Srouty, R W M 582	President of Grand Stewards.
W. H. George, P. M. 568	.. Grand Bard	Dr Dinsha J Doctor, R W. M. 584	President of Grand Stewards.
Raj Harbans Chandra, R. W. M. 569	.. Grand Bard	Manbhoy B Maniar, R W M 587	President of Grand Stewards.
M. A. Bhavnani, P M 1064	.. Grand Bard	Di H N Hukku, R W M. 644	President of Grand Stewards
D. Kay, R. W. M. 1324	.. Grand Bard	V S Vardi, R W M 363	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
General G R Rajwade, R W M 1101	Grand Sword Bearer	Rao Sahab A K Sunderesa Alvar, R W M 661	Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards.
J. M. Mistry, P M 475	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	Dr S M Khambatta, J. P., R W. M. 800	Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards
A Vorhaid, P M 490	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	F. L. Peradon, R W. 828	Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards.
Dr R D P Mody, P M 800	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	A R Tooke, R W M 1031	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards
G H Ford, P M 909	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	D S Craik, R W M 1208	Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards
W J Nicoll, R W M 1127	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	A C J Elwin, R W M 1296	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards
H H Hammond, R W M 1163	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	W J Atr, R W M 153	Grand Marshal
R P Conar, P M 1377	Asst Grand Sword Bearer	L S Knox, R W 928	Asst Grand Marshal
T J Mercer, P. M. 389	Grand Dir. of Music	Dr Gade R Iyengar, R W M. 1065	Asst Grand Marshal
W P Watson, R W M 526	Asst Grand Dir of Music	H Llewellyn, R W M 1068	Asst Grand Marshal
K Hodgson, R W M 594	Asst Grand Dir. of Music	R D Umrigar, R W M 1069	Asst Grand. Marshal
E. J. Barnes, R W. M. 611	.. Asst Grand Dir of Music	Chukka A Swami Reddi, R W M 1108	Asst Grand Marshal
F Blick, R W M 634	Asst Grand Dir of Music	J A Steedman, R W M 1131	Asst. Grand Marshal
Major J. P. Williams, R W M 1090	Asst Grand Dir. of Music	K R Gupta, R W M 1148	Asst Grand Marshal
J Lambeth, P M 1208	Asst Grand Dir of Music	Rao Sahib R N Navampalli, R W. M. 1388	Grand Inner Guard
Capt. W A. F. Graystone, P M 1364	Grand Organist	G Cruickshank, R W M 1205	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
G P Earshman, R. W M 813	Grand Standard Bearer	Mohan L Vohra, R W. M. 1281..	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
R M Dallas, R W M 337	Asst Grand Standard Bearer	K N Guruswamy, R. W. M. 1290,	Asst Grand. Inner Guard
E B Ghaswalla, J P, R. W. M. 342	Asst Grand Standard Bearer	K J. Mody, R W. M. 1298 & in 1069	Asst Grand Inner Guard.
J N Satarawalla, R W. M. 343, 702	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	C J J. Reed, R W. M. 1326	Asst Grand Inner Guard.
B M Mana, P. M. 1233	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.	A Mackenzie, R W M 1342	Asst. Guard Inner Guard.
K P. Nallasetth, P. M 1368	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.	F Carr, R W M 1365	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
B P. Gharda, P. M. 1366 & in 800	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	W. H. Perkins, P M 702,	.. Grand Tyler.
Po Chu, P. M 1377	Asst Grand Standard Bearer.	H. P G D.	
Sudhir K. Mandal, R W M 404	President of Grand Stewards		

*Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of
All Scottish Freemasonry in India —*

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE
337	Hope Karachi	928	Heather Munnar.
338	Perseverance Bombay.	957	Coronation Khandwa.
342	Rising Star of W I Bombay.	1031	Elysium Simla.
343	St. Andrews in the East Poona.	1041	Imperial Brotherhood Bombay.
363	Victoria Belgaum.	1053	Hanthawaddy Insein.
371	St. David in the East Calcutta.	1064	Sir Charles Napier Hyderabad Sind.
389	St. Paul Mhow.	1055	Nicopolis Vizianagram.
404	St. Thomas in the East Calcutta.	1066	Forman Bombay.
474	Endeavour Calcutta.	1068	St. Andrew Lahore.
475	Barton Lonavla.	1069	Beaman Bombay.
485	Harmony Karachi.	1090	Gibbs Bangalore.
490	Caledonia Bombay	1101	Scindia Gwallor.
506	Rising Sun Bombay.	1108	Godavery Rajahmundry.
526	Rajputana Neemuch.	1127	St. James in the East Calcutta
563	Salem Ahmedabad.	1131	Calcutta Kilwinning Calcutta
568	Southern Cross Oorgaum.	1148	Asoka Madras.
569	Morlaud Hyderabad (Dn).	1163	Imperial Delhi
582	Northern Star Guntakul	1205	Doric Calcutta.
584	Hamilton Surat	1208	Universal Peace Barrackpore.
587	Islam Bombay.	1233	Temperance & Benevolence. Karachi
594	Kindred Hope Nasirabad.	1273	Karachi Karachi.
611	Bonnie Doon Colombo	1279	Wallace Kancharapara.
634	Hope & Sincerity Ahmedabad	1281	Universal Brotherhood Amritsar.
644	Independence Lucknow.	1290	Star of the South Bangalore.
661	Caledonia Meerut	1296	Wilson Bannu.
691	Bolan Quetta	1297	Jennings Bombay.
702	Level Kirkee	1298	Bharat Bombay.
735	Hubli Hubli.	1324	Masjid-i-Suleman Maidani Nuftun, (S.P.)
742	Royal Jubilee Sholapur	1326	Tawngpeng Namtu.
756	Ekram Secunderabad.	1342	Madras Madras.
783	Charity Bandikui	1363	Sohrab Bharoocha Bombay.
787	Hyderabad Hyderabad (Dn)	1364	Murree Murree
800	Zoroaster Bombay.	1365	Singu Chauk, Burma.
813	Albyn Calcutta.	1366	K. R. Cama Bombay.
828	The Scots Bombay	1377	Ady Insein.
831	Clair Meerut	1384	Afghan Rampur.
834	Peace and Harmony Rangoon.	1388	Mother India Bombay.
909	Cataract Gokak Falls.		

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist, and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique and that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India".

Botanical Survey.—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India is under the control of a Director who is also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director holds administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma, of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distribution of cinchona products to the Government of India's area of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the physical fact of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plant life—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed

Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has obviated the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of these which are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for forty-one ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time;

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a consideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1906.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is concerned with the surface features, ground levels

and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only two-thirds of the programme had been completed by 1932, in spite of a reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area comparable to that of England—are carried out every year, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but entered from outside information.

Owing to the serious financial situation in 1931, the establishment of the department was severely cut down and its annual expenditure halved, in consequence of which the modern survey of India cannot now be completed before 1950.

The obsolescence of the present series of modern maps of India is shown in the second index map at the end of this report.

Large Scale Surveys.—Surveys and records of international state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riverin, irrigation, railway and city surveys,

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers, lent in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun also carry out work for other Government departments, such as special maps, illustrations for Reports and all diagrams for patents

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining a high standard of instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, and the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground are being studied experimentally.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided; the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun; Director, Frontier Circle, Simla; Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong; Officer in charge, No. 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore; and Officer-in-Charge, No. 10 (Burma) Party, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress, till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science; for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress; the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research; when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interest, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association.—This Association, which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs (£33,000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

During 1929 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India. It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non-medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consultative Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the co-ordinating agency for the research activities of the All-India Institute of Public Health which is being built at Calcutta and of the proposed Central Medical Research Institute.

The Conference of Medical Research Workers is drawn from all parts of India and consists of experts in their particular lines of research, discussed yearly the general policy of research work in India as well as the detailed schemes which are proposed to be undertaken by the Indian Research Fund Association in the following year. The results of these discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association in making their recommendations for the programme of the following year. The Advisory Board also meet in December and examine all the proposals for research work and recommend a scheme of research for the

guidance of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.

The official organ of the Association is the "Indian Journal of Medical Research," which has a wide international circulation. The Association also publishes "Indian Medical Research Memoirs," which are supplementary to the "Journal".

Since its inception a great number of inquiries have been carried out under the auspices of the Association and great expansion of its activities has taken place from small beginnings.

The principal inquiries are the **Malaria Survey of India**, which is a Central organisation, located at Kasauli and Karnal, plague research at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, kala-azar by a commission in Assam, bacteriophage by Dr. Asheshov at Patna, nutritional research by Colonel McCarrison at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and indigenous drugs and drug addiction by Lt.-Col. Chopra at Calcutta.

The Malaria Survey of India, which now enjoys international recognition, is constantly called upon to advise as to the best methods for malaria prevention in India. As part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January 1927 and is known as The Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied. In connection with the Malaria Survey of India and in order to assemble all facts relating to malaria, a new publication has been started known as the "Records of the Malaria Survey of India," of which up-to-date four numbers have been issued.

The programme for each year involves an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs or more and the institution of 40 or 50 investigations.

Geological Survey.—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off. During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered. Such discoveries are investigated and the results are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the minerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range

which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus. The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and fossil specimens to educational institutions. The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineering problems connected with the selection of sites for dams for reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and foundations and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Department with the supply of

is also often able to advise on problems concerning water. As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The investigation of earthquakes in India and of all meteorites which fall in India are part of the duties of the Department. The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification, without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the *Memoirs*, *Records* and *Paleontologia Indica*. The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta.

Posts and Telegraphs

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department a representative of the Finance Deptt.—the Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—has been attached to the office of the D. G. P. & T. The Financial Adviser not only controls the finances of the Deptt. but also assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing financial implications in which the former is assisted by the Deputy Director-General, Finance. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services), five (including one temporary) Asstt. Deputy Director-General and one Personal Assistant to the Director-General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Postmasters-General are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the head-quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta,

Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster or a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shopkeepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate head-quarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows:—

	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Anna. Pies.</i>		
Not exceeding one tola .. .	1 0	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery).	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery).
And every additional tola .. .	0 6		
<i>Book and pattern packets</i>			
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	0 9		
For every additional five tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas .. .	0 6		

Postcards
 Single .. . 9 pies.
 Reply .. . 1 anna 6 pies
 (The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).
 Parcels not exceeding 800 tolas in weight:—

	Rs. a.
Not exceeding 20 tolas .. .	0 2
Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas .. .	0 4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight .. .	0 4

 Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.
 These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India

Registration fee. Rs. a.
 For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 3

Ordinary Money Order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 .. .	0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 .. .	0 4
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 upto Rs. 600 .. .	0 4

 for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable

Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each inter-telegraphic money order.

In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below:—

Express.—Rs. 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Portuguese India.

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees. A. p.
 Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100 .. . 0 3
 Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150 .. . 0 4
 Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200 .. . 0 5
 For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and upto Rs. 1,000 0 2
 For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000 .. . 0 1

As regards Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Ceylon or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows:—

Letters.
 To Great Britain¹ and Northern Ireland, Egypt (including the Sudan) and all British Colonies, Dominions and possessions except Palestine and Transjordan { 2½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.
 To other countries, colonies or places except to Ceylon and Portuguese India to which Indian inland rates apply. { 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single 2 annas.
 „ Reply 4 annas.

Printed Papers.—1 anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight... 3½ annas.
 For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ½ anna.

Samples.—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels.

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below.—

- (i) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:—

	Via Gibraltar.	Over-land.
For a parcel—	Rs a p.	Rs a p.
Not over 3 lbs. ..	1 8 0	1 13 6
Over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs ..	2 12 0	3 1 6
„ 7 „ „ 11 „ ..	3 15 0	4 2 6
„ 11 „ „ 20 „ ..	6 3 0	7 3 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

- (ii) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs. but which do not exceed 50 lbs. (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O.S.N.Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge *within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London*; if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressees on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co. cannot be insured during transit *beyond India*, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured *during transit in India*. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value-payable system.

Limits of Weight.

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, British Australasian Colonies, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Ceylon—No limit.

To all other destinations—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Ceylon—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels—11 lbs. or 20 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters.—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 1½ feet in length and 6 inches in diameter.

To all other destination—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

	Rs. a.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0 3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ..	0 6
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ..	0 6
for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.	

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows:—

	Rs. a.
On any sum not exceeding £1 ..	0 1
„ „ exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2 ..	0 7
„ „ „ £2 „ „	0 10
„ „ „ £3 „ „	0 13
„ „ „ £4 „ „	1 0
„ „ „ £5 „ „	1 0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles or Zanzibar and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 180	Annas 1½
For every additional Rs. 180 or fraction thereof	4½

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

Where the value insured does not exceed £12	Annas 4½
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	4½

Acknowledgement fee.—3 annas for each registered article.

Magnitude of business in Post Office.—At the close of 1934-35 there were 104,205 postal officials, 23,700 post offices, and 188,000 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,144 million articles, including 42 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 67.8 millions were sold for postal purposes over 38.8 millions money orders of the total value of Rs. 778 millions were issued, a sum of Rs 187.8 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 3.4 million insured articles valued at 1,007 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating about 7.7 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad pensions amounting to Rs. 18.6 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 15,000 lb. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1935, there were 3,100,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs 583 millions and 89,500 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 171.3 millions.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Personal Assistant. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant officers. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the

engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles were divided into twenty-one Divisions, each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General.

There is also a Wireless Branch attached to the Director-General's office, which is in administrative control of all wireless work in the Department. The Director of Wireless is in charge of this branch and is assisted by two officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:—

	For delivery in India	
	Private and State	Express. Ordinary
	Rs. a	Rs. a
Minimum charge	1 2	0 9
Each additional word over 8	0 2	0 1

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet). <i>Private and State.</i>		For delivery in Ceylon. <i>Private and State.</i>	
	Ex- press.	Ordinary.	Ex- press.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge.	1 8	0 12	2 0	1 0
Each additional word over 12..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
The address is charged for.				
<i>Additional charges.</i>				
Minimum for reply-paid telegram			Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.	
Notification of delivery			Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.	
Multiple telegrams, each or less	100 words		4 annas.	
Collation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.			
			Rs.	
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.	{		If both the offices of origin and destination are closed .. 2	
			If only one of the offices is closed. 1	
			If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office 1	
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram	(The usual inland charge plus a fixed fee of 8 annas.			
Boat hire	Amount actually necessary			
Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less	4 annas.			
Press telegrams.	For delivery in India.		For delivery in Ceylon.	
	Ex-press. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.	Ex-press. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	1 0	0 8	1 0	
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2	0 1	0 2	

The address is free.

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

Ordy. Defd. D.L.T
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.

Europe via I R C—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	..	0	14	0	7	0	5
Irish Free State ..	..	1	0	0	8	0	5½
Belgium ..	..	1	2	0	9	0	6
Holland ..	..	1	2	0	9	0	6
Germany ..	..	1	4	0	10	0	7
Switzerland ..	..	1	4	0	10	0	7
Spain ..	..	1	4	0	10	..	
France ..	..	1	3	0	9½	0	6½
Italy City of the Vatican.	1	5	0	10½	..		
Other Offices ..	..	1	4	0	10	0	7

Norway.—

Svalbard ..	..	1	7	0	11½	..	
Other Places ..	..	1	4	0	10	0	7
Bulgaria ..	..	1	5	0	10½	0	10
Russia ..	..	1	5	0	10½	0	7
Turkey ..	..	1	5	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	1	5	0	10½	0	7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C ..	..	1	13	0	15½	0	10½

*America via I R C—**N. A. Cables.**Ontario, Quebec, Nova*

Scotia, etc. ..	..	1	11	0	13½	0	9
Manitoba ..	..	2	1	1	½	0	11
Vancouver B.C. ..	..	2	3	1	1½	0	12
New York, Boston, etc.	1	11	0	13½	0	9	

Philadelphia, Washington.

etc. ..	..	1	13	0	14½	0	10
Chicago ..	..	2	0	1	0	0	11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc. ..	..	2	3	1	1½	0	12
Buenos Aires ..	..	3	4	1	10	1	1½
Rio de Janeiro ..	..	3	2	1	9	1	1
Valparaiso ..	..	3	4	1	10	1	1½
Jamaica ..	..	3	4	1	10	1	1½
Havana ..	..	2	5	1	2½	0	12½

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams—

Minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5 th of the ordinary rate (*Vide clause 425, P. & T Guide*)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Guide.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India or Burma and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blair or Rangoon the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from Offices in India or Burma transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph :—

	Total charge per word.	
	Ordinary.	Code
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below ..	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy ..	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships ..	0 12	0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in daily letter telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Re-

stante, Telegraph restante and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 107,556 miles of line including cable and 604,766 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1935. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 100 (including 19 Radio offices), respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4,279.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures :—

		1897-98.	1934-35.
Inland ..	{ Private ..	4,107,270	13,439,833
	{ State ..	860,382	831,009
	{ Press ..	35,910	649,289
Foreign ..	{ Private ..	735,679	2,178,146
	{ State ..	9,896	27,553
	{ Press ..	5,278	77,828
		<hr/> 5,754,415	<hr/> 17,206,658

The outturn of the workshops during 1934-35 represented a total value of Rs. 17,83,400.

Wireless—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1932-33 was thirty-four, viz., Akyab, Allahabad, Basseln, Bombay, Calcutta (two stations), Cheduba, Chittagong, Delhi, Diamond Island, Gaya, Jodhpur, Jutogh, Karachi (two stations), Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Nagpur, Ormara, Pasmu, Peshawar, Port Blair, Quetta, Rangoon (4 stations), Sandheads (two pilot-vessels), Sandway Tavoy and Victoria Point of which only Cheduba, Ormara, Pasmu, Port Blair and Victoria Point booked telegrams direct from the public.

Seven of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and twelve worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily. Bandot working replaced Wheatstone system during the year on this circuit.

Telephones—On the 31st March 1935 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 330 with 20,545 straight line connections and 3,788 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 177 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 25 with 40,120 connections.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1935 was 13,205.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1934-35 was Rs. 35,86,000 and Rs. 17,13,44,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1935 amounted to Rs. 11,19,87,000 and charges (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs. 10,81,93,000, the result being a net loss Rs. 37,94,000.

Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated: the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq.*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed." He quoted, the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914 that "in the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car."

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1925 noted the introduction of the political element into health

matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fairway to maturing but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adding to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed." But, he says, "though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems: amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention."

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and nearly 4½ times that of New Zealand. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The significance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think. "Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children; of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri, of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were written.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Calcutta in December, 1927, urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report :—

Province.	Birth Rates (per mille).		Death Rates (per mille)	
	1933.	Previous 5 years.	1931.	Previous 5 years.
Delhi	44	46	32	31
Bengal	29	27	24	22
Bihar and Orissa	35	33	22	24
Assam	30	28	20	19
United Provinces	38	36	18	25
Punjab	43	40	27	25
N. W. Frontier Province	29	28	21	20
Central Provinces and Berar	43	45	26	34
Madras	37	37	23	25
Coorg	25	23	24	25
Bombay	35	37	24	27
Burma	29	27	18	20
Ajmer-Merwara	38	.	28	28
British India	36	35	22 4	25

Mortality during 1933.

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseases: specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases. Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1933 :—

Province.	R—Ratio per mille.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases	All other causes.
N W F.P. . { D. ..	..	1 532	..	40,570	289	2,754	5,058
.. { R ..	..	7	..	16 8	1	1.1	2.1
Punjab .. { D. 160	160	11,626	1,789	460,781	12,340	55,337	118,554
.. { R ..	..	5	..1	18 9	5	2.3	4 9
Delhi .. { D. ..	..	948	..	11,038	616	4,463	4,003
.. { R ..	..	1.4	..	16 7	9	6 8	6.1
U. Provinces { D. 1,915	1,915	9,844	9,831	698,173	11,501	34,898	138,722
.. { R ..	..	2	2	14 1	2	7	2.8
Bihar and Orissa. { D. 17,514	17,514	42,674	1,635	574,548	17,064	6,295	173,667
.. { R ..	5	1 1	..	14 9	4	2	4 5
Bengal .. { D. 29,242	29,242	15,426	1	812,393	41,697	82,173	211,953
.. { R ..	6	3	..	16 1	9	1.6	4.2
C. P. & Berar { D. 2,152	2,152	561	1,200	231,851	22,232	32,134	121,689
.. { R ..	1	..	1	14 5	1 4	2.0	7 6
Bombay .. { D. 7,797	7,797	7,741	24,560	194,527	23,162	100,200	180,690
.. { R ..	4	4	1 1	8 8	1 0	4 5	8 1
Madras .. { D. 3,851	3,851	10,745	2,591	300,182	97,584	105,828	548,142
.. { R ..	1	2	1	6 4	2.1	2.3	11.8
Coorg .. { D. ..	..	14	48	3,058	122	179	510
.. { R ..	..	1	3	18 6	7	1 1	3 1
Assam .. { D. 5,508	5,508	247	..	103,890	9,267	5,444	36,698
.. { R ..	7	..	..	12 7	1 1	1	4.5
Burma .. { D. 179	179	1,506	972	85,816	4,902	12,043	121,033
.. { R ..	1	1	1	6 9	4	1 0	9 8
Ajmer Mer- { D. ..	..	777	..	11,522	383	1,557	1,730
wara. { R ..	1 4	..	..	20 3	7	2 7	3 0
British India { D. 68,318	68,318	103,641	42,631	3,530,299	246,164	443,305	1,662,429
.. { R 0 3	0 3	4	2	12 9	9	1 6	6 1

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted are belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his most recently published annual report, which concerns the year 1933, brings to notice certain leading facts. He shows that live births registered throughout British India numbered 9,678,876 or 824,370 more than in 1932. (Compared with 1932, the U.P. recorded an increase of 220,462 births, Bengal 145,610, Madras 78,864, B & O. 74,652, Punjab 72,388. Birth rates were again calculated on the estimated female population of the child-bearing groups, 15-40 years. The figure was 176 per mille for British India in 1933 as against 166 in 1932. The only other countries having rates comparable with those of India are Roumania, Egypt and Japan.

In the Punjab, the district birth rates varied between 56 p.m and 34 p.m, in the U.P., between 54 and 24, in B & O, between 48 and 27, in Bengal, between 42 and 22; in C P., between 50 and 35, in Bombay Presidency, between 49 and 15, in Madras Presidency, between 44 and 30, in Assam, between 37 and 20; and in Burma, between 42 and 16.

Natural increases accruing from excess births, over deaths for decennial periods from 1881 (since when registration of births has been carried out in all the Provinces) to 1930 and for individual from 1926 to 1933 are given in the following table —

	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p.m	Annual number of deaths.	Death rate p.m	Annual excess of births over deaths.
1871-1800	Not available		3,540,202	20	
1881-1890	4,565,687	24	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900	7,174,694	34	6,662,417	31	512,227
1901-1910	8,591,136	38	7,657,513	34	933,623
1911-1920	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930	8,345,364	35	6,347,063	26	1,995,301
1926	8,395,679	35	6,460,610	27	1,935,069
1927	8,516,706	35	6,009,729	25	2,506,977
1928	8,882,573	37	6,180,114	26	2,702,459
1929	8,565,341	36	6,276,391	26	2,297,950
1930	8,690,714	36	6,483,449	27	2,207,265
1931	9,135,890	35	6,615,099	25	2,520,791
1932	9,054,506	34	5,805,666	22	3,248,840
1933	9,678,876	35	6,096,787	22	3,582,089

The birth rate exceeded the death rate in every province, the largest difference being in the U.P., where the birth rate exceeded the death rate by 20 per mille. Registered births in British India numbered 6,096,787 as against 5,805,666 in 1932.

Of the 6,096,787 registered deaths, nearly 27 per cent occurred amongst infants under one year of age, 18 per cent amongst children between 1 and 5 years, and 5 per cent. amongst those between 5 and 10 years. In other words over 45 per cent of the total deaths were of children below 5 years of age and over 50 per cent. were of children below 10 years. It is illuminating to compare the corresponding figures in England and Wales for the same year. During 1933 the deaths of children under 1 year were only 7.4 per cent of the total deaths, those amongst children between 1 and 5 years were 3.1 per cent. of the total, and amongst children between 5 and 10 years they were only 1.4 per cent. of the total. These figures show that only 10.5 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent in India, of the total deaths were among children under 5 years of age, and only 11.9 per cent., as compared with 50 per cent in India, were among children below 10 years. The Public Health Commissioner in commenting on the enormous loss of child life which these figures represent draws pointed attention to the great possibilities of attacking the problem of child mortality in various ways.

The Public Health Commissioner discussing the chief causes of mortality in India mentions that the Fevers group, no doubt including most of the deaths in which fever was a notable symptom of the fatal illness, is once more the

largest and comprises nearly 58 per cent of the total deaths with a death rate of 12.9 p.m. He shows that the upward trend in plague mortality recorded in 1931-32 was not maintained, the total number of deaths in 1933 decreasing by 42,631. Over 12½ million diagnosed cases of malaria were treated in hospitals and dispensaries as compared with less than 11 million cases in 1932. One of the most interesting and important sections of the Public Health Commissioner's report, deals with Tuberculosis. In this he says "Tuberculosis is now almost certainly one of the main public health problems in India, ranking probably next to malaria in this respect. In fact, it may be regarded as an epidemic disease. Most western countries are said to have already passed through the epidemic stage—the peak of the epidemic in England was reached as far back as 1830,—but it is difficult to state exactly at what stage the disease now is in India. Some hold that the peak has not been reached; that India, is still in the early stages, and that the extent of tubercularisation of the population in India to-day is midway between that of the African races and the highly industrialised and urbanised European races. This view may or may not be correct but the fact remains that the disease is rampant. If one lays stress on the result obtained by the tuberculin test, the infection rate would seem to vary between 21 per cent and 76 per cent according to the density of population, giving an average of 46 per cent. The bad housing conditions, the congestion and overcrowding, the unhygienic habits and customs of the people and the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation are without doubt conditions which predispose to rapid spread of infection, but the increasing interest

in the disease, the earlier detection of cases and improved registration must be partly responsible for the increased figures. Social conditions, however, are pre-eminently suitable for spread of infection and the solution of the problem lies deep-rooted in the habits and customs of the people. No anti-tuberculosis campaign can hope to attain success if this fact is not constantly kept in mind. Notification of disease is an essential preliminary to any constructive measures for prevention and treatment and it is regrettable that little or no progress can be reported in this respect.

"The position in India is one of marked contrast to that in England. So far there is no Ministry of Health as such, there is no Central Board of Health, and there is no general Public Health Act under which tuberculosis and other regulations might be framed. Since public health and disease prevention are "transferred" subjects, no one general policy is followed in India in regard to the prevention of tuberculosis. The P. H. C. with the Government of India has neither direct nor indirect control and the different provinces plan independently where they plan at all. The only All-India Organization solely concerned with anti-tuberculosis work in India is the King George's Thanksgiving (Anti tuberculosis) Fund. This organization is ill-equipped financially and for this reason confines its activities mainly to propaganda work. The provincial municipal and other Acts do not include provisions for anti-tuberculosis work and will have to be amended before they can be made applicable, the position as regards rural areas is even worse."

A valuable section of the report deals with maternity mortality. It points out that the absence of accurate registration makes it impossible to ascertain the real degree of maternal mortality in India. Were the causes of death checked it would certainly be found that the cases of death due to child-birth were far higher than the figures indicated. "Some idea of the causes of death may be gathered from the

reports of certain hospitals for women summarised in the Journal of the Association for Medical Women in India (August 1934). The figures relate to the year 1933. The rate of death per 1,000 cases admitted in these hospitals was 24 p.m. That for the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, was 22. For comparative purposes the statistics of the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, are shown along with these figures. The death rate in Manchester was 9 per thousand cases. The rate would naturally be less in England even among cases admitted to hospitals."

The report points out that what is significant is the cause of the great proportion of the deaths in India compared with those at Manchester for the deaths in India are in the majority of cases preventable and could be prevented if India had an adequate maternity service. In view of the absence of reliable statistics, it is impossible to state how many women in India die yearly during child-birth, but the report states that the number must be nearly one and a half lakhs. The mortality rate, says the report, is not likely to be reduced to any extent until maternity service is improved but over a space of time it is evident that slow progress has been made. Maternity homes especially in Western India, are springing up. The number of women who go to them has greatly increased. The service of trained midwives are in greater demand in towns. But "it is urgently necessary to plan something for rural India, for approximately nine times as many children are born in villages as in towns in India."

The report points out that child welfare centres were started in India nearly 20 years ago and that they have now so greatly increased in number that the movement is thoroughly established and has come to be regarded as an essential part of health work. A rough computation of the number of health visitors working in India gives the figure at about 300—that is less than one per million of the population.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1933.

1933	Average Strength.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Invalids sent Home.		Invalids Discharged in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom.		Average Constantly sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers ..	2,355	1,031	437.8	15	6.37	42	17.83	..	..	..	..	33.91	14.40
British Other Ranks.	54,996	33,528	609.6	134	2.44	503	9.15	3	..	..	..	1,476.69	26.85
British Other Ranks' wives	4,368	1,368	313.2	12	2.75	50	11.45	..	..	..	..	46.37	10.62
British Other Ranks' wives —parturition.	..	834	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.39	..
British Other Ranks' children.	6,694	1,887	281.9	74	11.05	10	1.42	..	..	..	..	57.81	8.64
Others ..	..	2,432	..	47	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	68.02	..

Among officers of the British Army in India 437.8 per thousand of strength were admitted to hospital during the year compared with 465.2 in 1932. There were 15 deaths, giving a ratio of 6.37 per thousand, compared with 15 and 6.54 in 1932. The average constantly sick in hospital was 3391 or 14.40 per thousand of strength as compared with 16.88 in the preceding year. The total constantly sick, in hospital or out of hospital, on account of disease and injury was 33.91 or 14.40 per thousand compared with 16.88 per 1,000 in 1932.

Of British soldiers 33 528 or 606.6 per 1,000 were admitted to hospital compared with 581.5 in 1932 and 580.5 in 1913. There were 134 soldier deaths or 2.44 per thousand of the strength compared with 2.96 per thousand in 1932. The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were—

Local injuries	29
Pneumonia	15
Enteric group of fevers	14
Heat stroke	9
Other general injuries	11

The number, sent home as invalids was 503 or 9.15 per thousand of the strength, compared with 409 or 7.39 per thousand in 1932.

Among women and children (British Other Ranks) 1,368 women or 313.2 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 1,262 or 292.3 per thousand in 1932. Of the children, 1,887 or 281.9 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 1,909 or 299.1 in 1932.

The principal cause of admission to hospital troops was inflammation of the tonsils, of which there were 194 cases, diseases next in order being malaria with 170 cases, dysentery 146 inflammation of bronchi 129, diarrhoea 124

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

	Average strength.	Admissions.		Deaths		Invalids sent to U. K.		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,175	700	321.8	156	90	28	11.95	..	..	24	36
Indian Ranks	121,013	52,017	429.8	305	252	..	..	783	6.47	1,902	33
Followers	28,248	7,525	266.4	109	38.6	..	..	..	..	266	35
Others *	2,094	..	..	25	..	..	..	73	..	..	..

* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces R. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital for 1932 was 321.8 per thousand of strength as compared with 367.4 in 1931. Among soldiers 52,017 or 429.8 per thousand of strength were, admitted to hospital, compared with 451.3 per

thousand in 1931. There was thus a decrease of 21.5 per thousand on the 1931 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers during 1932 was 2.52 per thousand as against 2.96 per thousand in 1931.

LEPROSY IN INDIA

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. In 1921, when a Census was made, leprosy was regarded as an *infirmitas* like blindness, insanity and deaf-mutism and the supposed number of lepers was tabulated along with these. The number counted was 102,513 as against 109,094 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if this figure represented anything more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the beggins and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. Muir, M.D., F.R.C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that "recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but limited survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy."

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the

Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committees

are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest:—

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(a) financially it would be impossible,

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be

concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects:—

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Governing Body of the Indian Council in their report for the year 1933, show that the Association's main work during the completed nine years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product during that period is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject"

There are now seventeen provincial branches, including one in Mysore State and each of them has established treatment centres for leprosy patients. In Assam, for instance, the number of clinics rose from 81 in 1932 to 145 at the end of 1933. Many clinics in different parts of India report absolute cures of the disease.

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, Maj. Gen. C. A. Sprawson, C.B., K.H.P., I.M.S., Director General of the I.M.S., the Chairman of the Governing Body, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary and Sir Ernest Burdon, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., the Honorary Treasurer.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved, and still more of it, if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its sufferings from blindness, it was a gift of some £43,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations. There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into Eastern Europe, stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained.

India is in this great **Blindness Belt**. According to the last census returns there are 480,000 totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions. That is an incidence of

1½ totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Nasik district an incidence of at least 4.38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7; in Bijapur 2.6 as against 0.7, in the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palanpur 7 per thousand was found. If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of underestimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like 1½ millions than the half million shown in the census returns.

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who, from neglected eye diseases, are partially or even nearly blind, and whose happiness and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different interpretation in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League

of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses; or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness"; and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. Recently the **All-India Blind Relief Association** has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease. It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

Associations known as "**Blind Relief**" Associations have been working for several years in Western India, in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They

also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind" and get them to the medical centre for relief to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children); to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum; to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease; and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown.

The All-India Blind Relief Association.—(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work. It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr C G Henderson (late I C S) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India. It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its head quarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1929, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Organising Secretary is R. Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall, Bombay.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the large towns in India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which has taken place, forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, will undoubtedly increase and develop the work. In all the great centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces

differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of the assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish

at a later stage from the many ills that childhood heir to in a land of great poverty, undernourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical super-

vision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.
3. Child welfare.
4. Work parties to provide the necessary armaments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150, and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs 50. At the end of 1933 there were 12,500 adult members of these various grades

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1931 the number of members was 252,941

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Sir David Petrie, Kt., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., and the Organising Secretary, Miss Norah Hill, A.R.S.C.

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 66,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-3-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1933, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 67½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which is 3½ lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.**(Indian Council.)**

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects —

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured ;

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room ;

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic,

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps ,

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 200,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and over 10,000 tokens such as Vouchers Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits

During the year 1933 22,853 persons attended 1,583 courses of instruction in First Aid, Nursing Home, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of these 13,957 qualified for the Association's

certificates : *viz.*, 12,869 in First Aid, 584 in Home Nursing, 451 in Hygiene and 53 in Sanitation. A new course, Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft, introduced in 1932 has not made much headway. To popularise Home Nursing, and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft courses among young girls and women special propaganda was stated. Steps were taken during 1933 to arrange first-aid courses for the personnel of flying clubs, but the response was poor.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions. The total income for 1933 was Rs 17,897, a more or less normal figure. Management expenses amounted to Rs 22,413. After adjusting assets and liabilities outstanding the revenue account for 1933 showed a loss of Rs. 6,305. The Council was able to carry on by taking a loan of Rs. 7,000 from the Indian Red Cross Society and by buying much less stores than it sold, the balance of stores stock thus being reduced by Rs. 11,000. The Council realise that the financial position and its maintenance by temporary expedients is unsatisfactory.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir David Petrie, Kt., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., is the Chairman, Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C., the General Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Honorary Treasurer.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic "mental hospital" at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According to the last Census (1931) out of a total popula-

tion of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded" an item that is not included in the figures for British India.

INDIA.

Provinces, States and Agencies.	General population.			Insane population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
British India	139 931,556	131,595,377	271,526,933	} 120,304
Indian States	41,897,367	39,413,478	81,310,845	
Total for all India ..	181,828,923	171,008,855	352,837,778	120,304

For the care of the 120,304 insanes of India and Burma there exists accommodation in mental hospitals for 9,244 hence only one person in eight out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist

especially for their care and treatment.

The following table gives the number of mental hospitals in each province during 1927, the total population of each institution and the number discharged cured and died :—

Provinces.	No. of Mental Hospitals.	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals.			Discharged cured.	Died.	Daily average.		Criminal Lunatics.
			Males.	Fe- males.	Total.			Strength.	Sick.	
Assam	1	66	410	95	505	21	47	438·47	59·35	246
Bihar and Orissa ..	2	364	1,535	398	1,933	206	53	1,604·49	74·68	614
United Provinces ..	3	779	1,561	412	1,973	174	106	1,274·83	155·03	425
Punjab	1	397	982	262	1,244	132	102	889·88	73·63	207
Central Provinces ..	1	87	389	95	484	33	19	410·96	20·37	135
Bombay	5	608	..	..	2,109	237	171	1,534·20	93·7	226
Madras	3	469	1,155	357	1,512	143	80	1,105·29	135·89	194
Burma	2	276	1,111	169	1,280	88	58	1,052·55	44·06	564
Total	18	3,046	..	..	11,040	..	636	8,305·67	656·71	2,601

It will be observed that there is now no mental hospital in Bengal. Insanes from this province are treated in one or other of the two mental hospitals at Ranchi. All Mental hospitals are under the direct control of the Provincial administrative medical officers except the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi which is controlled by a Board of Trustees presided over by the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur. The so-called "Central" Mental Hospitals, that is to say, the Mental Hospital at Madras, North Veravda (Bombay), Lahore (Punjab), Agra (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Rangoon (Burma), as well as the two Mental Hospitals at Ranchi (one for Europeans and Americans and one for Asiatics and Africans) are administered by whole-time medical officers who are usually trained alienists. The Administration of the remaining Mental Hospitals in British India and Burma lies with the Civil

Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated. It is probably true to state that only one Mental Hospital in the whole of India can claim any pretension to be up-to-date as regards organisation, staffing and equipment and that is the Mental Hospital for Europeans at Ranchi. All the others are for the most part over-crowded and under-staffed, thus rendering anything approaching treatment on modern lines out of the question. The only province in India which has so far displayed some appreciation of the importance of bringing the prevention and treatment of mental disorders into line with conditions in civilised countries is Madras. The local Government of this province has achieved a notable advance in its attitude towards mental disorders by providing, in the construction of the new General Hospital at Madras, accommodation for the treatment of early cases of mental diseases.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals, to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition Branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial Branches, it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women.

It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial Branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs 3,44,306 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors and a Junior service of 6 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Countess of Willingdon, C.I., G.B.E. The Hon. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. R. The Viceroy, and the Secretary Dr. M. V. Webb, C.M.O., W.M.S., Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £25,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General

of India. (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry. (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act, but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability. (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service.—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2 Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who

have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. The fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70

nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs 3,11,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the M.B., B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendents, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These hospitals also act as training institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St. George's Hospital,

Bombay. This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and works under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. A meeting was held in Bombay in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met to discuss the question. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Nursing Bodies.—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr. A. R. Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road, South; Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road; and Nurses' Bureau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Goshia Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royappa Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Amphilil Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated). President, Her Excellency Lady Gochen. The Association has under its management—*The Lady Amphilil Nurses' Institute*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras. Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available. *The Lady Wilkinson Nursing Home*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras, and *Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home*, Ootacamund, for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works. This Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1933. Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised brought into line with the

actual working of the Association. Towards the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and By-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—In 1906 this Association was inaugurated, replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organisation, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion, consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co-operation towards this project, and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut.-Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. An appeal by Lady Minto addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously, and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctuations increased a little with time. The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Countess of Willington is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary: Malox F. M. Collins, R.A.M.C.
Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G. Beckett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.I. N.A., Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and Red Cross Building, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq.

Nurses' Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and uniting nursing education, promoting *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1903, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India—Was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession; (b) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses; (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession, (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates, (e) to raise the standard of training; (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses, both Indian and European, and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives' Union. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India." The Association has 800 members and 304 student nurses.

Patrons. H. E. The Countess of Willington, Simla. H. E. Lady Brabourne, Bombay and H. E. Lady Marjorie Birkine, Madras.

President. Miss M. E. Abram, S.R.N., Matron-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Vice-Presidents. Miss D. Chadwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron-Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras, Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

Secretary. Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1, Madhavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Miss Gadsden, General Hospital, Madras.

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete Self-government but only men were

being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the **Municipal franchise** had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each elec-

tion, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seat in Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

"Our intercasts, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we

urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Harabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Travancore, a very progressive Indian State, was the first to grant the Legislative vote to women at the close of 1920, and it was promptly followed by the Indian State of Jhalawar. In the first session of the Legislative Councils in 1921 it is gratifying to record that a motion was tabled by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair of Malabar that he would bring forward a Resolution in the **Madras** Legislative Council to remove the disqualification of sex existing in regard to the Legislative Council franchise. During the month that must legally intervene between the tabling of a Woman Suffrage motion and its introduction for Debate the Madras women under the leadership of the Women's Indian Association carried on all forms of public propaganda and canvassed the important members of the Council. The Debate took place on April 1st and after a short discussion, in which it was evident that opposition came only from the Muhammadan members, the debate itself became only an accumulation of appreciation of womanhood and an expression of faith in its future. When the division was taken, it resulted

in the resolution being carried by a majority of 54. Madras has thus the honour of being the first Province in British India to enfranchise its women, and it has done this ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly in the broad spirit of the equality of the sexes, as it grants the vote to women on the same terms as it has been granted to men. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi, the first woman member of the British Indian Legislature, has been able to introduce legislation to do away with the Devadasi service in the Hindu temples and the immoral traffic in women and children. She has also devoted her attention to the development of the education of girls and to the promotion of the health of mothers and children.

Mr. Trivedi brought forward a Woman Suffrage Resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council during the same session, but some irregularity in its wording caused it to be pronounced out of order. In June that subject was tabled again and championed by Rao Sahib Harilal Desai and by Ahmedabad, Deputy President of the Council. As in Madras, the intervening month was filled with suffrage activity by the women of the Presidency and was remarkable for a large joint meeting of Bombay city women at which 19 Women's Societies took part, and for a suffrage meeting of Marathi and Gujarati women in Poona when over 800 women showed the greatest enthusiasm for the movement.

The Bombay Council Debate on Woman Suffrage took three days and the subject was very fully discussed by over 40 members. The result was satisfactory to the suffragists, the voting being 52 in favour, 25 against and 12 neutral. Thus Madras and Bombay Presidencies gave the lead to the other Provinces. In September, 1922, Mr. S. M. Bose, in the Bengal Council, moved a Woman Suffrage Resolution, which was debated for three days but finally defeated by 56 to 37 votes, a *bloc* of 40 Muhammadan members voting solidly against it. In September 1925 the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a vote of 54 to 38.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's similar Resolution in the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council was defeated by only a 10 votes' majority.

These Debates proved so educational to their respective Provinces that the Bengal and Behar Provinces have since granted qualified women the Municipal Vote.

In February, 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the *unanimous* vote of the United Provinces Legislative Council in favour of Woman Suffrage.

In 1926 the Punjab granted woman suffrage without a division, and in 1926 the Central Provinces.

The new Reform Bill for Burma has included the grant of woman suffrage to the qualified Burmese women, and further made provision for their election as Councillors if the Council passes a Resolution desiring their admission and that Resolution is approved of by the Governor.

In April, 1922, the Mysore Legislative Council unanimously passed the Woman Suffrage Resolution. The vote for the Representative Assembly of Mysore was granted to women in October, 1922. The vote for Mysore Legislative Franchise was granted to the Mysore women by H. H. The Maharaja and His Privy Council in June 1923. In October, 1924, Assam Provincial Council granted Woman Suffrage for its Province by 26 to 8. It also has been the first Province to pass a Resolution in favour of allowing women to enter the Council as members.

In 1929 soon after the All-India Women's Educational Reform was held in Patna, the Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa gave women the right of voting, election and nomination to the Council on the same terms as men. Thus the whole of British India has now given to women equal political rights with men. The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education, health, housing, morality and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Rajkot are the only places in India where the sex disqualification has been completely removed from the statute book. These have allowed women the right to stand for election to the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it, and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poornima Lakhose became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician. She acted as Minister for Health to the State for three years. Cochin State nominated Mrs. Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament, and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures. A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise. The Legislative Assembly has passed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces. Accordingly in November 1923, women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and comprised women of all castes and communities.

In April, 1926, as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies. Again Madras Council, on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership. Bombay and the Punjab followed its lead in August and October respectively. This enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been functioning since then. But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association asked that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which had voted to admit them, and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State. Thus the year 1926 marked another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood.

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, all granted the Franchise to women. The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr. MUTHULAKSHMI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office of DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. Since then Mrs. Kale has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces, and Mrs. Ahmed Shaw to that of the United Provinces. A Deputation from the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi in 1928 waited on the Viceroy requesting him to nominate two women to the Legislative Assembly. That has still remained ungranted.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood. As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects, almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and among the ladies who have identified themselves specially with the movement are Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Srirangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Mrs. Khedkar, Dr. Mistry, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhuri, Mrs. Kumudini Basu, Mrs. K. N. Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs. Hassan Imam, Miss S. B. Das, Mrs. P. K. Sen, Mrs. Rustumji Faridoonji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs. van Gildemeester, etc.

The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, Law, Customs and Art of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School possesses noble and interesting buildings, in Finsbury Circus, provided by the

British Government under the London Institution (Transfer) Act of 1912. The sum of £25,000 required for the alteration and extension of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School was voted by Parliament. The School buildings are quiet, although they are in the heart of the City. The School provides teaching in more than seventy subjects. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the Schools to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. There is a whole time Professor in Phonetics, the classes for which are numerically larger than in any other subject. It is intended to reconstitute in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School.

Owing to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation a sub-department under Professor Lloyd James has been opened for the teaching of and research into African Linguistics.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures

to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

Patron, H. M. the King. Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I. Director, Professor Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., D.Lit.Ph.D. Secretary, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

Teaching Staff.

	Name.	Subjects	Status.
	Ethel O Ashton	Swahili	Lecturer.
3	H. W. Bailey, D.Phil M.A.	Iranian Studies	Reader.
2	T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D., D Litt	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	Lecturer
3	Rev. G. P. Bargery	Hausa	Lecturer
3	L. D. Barnett M.A., D.Litt.	Indian History and Sanskrit	Lecturer.
3	R. T. Butlin, B.A.	Phonetics	Assistant Lecturer.
	Y. Chung	Chinese	Hon. Lecturer.
	K. de B. Codrington, M.A.	Indian Arts and Crafts	Lecturer.
5.	G. H. Darab Khan M.A.	Persian	Lecturer.
3	C. C. Davies, Ph.D.	Indian History	Professor.
5	H. H. Dodwell M.A.	History	Lecturer.
	J. Heyworth Dunning, B.A.	Arabic	Reader.
2	E. Dora Edwards, M.A., D. Litt.	Chinese	Lecturer.
1	D. E. Evans, B.A.	Hindustani	Lecturer.
3	J. R. Firth, M.A.	Linguistics	Professor
3	S. G. Vesey Fitzgerald, M.A., LL.D.	Indian Law	Lecturer
1	H. A. R. Gibb, M.A.	Arabic	Lecturer
	Sheykh M. M. Goma'a, B.A.	Arabic	Assistant Lecturer.
	Beatrice Honikman, M.A.	African Phonetics & Linguistics	Lecturer.
	Commander N. E. Isenonger, R.N. (retired)	Japanese	Professor.
1	A. Lloyd James, M.A.	Phonetics	Professor.
4	Sir Reginald Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.	Chinese	"
	S. G. Kanhere	Marathi and Gujarati	Lecturer.
	G. E. Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	Reader
2	V. Minorsky	Persian Literature & History	Lecturer.
2	W. Sutton Page, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.	Bengali	Lecturer.
	C. S. K. Pathy, M.A., D.C.S.L.	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer.
	M. D. Ratnasuriya, Ph.D.	Sinhalese	Hon. Lecturer
3	F. J. Richards, M.A.	Indian Archaeology	Lecturer.
	Ali Riza Bevi	Turkish	Professor.
7	Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., D.Lit., Ph.D.	Persian	Lecturer.
3	C. A. Rylands, M.A.	Sanskrit	Lecturer.
3	W. Stede, Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	"
3	J. A. Stewart, M.C., C.I.E., LL.D., M.A., I.C.S.	Burmese	"
	S. Topahan	Armenian and Turkish	Reader.
2	A. S. Tritton, M.A., D.Litt.	Arabic	Lecturer.
	A. N. Tucker, M.A., Ph.D.	African Phonetics and Linguistics	Professor
	R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A., Litt.D.	Sanskrit	Lecturer.
	Ida C. Ward, D.Lit.	African Phonetics and Linguistics	Lecturer.
6.	I. Wartski, B.A.	Modern Hebrew	"
	Sir Richard Owinstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt	Malay	Lecturer
3	S. Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	"
	Kadry Zafir, M.A.	Arabic	"

- University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher.
- University Reader and Appointed Teacher.
- Recognised Teacher in the University of London.
- University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher.
- University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher.
- Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew.
- University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher (Director).
- University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher.
- University Professor of Phonetics and Appointed Teacher.

The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant,

suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The suit-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1927-28 the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 114,502. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Oybaum* or *Scomberomorus*), Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*), Jew fish (*Scorænidæ*), Whiting (*Sillago*), Thread-fins (*Polynemus*), Sardines (*Clupea*) and Mackerel (*Scomber*). In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*) Mackerel (*Scomber*), Cat fish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish (*Trachurus*), Goggles (*Caranx crumenophthalmus*) and Silver bellies (*Egula* and *Cazza*) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others. So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines, that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres; the material is largely cured for export.

ment of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere. This Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and thus in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr James Hornell, F.L.S., as Director and, is now controlled by his successor Dr B. Sundara Raj, M.A., Ph.D. The activities of the Department have greatly expanded since its inception.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. Twenty-four volumes have been issued to date and the twenty-fifth volume in Press. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of adequate staff and equipment.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches, whether it be specially training teachers for schools in fishing villages or training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and in the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The latter named has filled a long-felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Research Assistant Fisheries Station, Ennur, Madras, at moderate prices.

The Madras Department of Fisheries.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improve-

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts. Its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bonded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present about 115 of such yards are scattered along the coast and over 55,000 tons of wet fish are annually cured therein. The total receipts on the administration of these yards for the year 1930-31 was Rs 1,97,777-0-4 and expenditure Rs 2,85,913-12-4.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—In the absence of the pearl fishery during the year, the chank fisheries prospered. An unprecedented number of 407,628 chanks were fished yielding a gross revenue of Rs 17,860-8-8.

The Inland Fisheries.—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water, only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Laboe, Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsmen in India, the "Mahseer." Cat-fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago; these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department; the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and *Etrophus* *suratensis* which has the excellent attribute of surviving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water; both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit. Both the Gourami and *Etrophus* are largely vegetarian in diet. A further activity is represented by the breeding

of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price, for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water, these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public.

Deep Sea Fishing and Research.—The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms. If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms; and,
- (2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically.

The department's trawler "Lady Goschen" has been exploring the off shore belt of the sea up to 100 fathoms from Point Calimere to Madras on the East Coast and Calicut to Pigeon Islands on the West Coast, with a view to ascertain the kinds and quantities of fish available there. The Assistant Biologist and staff worked on board the trawler. One remarkable discovery made by this systematic survey is that fish of better quality and in larger quantity are available in deeper waters on the East coast from Point Calimere to Madras than on the West coast from Calicut to Pigeon Islands, during the months of the survey. Whether it is the case throughout the year is yet to be ascertained. However it has helped to revise the general belief that fish are much more abundant on the West coast than on the East coast, and opens up possibilities for large fishery developments on the East Coast which will ultimately increase the supply of fish food and fish manure.

Rural Pisciculture.—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that all practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise riots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 106,050 in the Presidency. The work though begun in July 1930, has already completed a survey of ponds in 98 villages, 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined and out of this number 175 wells and 85 ponds were selected as suitable for piscicultural operations and 45 wells and 1 pond were stocked.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On

Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1930-31 was 73.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 8 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

Two industrial societies were started one at Bhangad and the other at Palapatty on the West Coast in 1927 with the object of wearing the fishermen gradually from the influence of middlemen capitalists. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,500 each to the two societies for purchasing boats, nets and other accessories for fishing purposes. They are working since 1927 with varying degrees of success.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calcutt to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery stations at Tanur and Chaliyam. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed over to the Departments. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen. Local men are appointed as honorary manager of schools.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, beels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 324,000 maintained by the sale of fish, and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Clupea shisha*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Calta catla*), mrigela (*Carri uan nalgela*); prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bektli (*Late calatifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the mango-fishes (*Polynemus*), pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any

can be created without extreme difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye-products. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated

to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of bye-products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the medieval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs. for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress is in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr Sorley's more important recommendations are —

1. The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.
2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.
3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government; and
4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started.—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been

possible aroused the interest of the fishermen who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches with a local firm.

Fishermen who till now had felt that the provision of motor transport was beyond their scope are increasingly realising, after inquiry and inspection of the launches now running, that motor launches will play an important part in their trade in the future, and their more extended use will be the basis of any scheme for the improvement of their prospects. A spirit of enterprise is already abroad among the fishermen and some foresighted individuals encouraged by the success of the Bombay Government's experiment are now embarking upon the purchase of launches.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Scorpa* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds" largely exported from Bombay for oventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Basen and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the month of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and Jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito (see) (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are

employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These facilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

Inland Fisheries.—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A start in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish such as soormal, shark, ravs and Jew-fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of oyster is confined to licensed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pear fisheries almost within Bombay city itself, will come as a surprise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City seaward on its south-western and north-eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south-western site in Bombay City where pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos. 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane oyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers, are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster particularly certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized.

In the Gulf of Cutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window-pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu, the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda.

The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1905 obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, for the purpose of examining the Marine potentialities of the Baroda territory in Kathiawar.

Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries (chiefly from Straits Settlements) was 12.56 lakhs in 1934-35. The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish.

Revenue.—The economic value of any industry or tract of country can, to some extent, be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yielded a substantial revenue (about 41.41 lakhs *per annum* during the last decennium) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand declined to sixty per cent. of this amount in the year 1934-35 owing to trade and economic depression. Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leaseable fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction for periods varying from one to five years. The total number of leaseable fisheries in the province is 3,495 of which 1,670 lie in the Irrawaddy Division, and 667 in Maubin—one of the five districts in that division.

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands, many of which have embankments round the greater part of them along the north-east and west, in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fry come down-country from Upper Burma.

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are issued annually to persons who pay the prescribed fees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from licenses comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearl industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathalaung, (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu. These are generally made into salt fish. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally *ngakhu*, *ngayan* and *ngayay*. Most of them are sold fresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish caught in the rivers are generally *ngathalaung*, *Ngayyan* and *Nammyunyn*. *Kakalaung* and *Ngaponna* which are found in small quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abundance in the Rangoon market.

The Punjab.

During the year 1934-35 there was no marked change in the operations of the Fisheries Branch of the Agricultural Department. The activities of the Fishing Section were limited mainly to the issue of licenses and the discouragement of poaching. The number of fishing licenses issued rose from 7,192 in the previous year to 7,544 during the year 1934-35.

The catches of the fishermen were generally below average except in the Kangra District where they were satisfactory on the whole. Weather conditions were not favourable and winter rains were late and deficient. Heavy mortality among fish in the Leh and Solan streams in the Rawalpindi District which occurred on 25th June 1934, adversely affected the fishing in those waters in subsequent months. An analysis of the water showed that the discharge from the Murree Brewery and Sewage from Rawalpindi were the main cause of this mortality. Efforts were made to adopt remedial measures in consultation with the Director of

Public Health, Punjab. The biggest fish caught in the Beas River in Kangra during the year was a Mahseer of 49 lbs. in weight.

The trout fishing on the Beas and its tributaries in Kulu appears to be increasing in popularity. Two hundred and twelve Trout Angling licenses were issued in Kulu trout waters as against 134 in the previous year. The rivers remained full during most of the fishing season and the Anglers satisfied with the sport they got. As usual the mortality among Rainbow trout taken from the fish in the Hatchery was higher than in the case of Brown Trout. The cause is still under investigation. 'Fin-rot' disease again broke out among the Rainbow trout in the Hatchery in June, 1934. The carp at Chhenawan did not spawn during the spawning season 1934. Laxival fish are flourishing. They spawned at the Chhenawan farm and in the Botanical Experimental tanks at Jwalpuri and were supplied during the year to a number of centres for the control of malaria.

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan and America the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work and a scheme for further development is being worked out. Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters, to the establishment of co-operative societies,

among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil and guano production. Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the more valuable food fishes and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced. A cold storage plant will shortly be erected in Trivandrum for freezing and preserving fish. Special Schools have been opened for the education of fisher lads.

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far-sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind—a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to overestimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassified State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassified forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22·6 of the

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753; Protected 6,263, Unclassed State 135,694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished:—

(1) **Arid-country forests**, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or khar (*Acacia arabica*), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river inundations.

(2) **Deciduous forests**, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.

(3) **Evergreen forests**.—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-Himalayan tract, and the moisture parts of Burma and are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.

(4) **Hill forests**.—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (*Pinus khasya*) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association with oaks or blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*); towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir, while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (*Pinus longifolia*) which is tapped for resin.

(5) **Littoral forests**.—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (*Rhizophoraceae*). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (*Heritiera jones*).

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely:—

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sal forests of Northern, Central, and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province.

Territorial charges.—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles; each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service; these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters.

Non-territorial changes.—Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties.

The Forest Service.—The Forest Service comprises three branches:—

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928:—

- (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.
- (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council
- (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination;
- (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services;
- (e) by the transfer of promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service.

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, whether by promotion or direct appointment, has been suspended until a decision is reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service.

In Bombay and Burma, where Forest is a transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services (Class I), have been created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service.

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service**—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The future strength is not expected to remain at more than three i.e. (one each in Bombay, Madras and Punjab).

(3) **The Provincial Service.**—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra

Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Officers of this service are eligible for promotion upto 25 per cent. of the posts in the Indian Forest Service in provinces other than Bombay and Burma, such promotion being made by the Secretary of State for India. These officers are recruited and trained in India, their recruitment being a matter for the local Governments. A certain number of posts in the service are filled by the promotion of specially promising Rangers. Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I. F. S. College has also closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912, respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Research.—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Hardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely: Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing expert is engaged temporarily on short term contract. Indian Assistants have been appointed to receive the necessary technical training and experience with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservation and Seasoning Sections are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America.

As a result of Mr. R. S. Pearson's long and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at

Dehra Dun a series of forest workshops and experimental laboratories without parallel anywhere else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending stream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world. The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this, steady progress has been made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests. Unfortunately the need for retrenchment in all Government activities has stopped or curtailed many promising lines of investigation.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, flures, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral product etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 350 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods, American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wide-spread depression in the timber trade the employment of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber had to be suspended. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized.

It accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheel-wrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue amounts to some Rs. 6 crores a year. Surplus revenue amounts to upwards of 40 per cent. of gross revenue. Most of the provinces show a steady increase of surplus.

Agencies.—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult".

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U. P.

EXPORTS.

(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
TIMBER								
Teak	454	1,137	1,149	916	458	334	61 31 (R per ton)	90 41
(£ per ton) ..	(10)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(229)	(210)
Deal and Pine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(£ per ton) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Timbers ..	30	43	58	37	21	26	20 91	18.64
Railway Sleepers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	484	1,180	1,207	953	479	360	82.22	1.09 05
British Empire ..	66%	67%	69%	68%	69%	75%	75%	74%
By land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURES								
Tea Chest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufactures (g) ..	25	15	8	11	12	13	13	1 22
	25	15	8	11	12	13	13	1.22

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	194-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
TIMBER.								
Teak	302	135	124	113	109	54	11 03 (R per ton)	7 93 (93)
(£ per ton) ..	(6)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	533	720
Deal and Pine ..	118(a)	65	80	48	34	32	(R per ton)	(65)
(£ per ton) ..	(5)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(5)	21 51	17 15
Other Timbers (c) ..	178	222	360	359	210	(159)	..	..
Railway Sleepers ..	299	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
British Empire ..	897	430	564	520	353	45	37 87	32 68
By land	30% (c)	17% d	12% d	7% d	11% d	12% d	6% d	5% d

a—1912-14.

b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this year.

c—Excluding sleepers.

d—Not available after 1924-25 (£350,000).

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
MANUFACTURES.								
Tea Chests .. .	270(e)	497	596	455	356	356	400	52 08
Wood Pulp .. .	113(a)	311	337	315	270	166	203	26 18
Matches .. .	507	129	82	31	8	4	7	62
Other Manufactures (g) ..	41	91	137	77	32	94	94	20 37
	931	1,028	1,141	878	666	620	704	99 25

a—1912-14.

e—1909-14.

g—Excluding furniture, cabinetwork, re-exports.

EXPORTS.

Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Lac	1,843	6,483	5,226	2,361	1,380	932	1,848	3,29,96
(£ per ton) ..	(100)	(174)	(166)	(86)	(59)	(45)	(51)	(.6)
Rubber .. .	157	1,499	1,342	973	334	66	234	65 89
Myrobalans ..	364	659(a)	611(a)	593(a)	499(a)	434(a)	444(a)	51,51(a)
Sandalwood ..	82	323(b)	298(b)	185(b)	233(b)	105(b)	163(b)	17,80(b)
Cardamoms ..	26	154	197	169	93	109	159	15 31
Cutch	76	70	66	68	31	23	28	4 77*
Rosin	—	32	44	12	14	20	8	1 30

a—Includes extract.

b—Includes oil.

* Includes gambies.

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Rosin	41	28	37	25	21	12	25	4 49
Turpentine and Substitute	29	19	22	12	9	8	9	1 48

AREA OF FOREST LANDS, OUTTURN OF PRODUCE, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1913-34.

Province.	* Area of Province	Forest Area.			Per cent- age of Forests to whole Area of Pro- vince			Outturn of Produce.		Revenue. Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.	
		Reserved Forests.	Protect- ed Forests.	Un- classified State Forests, &c.†	Total.	Timber and Fuel.		Minor Produce.					
						Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Cub. ft.				Rs.
Madras	142,678	15,652	821	..	16,273	11.4	21,513,000	15,40,188	39,43,068	39,20,340	22,728		
Bombay	123,217	18,317	868	..	14,185	11.3	55,526,000	18,93,386	54,30,000	32,86,167	21,43,723		
Bengal	72,527	6,480	705	3,445	10,639	14	21,399,000	4,81,880	15,02,501	14,12,183	60,378		
United Provinces	106,014	5,185	..	5	5,241	4.9	31,807,000	15,00,224	45,16,911	26,94,556	18,62,331		
Punjab	95,315	1,531	3,207	455	5,193	5.4	32,491,000	18,28,783	19,43,176	21,37,940	-1,89,764		
Burma (including Federat- ed Shan States)	243,515 (a)	84,722	..	148,196	182,918	75.1	92,090,000	7,05,543	88,30,554	65,27,464	23,12,090		
Bihar and Orissa	83,021	1,849	1,156	7	3,012	3.6	9,499,000	2,56,195	6,84,823	6,08,071	16,752		
Central Provinces & Berar	99,957	19,430	..	10,120	19,470	19.4	31,882,000	21,48,457	44,06,011	33,43,399	10,62,612		
Assam	55,445	6,630	..	..	14,818	35.7	12,514,000	5,44,154	14,57,198	11,97,019	2,60,179
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	13,183	245	105	..	350	2.6	3,519,000	71,687	4,35,260	3,98,670	36,590		
Baluchistan (portions under British Administration)	54,228	316	..	472	788	1.5	469,414	59,194	22,340	34,948	-12,608		
Ajmer-Merwara	2,767	142	..	..	142	5.1	552,907	31,411	85,283	62,492	25,984
Coorg	1,593	519	337	..	856	53.7	318,763	22,166	4,92,631	2,06,074	2,96,270		
Andamans and Nicobar	3,143	52	..	2,137	2,189	69.6	3,445,993	8,603	14,01,064	10,96,756	3,04,308		
Total (1933-34)	1,099,503	106,079	7,003	169,582	232,664	25.7	317,257,081	12,07,444	3,51,20,713	2,76,29,855	74,90,858		
											(c)	(d)	(e)
1931-32	11,01,402	1,05,690	6,682	1,33,189	2,45,831	22.3	30,591,538	1,13,27,397	3,06,07,777	3,00,74,924	95,32,853		
1930-31	11,02,602	1,07,753	6,263	1,35,694	2,49,710	22.6	32,286,529	1,25,86,854	4,72,86,859	3,50,803	1,20,81,036		
1929-30	11,03,491	1,07,353	6,298	1,35,508	2,49,154	22.3	35,006,933	1,51,50,886	6,13,22,361	3,63,513	2,49,86,846		
1928-29	11,03,593	1,06,849	6,308	1,36,665	2,49,822	22.7	36,418,955	1,51,78,316	5,78,093	3,50,613	2,27,47,874		
1927-28	11,03,579	1,05,588	7,638	1,36,864	2,50,110	22.6	37,017,767	1,45,38,363	6,13,001	3,86,564	2,65,48,433		
1926-27	11,00,146	1,02,218	8,626	1,16,303	2,27,147	20.6	30,359,006	1,45,87,903	6,19,671	3,56,084	2,73,10,639		
1925-26	10,99,886	1,01,953	8,405	1,17,292	2,27,650	20.7	41,061,323	1,43,11,941	5,98,702	3,82,393	2,69,86,833		
1924-25	10,99,972	1,03,764	8,278	1,17,854	2,29,896	20.8	25,528,800	1,37,13,591	5,67,444	3,63,351	2,26,12,964		
Totals													

* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manipur (Central India).

† Unclassified state forests or public forest lands as they are often called, include in many provinces all uncultivated waste, often entirely devoid of trees. So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area.

(a) Includes Rs. 10,615 square miles for Federated Shan States.

(b) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karenli.

(c) Includes Rs. 13,035 on account of receipts under the head Forest Research Institute and College.

(d) Includes expenditure under heads Imperial (Rs. 46,667), Forest Research Institute and College (Rs. 6,06,945).

(e) After taking into account deficits under Imperial (Rs. 46,667), Forest Research Institute and College (Rs. 5,93,890).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co., which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the New Imperial and International Communications Ltd.

For reasons of economy, most of the inland wireless stations in India were practically closed down and placed in charge of "Care and Maintenance" parties which carry out tests twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which always maintained official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashgar in China, and Jutogh Radio, which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and Rugby and passes the messages to Reuter's Agency for distribution to subscribing newspapers. The stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such. New wireless stations for aeronautical purposes have been erected at Jodhpur in Bikaner, and Gaya. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the Wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes are under construction at Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway and Bassein.

The coast stations, however, have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The application of the Baudot system to the high-speed continuous wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Matara (Ceylon) *via* Bombay Radio. Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula *via* Rangoon and Penang and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon. In March 1931, telephonic communication between Bombay and London was established for the first time. The conversations were initiated from the *s.s. Belgenland* a tourist ship lying in Bombay Harbour and were made possible through the courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited in conjunction with the International Marine Radio Company.

Safety at Sea.—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All Ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain exact knowledge of their whereabouts at a distance of 150 miles from the coast. The beacon is an experiment and is likely to be the first of many others along the coast of India. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with Civil aviation has been developed.

Broadcasting.—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes. Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agency for the loan of transmitting apparatus, without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 350 metres, and Calcutta on 370 and 49.10 metres. Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation. One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries, which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed.

Indian State Broadcasting Service.

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Subject (now the Hon. Sir Frank Sayer) and upon it sit at the present time Messrs N. B. Macbeth and N. M. Dumas, Bombay; H. H. Reynolds and K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., Calcutta; M. R. Coburn, Financial Adviser to Government in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and B. Rama Rao, Joint Secretary to Government in the Industries and Labour Dept.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose. A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a high-power medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi. This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936. Its wave length is 240.136 metres (V.U.D., 882 kc/s). The length is somewhat

inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium-wave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first high-power station to be built. Provision was made for its alteration if a change were later found to be desirable.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Director of Broadcasting in India and in their search for the best person for this appointment secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern high-power transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans. Mr. Fielden quickly became conscious of the need for highly expert technical advice and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of their Chief Technical adviser, Mr. H. L. Kirke.

Mr. Kirke toured extensively in India. His report was not published when this account of the situation was written, but several of his recommendations were permitted to become known. It appears that he is against the enhancement of the power of the Bombay and Calcutta stations, on the ground that of the increased reception radius which would thereby be created half would be over the sea and the greater part of the remainder over country which is very sparsely populated. He also held that it would be unfair to devote time and money to the development of these two stations while large parts of India have no station at all.

Mr. Kirke recommended the reaction of an experimental shortwave station in Delhi and the organization of wireless research work, especially in connection with and through the instrumentality of the universities.

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure is regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for wireless and to portend that he will show considerable interest in its development.

Licenses.—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, several hundred have been issued.

The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special Import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting.

Radio Telephone Service.—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933 when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, and within a month it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world.

Similarly, there is a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and when the improvement of the landlines has been completed, nearly every important city will be in direct telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

The charge for a 3 minutes' conversation to (a) places in England, Scotland and Wales is Rs. 80; (b) Northern Ireland (Dublin) and the Isle of Man, Rs. 84. Each additional minute's conversation to places under (a) will cost Rs. 26-11 and to (b) Rs. 28.

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The value of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16½ years purchase on the net Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs. 1,000 no probate duty is payable; up to Rs. 9,000 in excess of first Rs. 1,000 the duty is at 2%, between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is at 3% and between Rs. 50,000 and 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 4% and over Rs. 1,00,000 the duty payable is @ 5%. In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.

2 The amount of funeral expenses.

3 Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on suzerainty before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkara*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stoecker in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette*, founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussil*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussil*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

- (1) The Press Act should be repealed.
- (2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of India.—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay. According to the articles of constitution "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities

to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time." Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 annually. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Council.

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published.

Province.	Printing Presses.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Books.		
				In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language.	
Madras	(a) 1 838	(a) 300	1,034	787	2,019	
Bombay (d)	1,099	404	467	223	2,105	
Bengal	1,219	234	383	743	2,551	
United Provinces	868	227	366	315	2,801	
Punjab	557	309	270	192	1,780	
Burma	340	61	171	22	194	
Bihar and Orissa	257	46	59	88	623	
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 196	77	(c) 50	5	120	
Assam	73	22	23	....	70
North-West Frontier Province	25	7	4	6		
Ajmer-Merwara (d)	35	6	8	26	89	
Coorg	5	2	2	....	1
Delhi	134	48	56	34	175	
Total, 1931-32	6,646	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132	
Totals	1930-31	6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
	1929-30	6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
	1928-29	6,102	1,695	2,960	2,556	14,427
	1927-28	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
	1926-27	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
	1925-26	5,362	1,378	3,089	2,117	14,276
	1924-25	5,312	1,401	3,146	2,302	14,728
	1923-24	4,909	1,363	2,888	2,037	13,802
	1922-23	4,509	1,282	2,559	1,951	12,814

(a) Relates to the Calendar year 1932.

(b) Includes 11 Presses which are reported either closed or not working.

(c) This includes 49 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news, and one periodical which is catalogued as a book.

(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1931.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks:—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India:—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of—

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards,
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board,
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board;
- (d) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Governor-General in Council

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Governor-General in Council shall nominate an officer of Government to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3½ crores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11½ crores, of which Rs 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs 5,47,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1935 showed the deposits at Rs 79,09,16,810, and Cash Rs 19,58,64,414 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 21.76.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India.

The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are,—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government As for the remaining five years the remuneration

to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments —

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs 9 lacs per annum ;
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 6 lacs per annum ; and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The Directorate.

Managing Director	..	..	..	..	..	Sir William Lamond, Kt.
Dy. Managing Director	..	..	..	..	..	E P Stocker, Esq

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards.

CALCUTTA—

J Reid Kay, Esq. ..	.	.	.	..	.	President
W Hunter, Esq	.	.	.	..	.	Vice-President
B A. C. Neville, Esq.	..	..	..	.	.	Secretary.

BOMBAY—

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt, C I E	..	..	..	.	.	President.
E C Reid, Esq, M C.	..	..	..	.	.	Vice-President.
A. McCulloch, Esq	..	..	..	.	.	Secretary.

MADRAS—

Sir William Wright, Kt, O B.E., V D	.	.	.	..	.	President.
S V. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Esq	.	.	.	..	.	Vice-President.
E A Nuttall, Esq	.	.	.	..	.	Secretary.

Nominated by Government

Sir Rajendra Nath Mokerjee, K C I E, K C V O, Calcutta.
Elected under Section 28, (i), (ii), of the Act by the Local Boards
Jadu Nath Roy, Esq, Calcutta
J F Macdonell, Esq, M C, Bombay.
C. G Alexander, Esq., Madras

Manager in London.

R. R. Birrell, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Chupra.	Farrukhabad.
Clive Street, Calcutta.	Alleppey.	Chittagong.	Ferozepore.
Park Street, Calcutta.	Ambala.	Cocanada.	Fyzabad.
Byculla, Bombay.	Ambala Cant.	Cochin	Gaya
Dadar, Bombay	Amravati.	Coimbatore.	Godhra.
Mandvi, Bombay.	Asansol.	Colombo.	Gojra.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.	Bangalore.	Cuddalore.	Gorakhpur.
Mount Road, Madras.	Dareilly.	Cuddapah.	Gujranwala.
	Barrackpore.	Cuttack.	Guntur
	Bellary.	Dacca.	Gwallior.
Abbottabad.	Benares.	Darbhanga	Ilapur (Sub-Agency)
Adohar.	Berhampore (Ganjam)	Darjeeling.	Kathras.
Adoni.	Bezwada.	Dehra Dun	Howrah
Agra.	Bhagalpur.	Delhi.	Hubli.
Ahmedabad	Bhopal.	Dhanbad.	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Ahmedabad City.	Broach.	Dhulia.	Hyderabad (Sind).
Ahmednagar.	Bulandshahr.	Dibrugarh.	Indore.
Ajmer.	Calicut.	Ellore.	Jalpur.
Akola.	Cawnpore.	Erode.	Jaigaon.
Akyab.	Chandpur.	Etawah.	Jalpaiguri.
Aligarh.			Jamshedpur.

Jhansi.	Moradabad.	Okara (Sub-Agency).	Sholapur.
Jodhpur.	Moulmein.	Ootacamund.	Slalkot.
Jubbulpore.	Multan.	Patna.	Simla.
Jullundur.	Murree.	Peshawar.	Sitapur.
Karachi.	Mussoorie.	Peshawar City.	Srinagar (Kashmir.)
Kasur (Sub-Agency).	Muttra.	Poona.	Sukkur.
Katni.	Muzaffarnagar.	Poona City.	Surat.
Khamgaon.	Muzaffarpur.	Porbandar.	Tellocherry.
Khandwa.	Myingyan.	Purnea.	Tinnevely.
Kumbakonam.	Mymensingh.	Quetta.	Tirupur.
Lahore.	Nadlad.	Rajpur.	Trichinopoly.
Larkana.	Nagpur.	Rajahmundry.	Trichur.
Lucknow.	Naini Tal.	Rajkot.	Trivandrum.
Ludhiana.	Nanded.	Rampur.	Tuticorin.
Lyallpur.	Nandyal.	Rangoon.	Ujjain.
Madura.	Narangunge.	Rawalpindi.	Vellore.
Mandalsy.	Nasik.	Saharanpur.	Vizagapatam.
Mangalore.	Negapatam.	Salem.	Vizianagram.
Masulipatam.	Nellore.	Sargodha.	Wardha.
Meerut.	New Delhi.	Secunderabad.	Yeotmal.
Montgomery.	Nowshera.	Shillong.	

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are :—

- (1) Advancing money upon the security of —
 - (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India.
 - (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Governor-General-in-Council
 - (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of, a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India
 - (d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere.
 - (e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.
 - (f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.
 - (g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promises.
 - (h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g'
- (2) With the sanction of the Local Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.
- (3) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(4) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d

(5) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand

(6) Buying and selling gold and silver.

(7) Receiving deposits

(8) Receiving securities for safe custody.

(9) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims

(10) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.

(11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.

(12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India.

(13) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases

(14) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank

(15) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks, and

(16) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

- (1) It shall not make any loan or advance —
 - (a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 2 and 13 above;
 - (b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank,
 - (c) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof.
- (2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited
- (3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1935 was as follows :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	ASSETS	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
Capital —							Investments (valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bye-Law of the Bank) —						
Authorised—2 25 000 shares of Rs 500 each	11	25	00 000 0 0				Government Securities	46	40	90 765 13 6			
Issued and Subscribed—2 25 000 shares of Rs 500 each	11	25	00 000 0 0				Other Investments authorised under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920	46	82	053 8 10			
Called up—75 000 shares of Rs 500 each, fully paid	3	75	00 000 0 0				Advances —				46	87	72 819 6 4
of Rs 500 each, Rs 125 paid	1	87	50 000 0 0	5	62	50 000 0 0	Loans	3	69	82 412 1 4			
Reserve							Cash Credits and Overdrafts	14	57	64 501 13 2			
Liability of Shareholders—Rs 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5	62	50 000 0 0				Bills Discounted and Purchased	3	00	37 513 8 7			
Reserve Fund				5	47	50 000 0 0	Particulars of Advances —				21	57	84 427 7 1
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank Current and other Accounts							1 Debts considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured (This amount includes debt fully secured due by directors, members of local boards, and employees or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a director or a member of a local board is a partner, aggregating Rs 28 31 988-14-11)	20	38	84 220 3 8			
Loans against Securities per contra													
Acceptances for Currents													
Carried forward ..											Carried forward		

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 40 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.	—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th June 1881 ..	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	167	68	482
1886 ..	329	82	39	450	1914 ..	290	197	93	580
1891 ..	332	97	53	482	1915 ..	263	187	102	552
1896 ..	225	88	57	370	1916 ..	336	263	115	714
1901 ..	187	90	63	340	1917 ..	1338	716	209	2263
1906 ..	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	549	213	1426
1911 ..	198	129	77	404	1919 ..	346	298	142	786
1912 ..	210	155	75	440	1920 ..	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan. 1921.	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,220
„ 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672
„ 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256
„ 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,208
„ 1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,252
„ 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,254
„ 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004
„ 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	796
„ 1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074
„ 1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,591
„ 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,596
„ 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,908
„ 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582
„ 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	791

BANK OF BOMBAY.

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 "
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 "
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 "
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 "
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 "
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 "
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 "
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 "
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 "
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 "
1917	100	92	235	2817	1396	744	17½ "
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½ "
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½ "
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS.

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1900	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 per cent.
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 "
1906	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 "
1907	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 "
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11 "
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 "
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 "
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 "
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 "
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12 "
1915	75	65	86	803	256	184	12 "
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 "
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 "
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 "
1920	75	45	118	1679	505	211	18 "

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June.	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1921	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent.
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 "
1923	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 "
1924	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 "
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 "
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 "
1927	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 "
1928	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 "
1929	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 "
1930	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 "
1931	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 "
1932	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 "
1933	562	520	582	7423	2308	3973	12 "
1934	562	527	791	7483	2165	3932	12 "
1935	562	542	..	7243	1676	3783	12 "

Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1931 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of—

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

Four Directors nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(d) One Government official nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact.—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, *viz.* :—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and

promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Governor-General in Council and to Local Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends of any securities or shares, for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council and on and from the date of such transfer the Governor-General in Council shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1s. 5 49-64d. and not higher than 1s. 6 3-16d. respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1935 was as follows —

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.			
	Rs a. p.	Rs a p		Rs a p.	
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	21,48,38,747 8 0		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :-		
Notes in circulation .	171 78,39,318 8 0		(a) Held in India ..	41,55,19,156 0 0	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,97,782 0 0	
Total notes issued .	...	193,27,08,066 0 0	Sterling Securities	66,18,83,085 0 0	
			Total of A	110,61,00,023 0 0	
			B Rupee Coin	57,11,64,232 0 0	
			Govt. of India Rupees Securities .. .	25,54,43,811 0 0	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper .. .	Nd.	
Total Liabilities Rs.	....	193,27,08,066 0 0	Total Assets Rs ..	193,27,08,066 0 0	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57.231 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Capital paid by	5,00 00,000 0 0	Notes	21,48,68,747 8 0
Reserve Fund	5,00 00 000 0 0	Rupee Coin	4,45,633 0 0
		Subsidiary Coin	4 28 667 6 11
Deposits—		Bills Discounted	—
(a) Government	6,04,51,054 3 4	(a) Internal	Nil.
(b) Banks	28 34,23,268 10 2	(b) External	Nil.
(c) Others	26,44,597 11 5	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil.
Bills Payable	11,20,498 9 1	Balances held abroad*	17,38,77,970 3 5
Other liabilities	70,83,088 3 2	Loans and Advances to the Govt.	1,00,00,000 0 0
		Other Loans and Advances	Nil.
		Investments	5,29,24,719 2 9
		Other Assets	21,85,760 13 1
Total Rs	45,47,31,507 5 2	Total Rs	45,47,31,507 5 2

*Includes Cash & Short-term Securities.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Governor—Sir Osborne A Smith, Kt, K C I E

Deputy Governors—Sir James B Taylor, Kt, C I E; Captain Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan K B E

Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b)—Sir Homi Mehta, Kt., Bombay; A. A. Bruce, Esq., Rangoon; Lala Shri Ram, Lellu, Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohammad Sait, Madras

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c)—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C I E., M.B.E., Bombay Register.

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)—J. W. Kelly, Esq., C.I.E., Controller of the Currency.

Directors Nominated under Section 15 (3).—Sir Edward Bentham, Kt, Calcutta Register, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E. Calcutta Register; Khan Bahdur Syed Marat Ali, C B E., Delhi Register; Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, K C I E., Delhi Register, Dewan Bahadur Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, Kt, Madras Register, U. Po. Byaw, Esq., Rangoon Register.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA.

In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900	..	..	..	1050
1905	..	..	..	1704
1910	..	..	..	2479
1915	..	..	..	3354
1916	..	..	..	3803
1917	..	..	..	5337
1918	..	..	..	6185
1919	..	..	..	7435
1920	..	..	..	7480
1921	..	..	..	7519
1922	..	..	..	7338
1923	..	..	..	6844
1924	..	..	..	7063
1925	..	..	..	7054
1926	..	..	..	7154
1927	..	..	..	6886
1928	..	..	..	7113
1929	..	..	..	6665
1930	..	..	..	6811
1931	..	..	..	6747
1932	..	..	..	7306
1933	..	..	..	7078

Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undenoted Banks will give some idea of this:—

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 2,535,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd	466,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,052,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	2,290,000
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,167,000
P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd.	1,452,000
	10,862,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London

discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion.
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets:—

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co	1,200	610	3,782	4,344
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	772	235	14,955	5,905
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	46,548	26,139
Comptoir National D'Eseompte de Paris.	5,333	5,888	89,777	19,568
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	1,000	500	6,450	6,802
Grindlay & Co.	250	100	3,343	2,331
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,302	7,151	50,531	27,110
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	15,810	8,500	400,257	261,517
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,075	12,974	7,942
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.	3,529	3,070	44,677	26,935
National Bank of India, Ltd.	2,000	2,200	28,703	18,622
National City Bank of New York	25,500	6,000	330,473	246,153
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	7,586	3,818	11,924	10,729
Netherlands Trading Society	4,831	639	32,885	14,284
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	2,594	180	7,169	6,819
Thomas Cook & Son	125	125	3,241	3,027
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	5,882	7,497	32,860	30,412

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

Since the events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Sumla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

In Lakhs of Rupees.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to P. & O Banking Corporation, Ltd.	35	44	1,011	521
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	30	23	577	432
Bank of Hindustan, Ltd.	10		30	12
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	104	1,616	1,004
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	20	24	213	105
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12	14	171	125
Canara Bank, Ltd.	3	4	58	21
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	70	2,773	1,938
Indian Bank, Ltd.	12	13	262	160
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	31	21	547	247
Travancore National Bank	7	2	128	33
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	39	7	66	72

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India :—

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.				Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	
The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India:—				1914	251	141	1710
				1915	281	156	1797
				1916	287	173	2471
				1917	303	162	3117
				1918	436	165	4059
				1919	539	224	5899
				1920	837	255	7114
In Lakhs of rupees.				1921	988	300	7689
				1922	802	261	6163
1875	14	2	27	1923	689	284	4442
1880	18	3	63	1924	690	380	5250
1885	18	5	94	1925	673	386	5449
1890	33	17	270	1926	676	408	5968
1895	63	31	566	1927	688	419	6084
1900	82	45	807	1928	674	484	6285
1906	133	56	1155	1929	766	566	6872
1910	276	100	2565	1930	744	632	6321
1911	285	126	2629	1931	777	426	6223
1912	291	134	2725	1932	781	439	7234
1913	231	142	2269	1933	778	455	7167

**LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.**

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Imperial Bank of India	London Office	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Reserve Bank of India .. .	Ditto	31-33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms.</i>		
Allahabad Bank	P. & O. Banking Corp'n. .. .	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank .. .	41, Lothbury
Central Bank of India	Barclay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3
	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle Street, E. C. 2.
Karnani Industrial Bank .. .	Barclay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
Simala Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury.
<i>Exchange Banks.</i>		
American Express Co., (Inc) ..	London Office	79, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	9, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E. C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Grindlay & Co.	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Mercantile Bank of India .. .	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd. . . .	Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
National Bank of India Ltd. ..	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	National Provincial Bank ..	2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank.	London Representative	85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	London Office	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impetuous people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this

point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates since the Imperial Bank was constituted:—

Year.	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year	Yearly average.
1927	6 508	4 956	5 732
1928	6 945	5 456	6 2
1929	6 878	5 788	6 333
1930	6 508	5 277	5 892
1931	6 735	7 353	7 044
1932	6 022	4 033	5 027
1933	3 627	3 5	3 563
1934	3 5	3 5	3 5
1935	3 5	3 5	3 5

The Reserve Bank announced the first official Bank Rate on the 4th of July 1935 of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$, which was reduced to 3% , on the 28th of November 1935 and it remained at this rate for the remainder of the year.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and Karachi and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver

all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below :—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In lakhs of Rupees.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
1901	Not available	6511	1338	Not available	..	178	8027
1902 .. ..	..	7018	1295	..	..	268	8576
1903 .. ..	..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1904 .. ..	..	9492	1536	..	..	365	11393
1905 .. ..	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12811
1906 .. ..	..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12896
1907	22444	12645	1548	..	..	580	27167
1908	21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	33283
1909	19776	14375	1948	..	..	702	36801
1910	22238	18662	2117	4765	..	765	46527
1911	25763	17605	2083	5399	..	762	51612
1912	28881	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	59016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198	..	1219	64780
1914	28081	17696	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915	32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853	..	1503	80919
1917	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6927	..	2429	139643
1919	90241	76250	3004	8837	..	2266	180598
1920	158388	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	391140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875	..	3579	200741
1922	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4061	185983
1924	92249	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925	101838	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	95944	42066	5683	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	102392	39326	5629	12609	15997	3037	179510
1928	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	13160	15439	2718	215917
1930	89813	71205	5218	11483	12093	2560	191862
1931	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167869
1934	86373	68821	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935	93887	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	193696

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per Month of 31 Days.

Days.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rupees.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	0 0 60	1 0 00	1 0 00	1 60	2 0 00	2 60	3 10	3 70	4 10	4 70	5 10	5 60	6 00	6 60	7 00	7 60
2	0 1 00	2 0 00	3 0 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00
3	0 1 00	2 0 00	3 0 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00
4	0 2 00	0 4 00	0 6 00	0 8 00	1 0 00	1 2 00	1 4 00	1 6 00	1 8 00	2 0 00	2 2 00	2 4 00	2 6 00	2 8 00	3 0 00	3 2 00
5	0 2 00	0 4 00	0 6 00	0 8 00	1 0 00	1 2 00	1 4 00	1 6 00	1 8 00	2 0 00	2 2 00	2 4 00	2 6 00	2 8 00	3 0 00	3 2 00
6	0 3 00	0 6 00	0 9 00	1 2 00	1 5 00	1 8 00	2 1 00	2 4 00	2 7 00	3 0 00	3 3 00	3 6 00	3 9 00	4 2 00	4 5 00	4 8 00
7	0 3 00	0 6 00	0 9 00	1 2 00	1 5 00	1 8 00	2 1 00	2 4 00	2 7 00	3 0 00	3 3 00	3 6 00	3 9 00	4 2 00	4 5 00	4 8 00
8	0 4 00	0 8 00	1 2 00	1 6 00	2 0 00	2 4 00	2 8 00	3 2 00	3 6 00	4 0 00	4 4 00	4 8 00	5 2 00	5 6 00	6 0 00	6 4 00
9	0 4 00	0 8 00	1 2 00	1 6 00	2 0 00	2 4 00	2 8 00	3 2 00	3 6 00	4 0 00	4 4 00	4 8 00	5 2 00	5 6 00	6 0 00	6 4 00
10	0 5 00	1 0 00	1 5 00	2 0 00	2 5 00	3 0 00	3 5 00	4 0 00	4 5 00	5 0 00	5 5 00	6 0 00	6 5 00	7 0 00	7 5 00	8 0 00
11	0 5 00	1 0 00	1 5 00	2 0 00	2 5 00	3 0 00	3 5 00	4 0 00	4 5 00	5 0 00	5 5 00	6 0 00	6 5 00	7 0 00	7 5 00	8 0 00
12	0 6 00	1 2 00	1 8 00	2 4 00	3 0 00	3 6 00	4 2 00	4 8 00	5 4 00	6 0 00	6 6 00	7 2 00	7 8 00	8 4 00	9 0 00	9 6 00
13	0 6 00	1 2 00	1 8 00	2 4 00	3 0 00	3 6 00	4 2 00	4 8 00	5 4 00	6 0 00	6 6 00	7 2 00	7 8 00	8 4 00	9 0 00	9 6 00
14	0 7 00	1 4 00	2 1 00	2 8 00	3 5 00	4 2 00	4 9 00	5 6 00	6 3 00	7 0 00	7 7 00	8 4 00	9 1 00	9 8 00	10 5 00	11 2 00
15	0 7 00	1 4 00	2 1 00	2 8 00	3 5 00	4 2 00	4 9 00	5 6 00	6 3 00	7 0 00	7 7 00	8 4 00	9 1 00	9 8 00	10 5 00	11 2 00
16	0 8 00	1 6 00	2 4 00	3 2 00	4 0 00	4 8 00	5 6 00	6 4 00	7 2 00	8 0 00	8 8 00	9 6 00	10 4 00	11 2 00	12 0 00	12 8 00
17	0 8 00	1 6 00	2 4 00	3 2 00	4 0 00	4 8 00	5 6 00	6 4 00	7 2 00	8 0 00	8 8 00	9 6 00	10 4 00	11 2 00	12 0 00	12 8 00
18	0 9 00	1 8 00	2 7 00	3 6 00	4 5 00	5 4 00	6 3 00	7 2 00	8 1 00	9 0 00	9 9 00	10 8 00	11 7 00	12 6 00	13 5 00	14 4 00
19	0 9 00	1 8 00	2 7 00	3 6 00	4 5 00	5 4 00	6 3 00	7 2 00	8 1 00	9 0 00	9 9 00	10 8 00	11 7 00	12 6 00	13 5 00	14 4 00
20	1 0 00	2 0 00	3 0 00	4 0 00	5 0 00	6 0 00	7 0 00	8 0 00	9 0 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00
21	1 0 00	2 0 00	3 0 00	4 0 00	5 0 00	6 0 00	7 0 00	8 0 00	9 0 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00
22	1 1 00	2 2 00	3 3 00	4 4 00	5 5 00	6 6 00	7 7 00	8 8 00	9 9 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00
23	1 1 00	2 2 00	3 3 00	4 4 00	5 5 00	6 6 00	7 7 00	8 8 00	9 9 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00
24	1 2 00	2 4 00	3 6 00	4 8 00	6 0 00	7 2 00	8 4 00	9 6 00	10 8 00	12 00	13 12 00	14 24 00	15 36 00	16 48 00	17 60 00	18 72 00
25	1 2 00	2 4 00	3 6 00	4 8 00	6 0 00	7 2 00	8 4 00	9 6 00	10 8 00	12 00	13 12 00	14 24 00	15 36 00	16 48 00	17 60 00	18 72 00
26	1 3 00	2 6 00	3 9 00	5 2 00	6 5 00	7 8 00	9 1 00	10 4 00	11 7 00	13 00	14 30 00	15 60 00	16 90 00	18 20 00	19 50 00	21 00 00
27	1 3 00	2 6 00	3 9 00	5 2 00	6 5 00	7 8 00	9 1 00	10 4 00	11 7 00	13 00	14 30 00	15 60 00	16 90 00	18 20 00	19 50 00	21 00 00
28	1 4 00	2 8 00	4 2 00	5 6 00	7 0 00	8 4 00	9 8 00	11 2 00	12 6 00	14 00	15 40 00	17 20 00	19 00 00	20 80 00	22 60 00	24 40 00
29	1 4 00	2 8 00	4 2 00	5 6 00	7 0 00	8 4 00	9 8 00	11 2 00	12 6 00	14 00	15 40 00	17 20 00	19 00 00	20 80 00	22 60 00	24 40 00
30	1 5 00	3 0 00	4 5 00	6 0 00	7 5 00	9 0 00	10 5 00	12 00	13 50 00	15 00	16 50 00	18 00 00	19 50 00	21 00 00	22 50 00	24 00 00
31	1 0 00	2 0 00	3 0 00	4 0 00	5 0 00	6 0 00	7 0 00	8 0 00	9 0 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway; (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent. coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22½ to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions; the results was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 166½

lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87); the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 87). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Punjab incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessity, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantel, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebates

terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks; they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 8 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 8 to 3½ per cent. and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic de-

velopment of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The failure in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwise of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £10,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit, but the net railway gain decreased to £3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual loss of £6,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of £813,000 in 1922-23.

The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements:—

	Contribution to General Revenues	Railway Reserve Fund	Total Gain
	£	£	£
1923-24	—	—	4,437,712
1924-25	4,941,887	4,635,985	9,577,872
1925-26	4,135,644	2,854,036	6,990,580
1926-27	4,486,045	1,108,433	5,594,478
1927-28	4,707,239	3,460,000	8,167,239
1928-29	3,933,834	1,937,895	5,871,729
1929-30	4,588,950	1,561,650	3,027,300
1930-31	4,301,775	8,192,625	3,890,850
1931-32	4,020,150	—	6,900,000
1932-33	*	—	—
1933-34	—	—	—
1934-35	—	—	—

* The contribution to General Revenues due for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs. 523 lakhs or 13 lakh less than in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years.

Rupees have been converted into £ at the average rate of exchange for the year.

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs. 90 crores in 1934-35; but the net result of the year's working showed a loss of about Rs. 5 crores. No contribution was therefore made to the general revenues.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22½ per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line; but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counter-balance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch

to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background. The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed; the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

During 1934-35 the principal open line improvements were renewals of permanent way, remodelling of workshops at Jamalpur and Jhansi, remodelling of Delhi yard and the conversion of the Shoranur-Cochin railway into broad gauge.

Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the

Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Incheape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

- (a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,499 miles in on the 31st March 1929,
- (b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451 miles,
- (c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies, and
- (d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railways publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, to the Central Publicity Officer and the Officers in the Central Publicity Bureau and to the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of

the Company-managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the Transportation and Commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision of Locomotive running with Transportation. State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation.

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Account Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But

in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiwar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khanwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godavari Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

State versus Company Management.—

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under

State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4½ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1½ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Naini-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929, the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its manage-

ment taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council:—“that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of ‘his fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to bor-

row temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways.”

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 1/3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 2/3rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the I. M. S. Railway was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be initiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made:—

- (i) The better use of Locomotives.
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments.
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice.
- (v) More careful listing of surplus track, equipment and accommodation.
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles.

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee:—

- (a) Complaint alleging quotation of preferential rates for firewood from certain stations.
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates for unpressed cotton.
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas.
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain stations.

During 1932-33 six cases were referred for investigation.

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on "job analysis." Small committees were formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed investigations. Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and with an encouraging degree of success. The more interesting features are as follows:—

1. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway savings, due to intensive use of locomotives and reduced staff in certain workshops and at stations, amounting to Rs. 3.52 lakhs.

2. Burma Railways savings amounting to Rs. 26,000 were realised during the year and it is estimated that this will increase to Rs. 74,000 annually in future years.

3. E. B. Railway a conservative estimate shows the savings as Rs. 2,14,864 due chiefly to better use of rolling stock, more efficient manufacture of signals, reduced consumption of high grade fuel.

4. E. I. Railway savings amounting to more than Rs. 7 lakhs.

5. G. I. P. Railway savings effect Rs. 4.29 lakhs chiefly under wages.

6. M. & S. M. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 46,020 and annual economies anticipated at Rs. 72,559

7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 12.67 lakhs.

8. S. I. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 22,704.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of Mr. Pope's second report were:—

1. Intensive use of locomotives.
2. Intensive use of coaching stock.
3. Intensive use of machinery and plant.
4. Uneconomical wagons.
5. Combining resources between railways.
6. Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations.
7. Ticketless travel.
8. Methods of increasing earnings.

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects:—

1. Complaint regarding classification of certain goods.
2. Complaint regarding the rates charged for cotton from certain stations in the Punjab.

Six other representations were made for a reference to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. But on investigation such reference was not made.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bore Ghat Reversing Station. The problem of eliminating the Reversing Station had been seriously considered on several occasions in the past but it was not until 1923, when electrification had been definitely decided

upon, that final survey operations became imperative.

Apart from the location of the realignment which called for the adoption of methods unusual in ordinary survey practice, the works involved in the construction of this double line broad-gauge section of railway were of considerable magnitude, chiefly in the form of heavy tunnel construction.

There are three tunnels in all aggregating 4,598 feet or '87 of a mile. The longest of these is 3,100 feet built throughout on a curve of the sharpest radius which occurs in these ghats. Allowing for curvature and the considerably increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the latest standard dimensions, a tunnel section of 34 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches high was decided upon. This is considered to be the largest tunnel section in the world.

The steam trains to Poona took approximately 6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this timing will be now reduced to approximately 5 hours.

With the opening of the electrified section between Kalyan and Igatpuri in October 1930, it is believed that the G. I. P. Railway has the greatest length of electrified main line in the British Empire and the entire scheme will be one of the most important main line electrifications in the world.

There is no question but that during 1934-35 the tourist traffic to India increased materially. Until the matter of official statistics being maintained has been settled it is, of course, impossible to give definite figures; at the same time the increase in the tourist traffic is estimated to be from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. This is borne out by the leading travel bureaux and also by such figures which are available from the ports. In the case of Bombay the figure for foreign tourists, as reported by the police, shows an increase of 74 per cent.

It is of interest to note that the use of tourist cars by overseas visitors has increased from Rs. 23,451 to Rs. 49,872, an increase of 112.6 per cent. In spite of the fact that tourist cars were used less by people in India the total revenue therefrom including both "Overseas" and "Inland" traffic has increased by 11.4 per cent. World cruise traffic earnings show a total of Rs. 1,33,795 as against Rs. 1,21,741 in 1933-34.

In the Annual Report of 1933-34 a note was attached to page three which gave the figure of the Board of Trade for visitors to India and Ceylon from Great Britain. This figure amounted to 6,727. In 1934-35 this figure has risen to 7,385 or an increase of approximately 10 per cent. It must be borne in mind that this figure represents only those passengers embarking at British ports and does not include visitors to India from other countries.

The estimated average expenditure in India per head per visitor has already been carefully worked out on previous occasions. This average expenditure has been found to be Rs. 2,200. This figure includes railway fares, hotel and other incidental expenses such as purchases, road transport, etc.

The abovementioned traffic would, therefore represent a revenue to India of

1933-34.. ..	Rs. 1,47,99,400
1934-35.. ..	Rs. 1,62,47,000.

To these figures, however, should be added those pertaining to visitors embarking at non-British ports, which will very materially add to the total.

Even if only half the above amount is admitted as correct these figures prove the immense value to India of the tourist traffic.

An outstanding feature of the tourist traffic has been the increase of small individual parties as against conducted tours. This feature, it would seem, is likely to be accentuated in the future. The pleasing aspect of this is that it indicates among the travelling public a growing confidence in travel facilities and safety in India generally.

The London Bureau reports an increase in the total number of itineraries worked out. In the New York Bureau, however, these have dropped. A possible explanation for this is that there has been an increase in the activities of American Travel Bureaux which has resulted in a falling off of the demand for itineraries from the New York Bureau direct.

In view of the interest in India which exists in Australia a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for the purpose of advertising in that country. It may be mentioned that the first advertisement to appear drew enquiries.

The total capital outlay on all railways during 1934-35 was Rs. 1.30 crores of which Rs. 0.25 crores were spent on State owned railways.

TRADE REVIEW.

Exports.—During the year 1934-35 the total value of exports including re-exports amounted to Rs. 155 crores as compared with Rs. 150 crores in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 5 crores or 3 per cent. The increase was due mainly to heavy shipments of raw cotton which rose from 2,729,000 bales valued at Rs. 26.50 crores in 1933-34 to 3,446,000 bales valued at Rs. 34.50 crores in 1934-35. Despatches of Indian cotton piece-goods advanced from 56.5 to 57.7 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1.66 to 1.77 crores in value. Shipments of jute bags improved from 402 to 423 millions in quantity and from Rs. 9.72 to 10.25 crores in value. Despatches of tea increased from 318 to 325 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 19.84 to 20.13 crores in value. Exports of raw rubber rose from 16 to 24 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 31 to 65 lakhs in value. Shipments of wheat increased from 2,100 tons to 11,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.25 to 10.50 lakhs in value. Exports of barley rose from 142 tons valued at Rs. 0.11 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued at Rs. 9.25 lakhs. Under the metals group, 1,146,000 tons of metals and ores valued at Rs. 5.91 crores were exported in the year under review as against 976,000 tons valued at Rs. 5.49 crores in 1933-34. There were increases under teakwood (Rs. 32 lakhs), fodder, bran and pollards (Rs. 30.66 lakhs), wool carpets and rugs (Rs. 17 lakhs), raw hemp and coir (Rs. 3 lakhs each) and

animals (Rs. 2.33 lakhs). Exports of lac chiefly shrilac, declined in quantity from 731,000 to 586,000 cwts., but owing to increased prices the value rose from Rs. 2.46 to 3.30 crores. Exports of food grains declined in quantity from 1,87,000 to 1,765,000 tons but the value showed a slight improvement from Rs. 11.75 to 11.84 crores.

Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn), recorded a decline from Rs. 2.73 in 1933-34 to Rs. 2.65 crores in 1934-35. Shipments of cotton twist and yarn fell from 16.4 to 12.8 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 81.75 to 62.75 lakhs in value. Export of raw jute slightly increased from 4,190,000 to 4,214,000 bales in quantity but owing to reduced prices the value thereof fell from Rs. 10.93 to Rs. 10.87 crores. Shipments of jute cloth increased in quantity from 1,033 to 1,083 million yards but the value fell from Rs. 11.38 to Rs. 10.99 crores. Shipments of oil seeds fell from 1,124,000 to 875,000 tons and from Rs. 13.66 to 10.54 crores. Almost all descriptions of non-essential seeds showed decreases, linseed from 379,000 to 238,000 tons, groundnuts from 547,000 to 511,000 tons, rapeseed from 73,000 to 37,000 tons and castor seed from 82,000 to 69,000 tons. Shipments of rice declined in quantity from 1,744,000 to 1,607,000 tons and from Rs. 10.57 to 10.37 crores in value. Shipments of hides and skins fell from 61,400 to 57,600 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9.90 to Rs. 8.35 crores in value. Exports of coffee declined by 45,000 cwts. in quantity and by nearly Rs. 30 lakhs in value. Decreases were noticed under raw wool (Rs. 71 lakhs), opium (Rs. 66 lakhs), paraffin wax (Rs. 37 lakhs) and coal (Rs. 8 lakhs).

Imports—The total value of imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 132 crores as compared with Rs. 115 crores in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 17 crores or 15 per cent. Under imports, there was a revival of demand for textile manufactures, the value of which rose from Rs. 26.4 in 1933-34 to Rs. 33.5 crores in 1934-35 or an increase of 27 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. Compared with 1932-33, there was a decrease of 11 per cent. Imports of cotton piece-goods amounted to 944 million yards valued at Rs. 16.93 crores as against 796 million yards valued at Rs. 13.49 crores in 1933-34. The total receipt of cotton twist and yarn rose by 2 million lbs. to 34 million lbs. with a corresponding increase in value by Rs. 52 lakhs to Rs. 3.10 crores. There were concurrent increases under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably a rise of Rs. 1.32 crores under wool and woollens, of Rs. 85 lakhs under artificial silk (mainly yarn

and piece-goods made entirely of artificial silk) and of Rs. 13 lakhs under haberdashery and millinery. Imports of raw cotton advanced from 43,000 to 61,000 tons in 1934-35, with a corresponding rise in value from Rs. 3.56 to 5.28 crores. Increases were also noticeable under the metals group, the value having risen by Rs. 1.88 crores. Imports of iron and steel rose from 329,000 to 370,000 tons and in value from Rs. 5.53 to Rs. 6.38 crores and those of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof from 62,000 to 86,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.95 to 4.99 crores in value. There was an improvement in the imports of motor vehicles, the arrivals being valued at Rs. 4.66 crores in 1934-35 as compared with Rs. 3.19 crores in 1933-34 and Rs. 2.43 crores in 1932-33. The number of motor cars imported increased from 6,201 in 1932-33 to 9,759 in 1933-34 and to 14,434 in 1934-35 and that of motor omnibuses from 2,676 in 1932-33 to 5,496 in 1933-34 and 9,974 in 1934-35. There was an improvement in the imports of rubber manufactures, the value having risen from Rs. 1.88 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 2.06 crores in 1934-35. Consignments of rice, not in the husk, advanced considerably from 84,000 to 283,000 tons valued at Rs. 49 lakhs and Rs. 1.88 crores respectively. Imports of mineral oils increased from 186 to 199 million gallons and the value thereof rose from Rs. 5.83 to Rs. 6.07 crores. Kerosene oil advanced from 58 to 69 million gallons and fuel oils from 104 to 109 million gallons. The value of provisions imported rose from Rs. 2.72 to Rs. 2.89 crores and that of paper and paste board from Rs. 2.63 to Rs. 2.73 crores. There were noticeable increases in the value of imports of electrical instruments (Rs. 50 lakhs), coal tar dyes (Rs. 63 lakhs), chemicals (Rs. 22 lakhs), dried fruits (Rs. 26 lakhs) and hardware (Rs. 17 lakhs).

Imports of foreign sugar showed a heavy decline from 264,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.71 crores in 1933-34 to 223,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.11 crores in 1934-35. The value of machinery and millwork imported contracted from Rs. 12.77 to 12.64 crores mainly due to a falling off in the imports of sugar machinery. There were noticeable decreases in the value of the imports of silk piece-goods (Rs. 57 lakhs), precious stones and pearls, unset (Rs. 25 lakhs), cotton hosiery (Rs. 19 lakhs), soap (Rs. 15 lakhs), raw silks (Rs. 14 lakhs), boots and shoes (Rs. 13 lakhs) and wheat (Rs. 7 lakhs).

Balance of trade—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1934-35 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 78 crores as compared with Rs. 92 crores on 1933-34.

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below :—

Commodity.	1933-34.		1934-35.		Increase + Decrease— in earnings Rs. (in lakhs.)
	No. of tons originating (in millions.)	Rs. (in crores.)	No. of tons originating (in millions.)	Rs. (in crores.)	
<i>Increases.</i>					
Cotton raw and manufactured	1.70	5.96	1.80	5.87	— 9
Oil-seeds	2.57	3.64	2.27	2.98	—66
Fuel for public and foreign Railways.. ..	18.47	9.65	20.15	10.34	+69
Rice	4.36	3.89	4.80	4.19	+30
Sugar	0.84	1.67	0.80	1.57	—10
Iron and Steel, wrought	1.30	2.21	1.34	2.34	+13
Metallic Ores	2.24	0.64	2.99	0.95	+31
Jute, raw	0.99	1.29	1.00	1.24	— 5
Materials and Stores on revenue account .	11.15	2.50	13.39	2.75	+25
Fruits and Vegetables .	2.71	1.28	3.75	1.36	+ 8
Kerosene	0.79	1.46	0.82	1.52	+ 6
Salt	1.40	1.89	1.30	1.76	—13
Tobacco	0.29	0.76	0.30	0.82	+ 6
Marble and stone .. .	2.29	0.73	2.64	0.82	+ 9
Wheat	1.65	1.85	1.66	2.10	+25
Other commodities . .	8.63	9.96	8.91	10.41	+45
<i>Decreases</i>					
Gram and pulses and other grains	2.39	2.91	.51	3.36	—45
Gur, Jagree, Molasses ..	0.82	1.21	0.83	1.21	..
Railway materials .. .	4.33	0.44	5.07	0.58	+ 9
Fodder	0.87	0.51	0.95	0.56	+ 5
Live-stock	0.16	0.50	0.16	0.50	..
Provisions	1.08	2.74	1.20	3.04	+30
Military traffic	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.27	— 2
Manures	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.13	+ 2
Petrol	0.23	0.79	0.24	0.89	+10
Wood, unwrought .. .	1.23	0.79	1.35	0.88	+ 9
Total ..	72.95	59.67	80.73	62.39	+272

Open Mileage.—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1935, was made up of—

Broad-gauge.. ..	21,199.45 miles.
Metre-gauge.. ..	17,658.61 "
Narrow-gauge	4,162.37 "

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows:—

Class I	38,294.43 miles.
Class II	3,536.73 "
Class III	1,189.47 "

During the year 1934-35 the mileage of new ones under construction was 138.64 miles.

Class I Railways.	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st.	2nd.	Inter.	3rd.
5'-6" ..	24,289	44,435	64,498	680,519
3'-3½" ..	10,776	14,825	12,546	366,291

Financial Results of Working.—The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs. 90.20 crores in 1934-35 or an increase of Rs. 3½ crores over the previous year.

(Based on actuals of penultimate year 1932-33.)

		(Figures in thousands.)	
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	1 per cent. on capital of Rs. 7,22,45,01 at charge—commercial lines— to end of 1932-33 .. .. .	..	7,22,45
(i) Receipts (1932-33)—			
Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines		84,34,87	
Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits		21,48	
Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts ..		74,08	
Total Receipts ..			85,30,43
(ii) Charges (1931-32)—			
Working expenses—commercial lines		60,95,59	
Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits ..		65,21	
Land and subsidy		5,55	
Interest—			
On capital at charge—commercial lines		30,10,39	
On capital contributed by Indian States and companies ..		1,33,58	
Miscellaneous railway expenditure		40,84	
Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines		7,22,45	
Total Charges ..			1,00,73,61
(iii) Deficit			15,43,18
(iv) Contribution of 1/5th of surplus .. .. .			..
3.	Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus 2 (iv)		7,22,45
Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—			
(i) Interest on capital		1,46,55	
(ii) Miscellaneous railway expenditure		27	
(iii) Loss in working.. .. .		55,38	
(iv) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines ..		16,48	18,68
4.	Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1934-35 ..		5,03,77

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 4.04 crores on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Per cent.
1913-14	5.01
1923-24	5.24
1924-25	5.85
1925-26	5.31
1926-27	4.95

	Per cent.
1927-28	5.30
1928-29	5.22
1929-30	4.65
1930-31	Nil
1931-32	Nil
1932-33	Nil
1933-34	Nil
1934-35	Nil

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

	Year.	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent.
France	1925	84.15 " "
English Railways	1928	79.40 " "
South African Railways	1928-29	77.80 " "
Argentine Railways	1927	71.05 " "
Canadian Railways	1929	81.21 " "
	1913-14	51.79 " "
	1925-26	62.69 " "
	1926-27	62.04 " "
	1927-28	61.39 " "
	1928-29	62.77 " "
	1929-30	65.02 " "
	1931-32	71.08 " "
	1932-33	71.61 " "
	1933-34	71 " "
	1934-35	70 " "
India		

Output of Railway owned Collieries.—The output of railway owned collieries during 1930-31 was—

2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons.
Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are
2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons.
For 1933-34 the figures are
2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,935,826 tons.

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1934-35 was 705,087 as compared with 701,436 at the end of 1933-34. The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1933, 1934 and 1935 —

	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.					
		Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Anglo- Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Classes.
31st March 1933	4,297	504,082	152,875	13,048	8,591	15,574	11,804
31st March 1934	3,906	497,505	151,625	12,844	8,339	16,167	10,976
31st March 1935	3,521	499,968	152,276	13,435	8,739	16,754	10,391

Indianisation.—The various Railway Companies managing State and other Railway lines have followed the lead given by Government and accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that the extension of existing training facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as

practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railway concerned.

Fatalities and Injuries.—During the year 1931-32 the number of persons killed decreased by 292 as compared with the previous year; the number of passengers killed decreased by 82 and of passengers injured by 125.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers, railway servants and others for 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34 :—

	Killed.		Injured.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>A.—Passengers.</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	21	15	160	74
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents ..	204	189	785	794
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	7	5	19	38
<i>B.—Railway Servants.</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	9	10	23	107
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents ..	177	183	1,975	2,269
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	33	24	6,357	6,071
<i>C.—Other than passengers and railway servants.</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	45	32	86	42
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents ..	2,307	2,545	67	790
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movements of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	23	28	798	67
Total ..	2,826	3,031	10,982	10,252

Local Advisory Committees.—In the Annual Reports by the Railway Board on the working of Indian Railways, references are made each year to the work that is being done by Local Advisory Committees on railways in bringing to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway. These committees have been established and are functioning on all Class I Railways, except His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway. During 1929-30, the Barsi Light Railway constituted an Advisory Committee for that line.

These committees constitute a valuable link between railways and their clientele.

The following is a list of some of the more important matters discussed :—

Increase in accommodation for long distance third class passengers; Improvements in third class stock; Provision of alarm signals in ladies' intermediate class compartments; Consideration of present system of catering at stations & on trains; Construction of newlines, Construction of overbridges & raised platforms; Suggestions for improvement of booking facilities; Elimination of one of the four classes of accommodation for passengers; Special arrangements for festivals; Portage rates, Representation of agriculturist & passenger associations on Local Advisory Committees; Speeding up of trains; Supply of drinking water to passengers; Supply of wagons; Reintroduction of coupon books and extension of concession tickets; Provision of waiting rooms at stations.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Burma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage open	1,318.41
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 23,65,62,000
Net earnings	Rs. 48,77,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.06%

Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open	21,12.56
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Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatishgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hartharpur.

Mileage open	8,396.17
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 77,45,42,000
Net earnings	Rs. 2,32,39,000
Earnings per cent. ..	3.00%

Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open	8,692.30
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 75,95,88,000
Net earnings	Rs. 4,69,48,000
Earnings per cent. ..	6.18%

Burma Railways.

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near

future. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson said—"During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route *via* the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State.

Mileage open	2,059.89
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 35,02,69,000
Net earnings	Rs. 94,49,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.70%

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	2,008.21
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 51,10,05,000
Net earnings	Rs. 1,04,60,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.05%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the share-holder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkhand railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	4,391.71
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 1,44,50,72,000
Net earnings	Rs. 7,10,61,000
Earnings per cent. ..	4.92%

(Mileages are route mileages.)

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15½ miles on the Bhor Ghat and 9¼ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	3,727.29
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,21,31,12,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	3,35,71,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.77

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calcutt. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company

Mileage open	3,230.03
Capital at charge .. Rs.	55,20,23,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	2,70,43,000
Earnings per cent. ..	5.01%

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	6,949.78
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,12,77,78,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	*3,91,39,000
Earnings per cent. ..	3.47%

*(Commercial Section.)

Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohilkhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre-gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges a third rail was laid between Bhuriwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	2,528.18
Capital at charge .. Rs.	43,31,42,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	2,19,55,000
Earnings per cent. ..	4.85%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State; the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscriptions, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 1257.67 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows—

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	730.77
3'-3½" gauge	457.51
2'-6" gauge	69.29

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 227.77 miles.

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	93.00
3'-3½" gauge	115.17
2'-6" gauge	19.00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various islands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kawkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed, Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a weight of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 feet aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

	Particulars.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	Mileage open at close of the year .. Miles.	39,712	40,950	41,724	42,280	42,813	42,961	46,910	48,021
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees) Rs.	8,22,86.25	8,31,39.30	8,56,74.62	8,69,80.77	8,76,34.25	8,77,85.11	8,84,41.23	8,85,47.32
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	1,18,26.19	1,18,86.82	1,16,08.14	1,05,57.04	97,20.56	96,20.56	93,57.65	1,02,81.07
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked	29,486	29,029	27,670	25,084	22,655	22,202	22,927	23,535
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	567	557	532	483	433	426	440	452
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	6 55	6 38	6 08	5 81	5 81	5 88	5 95	5 89
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	72,60.06	74,61.94	75,48.61	74,23.43	69,09.11	68,69.62	66,66.57	68,30.23
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week	4 00	3 95	3 99	3 92	4 01	4 01	3 97	3 91
9	Working expenses per train-mile Rs.	61 39	62 77	65 02	69 08	71 08	71 61	69 84	68 67
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings Per cent.	45 86.13	44 24.88	40 59.53	32 83.57	28 11.45	27 30.94	33 32.92	34 51.66
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	11,493	11,077	9,493	75,43	70 26	70 65	76 47	7 911
12	Net earnings per mile open	2 55	2 41	2 09	1 68	1 80	1 87	1 99	1 98
13	Net earnings per train-mile	5 56	5 32	4 74	3 72	3 21	3 11	3 40	3 64
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (Item 2) Per cent.	79 599	83 894	89 881	90 012	8 681	8 086	8 086	8 021
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles.					1,580	1,582	1,602	1 561

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*contd.*

	Particulars.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands)	59,874	† 61,436	60,295	Steam	48,294	44,980	46,955	50,527
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands).. "	30,684	† 30,878	31,952	Electric	558	580	573	559
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) .. "	179,658	† 185,459	190,140	Steam	30,014	31,574	33,188	34,161
19	Unit-milage of passengers (in thousands) .. "				Electric	Nd	Nd	Nd	Nd
20	Freight ton-milage of goods (in thousands) .. "	21,704,487	22,097,136	23,053,000	Steam	165,195	161,444	164,942	171,617
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried .. "	21,902,222	21,889,177	21,524,637	Electric	2,172	2,173	2,244	2,171
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile .. Pies	43.9	241.0	246.4		18,056,818	17,606,454	17,50,380	17,764,609
	<i>Average miles a passenger was carried.</i>	6.08	6.24	6.14		18,346,765	17,202,541	18,709,817	20,351,615
23	1st class .. "					246	244	244.5	240.8
24	2nd class .. "	131.4	138.8	153.7	6.08	6.15	6.35	6.32	6.07
25	Intermediate class .. "	48.1	48.4	49.9		183.1	191.5	192.0	200.4
26	3rd class .. "	243.9	42.8	42.1		60	60.8	61.7	64.6
27	Total .. "	34.2	35.1	35.8		45.3	47.7	48.1	49.1
	<i>Average rate charged per passenger per mile.</i>	34.8	35.6	36.3		35	34.4	34.3	35.1
28	1st class .. "					85.7	85.7	85.0	85.8
29	2nd class .. "	17.0	17.0	16.2					
30	Intermediate class .. "	7.84	7.94	7.73		17.2	18.2	18.1	18.0
31	3rd class .. "	4.27	4.18	4.02		4.28	4.26	4.22	4.24
32	Total .. "	3.25	3.10	3.02		3.13	3.21	3.17	3.08
	<i>Average rate charged per passenger per mile.</i>	3.47	3.32	3.21		3.93	3.42	3.37	3.28

† Based on passengers originating. Season and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

Railways	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
STATE LINES ^a									
Aden	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Aligarh (Provincial)*	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Aligarh-Y. E. U.	27	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Annapur-Manendragarh	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874
Assam-Bengal *	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Bangalore-Haribar *	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059
Bengal-Nagpur *	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Berwadia Extension *	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Broach-Jambusar *	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537	1,537
Burma	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Cawnpore-Burhwal (a)	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Dera Ismail Khan Tank De-cauville	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Dhane-Kurnool *	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751
East Indian	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604
Eastern Bengal	627	627	627	627	627	627	627	627	627
Satpura *	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914	(b)3,914
Great Indian Peninsula	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Jodhpur-Hyderabad** (British Section)	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Jorhat Provincial	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Kalka-Simla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Worked by a C. M. S. N.
 ** Worked by Indian State.
 (a) Includes 16.79 miles of mixed (5'-6" and 3'-3 1/2") gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2.18 miles of the O. & R. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.
 (b) Includes Agra-Delhi Chord, Baran-Kotah, Bhopal-Tarsa (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore-Banda Railway.
 (c) Included under Burma.
 (d) Closed for traffic from 1st August 1929.
 (e) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2.18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available
for the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933.	1934	Increase.	Decrease.	Variation per cent.
	£	£	£	£	
Coal	4,599,830	4,741,425	141,595	..	+ 3 1
Petroleum	4,707,959	(a) 4,514,389	..	193,570	- 4 1
Gold	2,078,201	2,200,836	122,635	..	+ 5 9
Salt ..	859,026	877,720	18,694	..	+ 2 2
Building materials	860,012	860,116	60,104	..	+ 7 5
Lead and lead-ore (b)	851,320	787,859	..	63,461	- 7 5
Tin-ore ..	484,034	764,688	280,654	..	+ 58 0
Mica (c) ..	307,671	451,547	143,876	..	+ 47 2
Copper-ore and matte	392,251	422,537	30,286	..	+ 7 7
Silver	497,213	562,857	65,644	..	+ 13 2
Manganese-ore (d)	123,171	388,240	265,069	..	+ 215 2
Tungsten-ore	98,885	284,056	186,071	..	+ 188 2
Iron-ore	187,813	223,443	35,630	..	+ 18 8
Zinc concentrates	231,800	201,309	..	30,491	- 13 1
Salt-petre (c)	117,128	100,614	..	16,514	- 14 1
Nickel-spar	77,333	86,401	9,068	..	+ 11 7
Ilmenite ..	52,980	73,138	20,158	..	+ 38 0
Clays ..	21,167	25,806	4,639	..	+ 21 9
Chromite	16,785	28,313	6,528	..	+ 38 9
Antimonial lead	17,997	15,617	..	2,380	- 13 2
Refractory materials	8,037	13,519	5,482	..	+ 68 2
Ruby, sapphire and spinel	6,961	13,181	6,220	..	+ 89 3
Stearite	13,757	12,800	..	957	- 6 9
Jadite (c)	9,601	10,967	1,366	..	+ 14 2
Diamonds	4,789	9,211	4,422	..	+ 92 3
Magnesite ..	7,344	7,385	41	..	+ 0 6
Gypsum ..	4,975	6,860	1,885	..	+ 37 9
Fuller's earth	6,150	6,787	637	..	+ 10 4
Monazite	1,592	3,885	2,293	..	+ 144 0
Ochres	4,578	2,844	..	1,734	- 37 9
Barytes ..	3,122	2,651	..	471	- 15 1
Zircon ..	3,375	939	..	2,436	- 72 2
Soda and soap-sand	1,339	652	..	687	+ 51 3
Felspar ..	442	474	32	..	+ 1 2
Graphite ..	..	359	..	..	..
Asbestos ..	..	311	..	..	..
Garnet ..	222	169	..	53	- 23 9
Beryl ..	546	124	..	422	- 77 3
Apatite	28	67	39	..	+ 139 3
Amber	113	12	..	101	- 89 4
Bauxite ..	226	7	..	219	- 96 9
Aquamarine ..	52	..	..	52	- 100 0
Bismuth ..	12	..	..	12	- 100 0
TOTAL ..	16,599,837	17,700,015	1,413,738	813,560	+ 6 7
			1,100,178		

(a) Estimated.

(c) Export values.

(b) Excludes antimonial lead.

(d) Export f.o.b. values.

The feature which stands out most prominently in a survey of the mineral industries of India is the fact that until recent years little has been done to develop those minerals which are essential to modern metallurgical and chemical industries, while most striking progress has been made in opening out deposits from which products are obtained suitable for export, or for consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes. In this respect India of to-day stands in contrast to the India of a century ago. The European chemist armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkali, and aided by low sea freights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network of railways has been enabled to stamp out, in all but remote localities, the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, the various alkaline compounds, blue vitriol, copperas, copper, lead, steel and iron, and seriously to curtail the export trade in nitre and borax. The reaction against that invasion is of recent date. The

high quality of the native-made iron, the early anticipation of the processes now employed in Europe for the manufacture of high-class steels, and the artistic products in copper and brass gave the country a prominent position in the ancient metallurgical world, while as a chief source of nitre India held a position of peculiar political importance until, less than forty years ago, the chemical manufacturer of Europe found among his by-products, cheaper and more effective compounds for the manufacture of explosives.

With the spread of railways, the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metallurgical and chemical products in India has steadily grown. Before long the stage must be reached at which the variety and quantity of products required, but now imported, will satisfy the conditions necessary for the local production of those which can be economically manufactured only for the supply of groups of industries.

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller mines which have been worked at one time or another.

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1933 and 1934.

Province.	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
Assam	194,154	189,527	.	4,627
Baluchistan	11,462	14,740	3,278	
Bengal .. .	5,691,189	6,159,486	468,297	
Bihar and Orissa	11,257,984	12,630,409	1,372,425	
Central India . . .	252,768	289,381	36,613	
Central Provinces . . .	1,500,911	1,842,492	341,581	.
Hyderabad . . .	753,402	769,836	16,234	
Punjab	94,099	125,266	31,167	.
Rajputana	33,194	36,510	3,316	
TOTAL ..	19,789,163	22,057,447	2,272,911	4,627

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933.			1934.		
	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Value per ton.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Value per ton.
	Rs	£	Rs a. p.	Rs	£	Rs a. p.
Assam ..	17,93,698	134,865	9 3 9	14,43,174	108,509	7 9 10
Baluchistan	79,239	5,958	6 14 7	85,849	6,455	5 13 2
Bengal ..	1,62,67,325	1,223,107	2 13 9	1,64,29,424	1,235,295	2 10 8
Bihar and Orissa	3,32,42,520	2,499,437	2 15 3	3,42,00,225	2,571,446	2 11 4
Central India ..	9,88,182	74,299	3 14 7	10,31,595	77,564	3 9 0
Central Provinces .	56,40,432	424,093	3 12 1	67,72,353	509,199	3 10 10
Hyderabad (a) .	25,74,111	193,542	3 6 8	23,69,076	178,127	3 1 3
Punjab .	4,45,629	33,506	4 11 9	5,62,397	42,285	4 7 10
Rajputana ..	1,46,603	11,023	4 6 8	1,66,858	12,545	4 9 1
TOTAL ..	6,11,77,739	4,599,830	..	6,30,60,951	4,741,425	..
AVERAGE ..	..	..	3 1 6	..	..	2 13 9

(a) Estimated.

The three preceding years recorded a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930, but in 1933 the decrease was only 364,224 tons or about 1.8 per cent, as contrasted with decreases of 8.8 per cent, and 7.2 per cent in 1931 and 1932 respectively. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,284 tons (or 11.4 per cent) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. This increase was shared by all provinces except Assam, which showed a trivial decrease. The most important increases were in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and the Central Provinces (see Table 6). In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa all the fields showed increases except Jamti, the Rajmahal Hills and Talcher, the largest advance being shown by Jharia of over one million tons. In Central India both Sohagpur and Umaria showed increases, as did all four fields in the Central Provinces, the most notable being an increase of over 136,000 tons in Korea to a total of 400,350 tons and of 140,000 tons in the Pench Valley to a total of 1,117,942 tons; the Pench Valley exceeding one million tons for the first time. In Hyderabad State, the Singareni and Tandur fields showed increases and Sassi a decrease. In the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, increases were shown by all the fields except the Naga Hills in Assam, Khost in Baluchistan and Shahpur in the Punjab.

As usual the output of the Tertiary fields was but a trivial proportion of the whole, the proportions being 98.34 per cent from the Gondwana coalfields and 1.66 per cent from the Tertiary coalfields.

A feature of the last 11 years has been the very large expansion of the output from the Central Provinces from 679,081 tons in 1924 to 1,842,492 tons in 1934. This undoubtedly accentuated the fall in output of Bihar and Orissa from 14,105,529 tons in 1924 to 11,257,984 tons in 1933, with a partial recovery to 12,630,409 tons in 1934.

In continuation of the trend of 1933, the export statistics for coal during 1934 show a further decrease amounting to about 97,000 tons. Exports to Ceylon were steady at about 228,000 tons, Ceylon retaining her position as the leading importer of Indian coal. The Straits Settlements showed an increase of 26,000 tons, but exports to all other destinations decreased, the decreases being some 84,000 tons to Hongkong 6,000 tons (to nil) to the Philippine Islands, and nearly 30,000 tons to the United Kingdom (almost to nil). The export of coke increased by 1,331 tons.

In reversal of the trend of recent years imports of coal and coke showed during 1933 an increase namely from 47,544 tons in 1932 to 67,330 in 1933, 21,121 tons of the latter consisted of

coke 1934 showed a further slight increase to 72,161 tons, of which 14,719 tons were coke. This rise was due mainly to an increase of some 7,000 tons from South Africa, with smaller increases from Australia and the United Kingdom, partially offset by a decrease of some 6,000 tons in the amount of coke imported. The average surplus of exports during the years 1926 to 1934 was, in fact, greater than the surplus during the prewar quinquennium.

The true cause of the depression in the Indian coal industry is over-development of coalfields with reference to India's requirements. Every new coalfield that is opened up at present merely serves to accentuate the depression.

The average number of persons employed in the coalfields during the year showed a smaller increase (3.8 per cent) than the increase in production (11.4 per cent). The average output per person employed, therefore, showed a marked increase from the low figure of 121.3 tons in 1933 to 130.2 tons in 1934, which is practically

the same as the figure for 1929, namely 130.4 tons, the highest figure recorded. All the figures for the last six years are higher than those previously recorded; these higher figures are due partly to an increased use of mechanical coal-cutters, and partly to concentration of work. During the recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder; this concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff, resulting in a larger tonnage per head. There was an increase in the number of deaths by accident from 132 in 1933 to 189, these figures are however, much better than the annual average for the quinquennium 1919-1923, which was 274, and also below the annual average for the quinquennium 1924-1928, which was 218, and may be compared with the annual average for 1929-1933, which was 186. The death rate was 1.00 per thousand persons employed in 1934 against 0.81 for the previous year; the average figure for the period 1919-1923 was 1.16, for the period 1924-1928 was 1.16, and for the period 1929-1933 was 1.08.

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds on difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the **Barakar Iron-Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Maibhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Burn and Buda Burn respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous

additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Burn, a portion of Notu Burn, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Burn rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hematite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The **Tata Iron and Steel Company** at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hematite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

The production of iron ore from 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons, an increase of 56 per cent. There were also substantial increases in the output of pig-iron and steel.

Exports of pig-iron.—The substantial increase in the production of pig-iron in India recorded above was accompanied by a small rise in the quantity exported from 372,015 tons in 1933 to 398,054 tons in 1934. Japan was the principal consumer of Indian pig-iron, the proportion taken rose from 48.3 per cent. in 1933 to 53.3 per cent. in 1934, whilst the actual amount rose by 18 per cent. There was also an increase in exports to the United Kingdom of about 29 per cent. (24,044 tons), but a large decrease in exports to the United States (39,764 tons or over 55 per cent.). The export value per ton of pig-iron fell from Rs. 24.5 (£1.84) in 1933 to Rs. 22.2 (£1.69) in 1934.

The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No. XIV of 1924)—authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon

rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No. 111 of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927, the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture.

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933			1934		
	Quantity	Value (£ = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£ = Rs. 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
Bihar and Orissa—						
Keonjhar State	195,944	1,95,943	14,733	397,461	3,97,461	29,884
Mayurbhanj State	341,502	6,32,129	47,529	645,108	9,98,517	75,076
Sambalpur	4	30	2			
Singbhum	616,946	13,83,773	104,043	810,547	13,32,381	100,179
Burma—						
Northern Shan States	36,203	(a) 1 45,172	10,915	23,930	(a) 95,720	7,197
Central Provinces	777	2,331	175	898	2,694	203
Madras—						
East Godavari	2,118	1,291	97			
Mysore State	35,041	1,37,245	10,319	38,974	1,45,026	10,904
TOTAL	1,228,625	24,97,914	187,813	1,916,918	29,71,799	223,443

(a) Estimated.

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,100 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

Record Output in 1927.—Before the year 1926, the record production of manganese-ore in India took place in 1907, when 902,291 tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928 tons, valued at £2,463,491 f.o.b. Indian ports, the rise in output was, however, accompanied by a decrease in value. In 1927 the production rose to the highest figure yet recorded, 1,129,353 tons, accompanied by a rise in value to the peak figure of £2,703,068 f.o.b. Indian ports. During the year 1928, the upward tendency was not maintained, the output falling to 978,449 tons valued at £2,198,895 f.o.b. Indian ports. In 1929, the output rose again slightly to 994,279 tons, but the value fell heavily to £1,571,030. In 1930 the output fell substantially to 829,946 tons with a heavy fall in value to £1,200,236. In 1931 a still more serious fall took place, to 537,844 tons with a value of £726,954. This was followed by a disastrous fall in 1932 to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022. In 1933 the output rose

slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £929,546, whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries have the effects of the slump been so seriously felt as in the manganese industry.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India from the

total of 375,904 tons in 1933 to 493,998 tons in 1934. This increase was shared almost entirely between Vizagapatam and Calcutta. The opening of the new port at Vizagapatam has been the one bright feature in the Indian manganese industry during the last two years on account of the reduced lead from the Central Provinces to the sea. The United Kingdom, with an increase of some 66,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese-ore. The second place as importer was held by Japan with a decrease of some 19,000 tons, with France third with an increase of some 8,000 tons. Belgium again showed a decrease, amounting to some 5,000 tons. In 1932 the exports to the United States of America, one of India's principal markets for manganese-ore, had ceased completely. In 1933 there was a trivial export to this destination but in 1934 the exports to the United States recovered to 30,083 tons (under 'Other countries'). The feature of the year was the large increase in the exports to the United Kingdom.

Quantity and value of Manganese-ore produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value f o b. at Indian ports	Quantity	Value f.o.b at Indian ports.
	Tons	£	Tons.	£
Bihar and Orissa—				
Bonai State ..	3,115	1,771	3,032	2,255
Konjhar State ..	60,407	34,357	54,208	38,256
Singbhum ..	7,453	7,919	15,112	18,890
Central Provinces—				
Balaghat ..	20,501	23,405	131,248	175,544
Bhandara ..	60	69	51,949	69,482
Chhindwara ..	8,228	9,394	..	..
Nagpur ..	..	....	2,828	3,783
Madras—				
Kurnool ..	300	124	..	..
Sandur State ..	101,280	38,605	127,356	67,658
Vizagapatam ..	16,698	7,409	20,145	12,129
Mysore—				
Chitaldrug ..	5	2	81	46
Shumoga ..	280	116	347	197
TOTAL ..	218,307	123,171	406,306	388,240

GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in

Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910;

the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,145 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way. There was a trivial fall in the total Indian gold production from 330,488 8 ozs

valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885) in 1931 to 329,681.7 ozs valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123) in 1932. In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488 8 ozs valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,681.7 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to 336,108 3 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,76,40,071 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to 322,142.9 ozs., but the value increased to Rs. 2,92,72,130 (£2,200,836), being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921 which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,726 6 ozs.

The average number of persons employed on the Kolar Gold Field during 1934 was 21,514 of whom 13,161 worked under-ground,

Quantity and value of Gold* produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933			1934			Labour in 1934.
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3)		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3)		
	Ozs.	Rs.	£	Ozs.	Rs.	£	
<i>Bihar and Orissa—</i>							
Manbhum ..	42 0	2,988	225	51 0	3,913	294	41
Singhbhum .	225 0	16,750	1,250	63 0	4,410	332	11
<i>Burma—</i>							
Katha .. .	31 0	1,665	125	103.7	5,971	449	4
Upper Chindwin	21.0	1,960	147	42 2	4,508	339	.
Northern Shan States ..	..	..		744 0	52,778	3,968	
<i>Mysore</i> .. .	335,773.9	2,76,15,478	2,076,352	321,133 2	2,91,99,075	2,195,419	21,514
<i>Punjab</i> ..	10 3	825	62	0.9	85	6	6
<i>United Provinces</i>	5 1	405	31	4 9	390	29	76
TOTAL ..	336,108 3	2,76,40,071	2,078,201	322,142 9	2,92,71,130	2,200,836	21,652

* Fine ounces in the case of Mysore.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas—one on the east, which includes Assam, Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. This belt extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchista, the same belt of oil-bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia. Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important, and the most successful oil-fields are found in the Irrawaddy Valley. Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields. Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and to

1886, prior to annexation of Upper Burma the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun in 1887. The Yenangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company. Singu now holds the second place among the oil-fields of India. Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, 5 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons, and after a fall to 31½ million gallons in 1910 it rose to 56½ million gallons in 1912. Several of the islands off the Arakan coasts are

known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain. About 20,000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab, and about 37,000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaikpyu district during 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the production for that year being 18,320 gallons which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makum in 1867. Nothing more, however, was done until 1883, and from that year up till 1902 progress was slow. Since that year the annual production has been between 2½ and 4 million gallons.

On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Punjab. In Baluchistan geological conditions are adverse, and though some small oil springs have been discovered, attempts to develop them have not hitherto been successful.

The world's production of petroleum in 1920 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, of which India contributed 0.72 per cent. In 1927, this figure jumped to some 172 million long tons, of which the Indian proportion, on a practically stationary production, fell to 0.64 per cent. In 1928 there was another substantial rise in the world's production, which reached the figure of over 181 million tons. In 1929, there was another jump to over 202 million tons,

but in 1930 the world's production fell to about 193½ million tons, in 1931 to about 187 million tons, and in 1932 to about 179 million tons, whilst in 1933 the production rose again to about 198 million tons. Decreases were shown by Columbia, Trinidad, India, Germany, Egypt and Canada. All other important producers showed an increase in production, by far the largest amount being due to the United States. The United States contributed 62.5 per cent. of the world's supply in 1933, Russia 10.6 per cent. and Venezuela 8.3 per cent. In 1928, India contributed 0.64 per cent., which fell to 0.60 per cent. in 1929 and rose to 0.62 in 1930 0.63 per cent. in 1931 and 0.64 per cent. in 1932, and fell again to 0.62 per cent. in 1933, her position on the list of petroleum producing countries fell from 11th in 1929 to 12th in 1930 to 1933, her place being taken by Trinidad.

The production of petroleum in India (including Burma) increased from 306,009,022 gallons in 1933 to 322,025,280 gallons in 1934, the highest figure in the history of the industry, the previous peak production being 311,030,108 gallons in 1930. The increase in 1934 was largely due to an increase of some 11 million gallons in Assam aided by an increase of about half this amount from Burma, offset partly by a moderate decrease in the Punjab. This increase in output in 1934 was accompanied, however, by a small decrease in estimated value amounting to Rs. 25,74,177 (£193,570), or 4.1 per cent.

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934

	1933			1934		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3)	
Assam—	Gals	Rs	£	Gals	Rs	£
Badarpur	55,867	4,178	314			..
Digboi	52,716,120	90,01,748	676,823	63,754,262	1,08,86,609	818,542
Burma—						
Kyaikpyu	14,350	12,612	948	13,579		
Minbu	3,718,250	7,90,218	59,415	3,873,128		
Singu	82,613,112	1,75,55,284	1,319,946	81,927,114		
Thayetmyo	434,572	92,346	6,943	685,489	(a)	
Upper Chindwin	3,052,778	2,28,958	17,215	3,095,245	4,82,77,033	3,629,852
Yenangyat (including Lanywa)	23,481,982	50,20,905	377,512	27,717,552		
Yengayaung	135,685,855	2,88,50,573	2,160,216	137,447,963		
Punjab—						
Attock	4,236,136	10,59,034	79,627	3,510,948	8,77,737	65,995
Total	306,009,022	6,26,15,856	4,707,959	322,025,280	6,00,41,379	4,514,389

Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1933 and 1934

	1933.			1934.		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	
	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
From —						
Union of Soviet Republics ..	41,946,734	1,60,85,785	1,200,457	43,121,885	1,53,92,706	1,157,346
Roumania	6,216,529	15,55,280	116,938	8,796,256	25,17,500	189,286
Sumatra	246,326	13,14,828	98,859	6,772,818	31,66,052	238,048
Persia ..	302,700	2,00,199	15,053	1,971,850	10,59,061	79,629
Java ..	4,216,883	18,44,887	138,714	1,422,981	2,94,709	22,159
United States of America	1,164,856	7,47,835	56,228	2,118,839	12,78,786	96,149
Other countries.	3,684,327	3,66,949	27,590	390,431	2,49,849	18,771
Total	57,778,383	2,21,15,763	1,662,839	64,595,055	2,39,58,463	1,801,358

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1933 and 1934

	1933.			1934.		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	
	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
From—						
Roumania	10,702,471	20,14,776	151,487	2,165,569	3,73,907	28,114
Persia	64,584,911	1,23,24,390	926,646	77,150,970	1,36,50,208	1,026,331
Straits Settlements	150,389	41,706	3,136	189,555	54,362	4,087
Borneo	27,613,731	50,54,512	380,039	25,466,739	43,50,602	327,113
Other countries.	3,852,481	7,94,256	59,718	1,598,604	3,36,005	25,264
Total	106,903,983	2,02,29,840	1,521,026	106,571,437	1,87,65,084	1,410,909

Amber and Mica.—The production of amber in the Myitkyina district, Burma, decreased from 29.5 cwts valued at Rs 12,020 (£897) in 1928, to 19.6 cwts. valued at Rs 6,080 (£454) in 1929, and 2.1 cwts. valued at Rs 730 (£54) in 1930. There was no reported output in 1931, but in 1932 there was an output of 11.5 cwts. valued at Rs 1,940 (£146), in 1933 of 76 lbs. valued at Rs 1,500 (£113), and in 1934 of 3.7 cwts. valued at Rs 152 (£12).

There was a marked rise in the declared production of mica from 41,075 cwts. valued at Rs 16,82,045 (£126,470) in 1933 to 55,706 cwts. valued at Rs 20,76,599 (£156,135) in 1934. As has been frequently pointed out, the output figures are incomplete, and a more accurate idea of the size of the industry is to be obtained from the export figures. In the years 1926 and 1927 the export figure was approximately double the reported production figure, whilst in the years 1928 and 1929 the quantity exported was more than double the reported production. In 1930 the recorded exports were, however, only some 57 per cent. in excess of the reported production, in 1931 36 per cent., in 1932 43 per cent., and in 1933 some 45 per cent. in excess.

Tin, Copper, Silver and Lead.—A further increase has to be recorded in the production of tin-ore from Burma including Karenni State from 4,508.9 tons valued at Rs 64,37,656 (£484,034) in 1933 to 5,801.2 tons valued at Rs 1,01,70,348 (£764,688) in 1934. This is the highest quantity and total value yet recorded in any one year. The large increase in the total value is, of course, mainly due to the rise in the price of the metal resulting from the tin restriction scheme in operation in the five leading tin-producing countries Malaya, Netherlands, East Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria and Siam, a scheme to which India is not an adherent. The increase in output of some 1,297 tons is shared between all the producing districts. Of the total production of 1934 3,907.2 tons, or some 67.3 per cent., came from Burma proper, the balance of 1894 tons being derived from Mawchi in Karenni State. There was no reported output of block tin.

Imports of Unwrought Tin rose from 41,655 cwts. valued at Rs 52,96,454 (£398,230) in 1933 to 44,454 cwts. valued at Rs 67,71,443 (£509,131) in 1934, over 97 per cent. of these imports came from the Straits Settlements.

Copper.—During 1934 the mine output increased to 328,422 long tons of copper-ore from Mosaboni and 254 long tons from Dhibani, making a total of 328,676 long tons, valued at Rs. 34,19,869 (£257,133), against 201,722 long tons in 1933 valued at Rs. 22,12,966 (£166,388) tons of copper. A total of 314,085 short tons of ore was treated in the mill, and the production of refined copper amounted to 6,300 long tons against 4,800 tons in the previous year. A total of 5,256 tons of copper ingots was consumed in the rolling mill and 852 tons were sold in the Indian market at an average price of Rs. 598 per ton. Operations in the rolling mill resulted in the production of 8,180 long tons of yellow metal, the whole of which was sold in India at an average price of Rs. 584 per ton.

The production of silver from the Bawdwin mines of Upper Burma during 1934 fell slightly by 262,028 ozs. as compared with 1933, but this fall in quantity was accompanied by a rise in value of Rs. 8,69,787 (£65,398) due to the increase in the price of silver during the year.

The output of silver obtained as a by-product from the Kolar gold mines of Mysore showed a fall of 681 ozs.

The amount of silver bullion and coin exported during the year was 53,991,714 ozs., valued at Rs. 7,26,70,511 (£5,463,948) as compared with 58,328,890 ozs., valued at Rs. 7,00,38,590 (£5,266,059) during 1933.

The production of lead-ore at the Burma Corporation's Bawdwin mines in Burma fell slightly from 544,791 tons in 1933 to 443,489 tons in 1934, whilst the total amount of metal extracted fell from 72,045 tons (including 1,485 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs. 1,15,61,915 (£869,317) in 1933 to 71,815 tons (including 1,255 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs. 1,06,86,230 (£803,476) in 1934. The quantity of silver extracted from the Bawdwin ores fell slightly from 6,054,047 ozs., valued at Rs. 65,71,695 (£494,338) in 1933 to 5,792,019 ozs., valued at Rs. 74,44,482 (£559,736) in 1934. The value of the lead per ton fell from Rs. 160.5 (£12.07) to Rs. 148.8 (£11.19), whilst the value of the silver per ounce rose from Rs. 1-1-5 (19.6d) to Rs. 1-4-7 (23.19d) in the year under review. The ore reserves in the Bawdwin mine as calculated on the 1st of July, 1934, totalled 4,062,511 tons, against 4,133,792 tons at the end of June 1933, with an average composition of 24.6 per cent. of lead, 14.8 per cent. of zinc, 0.84 per cent. of copper, and 18.9 ozs. of silver per ton of lead. Included in this reserve are approximately 250,000 tons of copper-ore.

Magnesite.—The output of magnesite showed a small decrease of 231 tons, accompanied by a

trivial increase in value. The decrease was due to decrease of about 1,000 tons from Mysore State, partially balanced by an increase in the output of the Salem district, Madras.

Zinc.—The production of zinc concentrates by the Burma Corporation Limited, in the Northern Shan States, rose from 61,432 tons valued at Rs. 30,82,944 (£231,800) in 1933 to 68,838 tons valued at Rs. 26,77,413 (£201,309), the increase in quantity being accompanied by a decrease in value. The quantity is the greatest hitherto recorded, but the value is much below those of the years 1926 to 1929 (£559,412 in 1928). The fall in value during 1934 is, of course, due to a fall in the market price of spelter.

The exports during the year under review amounted to 77,500 tons valued at Rs. 29,46,693 (£221,556) against 64,050 tons valued at Rs. 32,02,500 (£240,789) in the preceding year.

Gem Stones.—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline, garnet, rock-crystal, agate, corneal, jadeite and amber. The production of diamonds in Central India rose from 2,342 carats valued at Rs. 63,695 (£4,789) in 1933, to 2,480 carats valued at Rs. 1,22,501 (£9,211) in 1934. Of this latter production 2,429 carats were produced in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari, Ajagarh, and Bijawar.

Since the liquidation of the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, and the final cessation of the operations of this company in 1931, there has been an interregnum during which reliable statistics of production of gem stones in the Mogok Stone Tract have been unobtainable. Work, however, is still continued by local miners; in addition a certain amount of work is being done under extraordinary licenses. For 1932 no returns were available, except that a fine Ruby of 17 carats was found at Chaunggyi near Mogok, and a fine sapphire of about 90 carats and a good star sapphire of 453 carats were mined at Kathé. For 1933 the only return was of 1,103 carats of rubies from Kathé. For 1934, however, there is a reported production of 21,622 carats of rubies valued at Rs. 36,011 (£2,708) and 133 carats of sapphire valued at Rs. 330 (£25). The data for 1933 and 1934 relate to production under extraordinary licenses.

In addition the production was reported from Soomjam in the Pader district of Kashmir State, of 18,375 tolas (1,071,869 carats) of **Sapphire** valued at Rs. 1,38,961 (£10,448). In addition there was a production of (58,590 tolas of **Corundum** of no commercial value. The sapphire deposits of Kashmir have long been known, but on account of their high altitude they are worked only occasionally.

SALT.

There was a large increase in the total output of salt, amounting to nearly 250,000 tons, shared by all producing provinces but chiefly due to Bombay and Sind (205,444 tons) and Aden (27,286 tons). The total production—1,963,702 tons—is the highest yet recorded, the previous maximum output being 1,921,396 tons in 1919. Imports of salt into India increased by some 25,000 tons, all the countries of origin, showing decreases excepting Aden from which 53,403 tons were received above the imports of the previous year.

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933			1934.		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3).		Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs. 13·3).	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Aden ..	308,129	21,00,096	157,902	335,415	20,44,905	153,752
Bengal ..	13	180	14	28	371	28
Bombay and Sind ..	415,538	21,81,752	164,041	620,072	26,75,218	201,144
Burma ..	35,789	4,81,621	36,212	36,976	5,33,916	40,144
Gwalior ..	35	1,768	133	66	3,249	244
Madras	490,510	28,93,911	217,587	499,268	25,94,094	195,045
Northern India ..	462,83	37,65,718	283,137	470,977	38,21,920	287,363
Total	1,712,397	1,14,25,046	859,026	1,963,702	1,16,73,682	877,720

(a) Excludes the value of 94,952 tons of salt produced in Sind. Information is not available.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1933 and 1934

	1933			1934		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
From—	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
United Kingdom	1,057	91,403	6,872	515	74,591	5,608
Germany ..	57,186	8,70,577	65,457	56,317	8,94,075	67,224
Spain ..	7,725	1,33,185	10,04	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	256,620	3,57,869	252,471	310,023	39,54,992	297,368
Egypt ..	15,534	2,32,329	17,468	12,824	1,64,231	12,348
Italian East Africa	27,949	4,21,338	31,680	12,375	1,70,939	12,853
Other countries	747	11,222	844	109	7,999	601
Total	366,818	51,17,223	384,806	392,163	52,66,827	396,002

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Board has the power to stop business in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased

In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 11,000.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.** This separate Exchange no longer functions it was revived in 1922. It has ceased to function again.

Committee of Enquiry.—In 1923 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the constitution, customs, practices, rules, regulations and methods

of business of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay and to investigate any such complaints of the public and to make any such enquiries with reference to any of the aforesaid matters or any other matter appertaining to the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper and thereafter with a view to protect the investing public against the interested or irregular control of business to formulate such definite proposals for the future constitution, control, direction and regulation of the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper.

The Committee issued a report early in 1924 signed by all the members save one who appended a minority report. The majority report made several important recommendations for reform notably one aimed at the prevention of corners and another for facilitating the handling of legitimate complaints against the brokers on the part of the public. The Association, however, adopted the minority report which leaves the constitution and practice of the Exchange very little modified.

In the middle of the year 1925 there was heavy speculation in certain mill scrips. The market was tremendously oversold, the usual crisis ensued, leading to the temporary closing of the Exchange and the suspension of all dealings and a public agitation for thorough reform arose. The brokers were at first unwilling to yield to this demand. But a threat of Government intervention and control altered their attitude. In the end, they submitted new draft rules under which wild speculation will be discouraged and the recurrence of such crisis as that indicated above will be unlikely.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is 608. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to

purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hon. Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hon. Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Committee for 1935—J. R. Coulthard, Esq. President, J. S. Haywood, Esq., G. C. Montgomery, Esq., J. A. Cohen, Esq. Sarbotoh Sen, Esq., Jitendra Mohan Dutt, Esq., M.Sc., Goralall Seal, Esq., Shambhu Nath Dutt, Esq., Gobind Lal Bangur, Esq., Mahaliram Sonthalia, Esq., Basant Lal Chaturvedi, Esq., Jagannath Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Bishambhar Nath Chaturvedi, Esq., B.A., LL.B.; Mokandlall, Esq.

Joint Honorary Treasurers—Goralall Seal, Esq., Mahaliram Sonthalia, Esq.

Secretary—From April 1935, D. Chakraverty, M.A., B.L.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Government Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No. 9 Broadway consists of about 100 Members of which 25 are working Members. It was opened on 6th April 1920 and deals principally in Mill shares. Business is regulated by rules drawn up by the Directors. There is a Board of arbitration. There is an admittance membership card of Rs. 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs. 100. The original 100 members were elected by the first Directors and each of the working members have deposited a security of Rs. 3,000.

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir D. E. Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

gress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities falling, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members, viz., numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1935 :—

President.—Lala Padampat Singhania.

Vice-President.—Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

Members of the Committee.—Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad), Mr G D Birla (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E. M.B.E., (Indian Salt Association, Bombay), Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Mr A. D. Shroff (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Lala Shri Ram (Delhi Factory-owners' Federation, Delhi), Seth Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker

(Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Mr Chumal B. Mehta (Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay), Mr M. L. Dahanukar (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Lala Rampdas Vushya (Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar) and Lt Sairid P S Sodhbans (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore)

Honorary Treasurers.—Mr D P. Khaitan (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), and Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt, M.L.C. (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta).

Co-opted Members.—Mr S M Basu, Cawnpore, Pandit K. Santanam, Lahore, Mr M. Muhammad Ismail, Madras, Mr B. Das, M.L.A., Cuttack, Mr A. L. Ojha, Calcutta and Mr Hoshang N E Dinslaw, Karachi.

Secretary.—Mr D G Mullickerjee.

Office address.—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

Telegraphic address.—Unicomind, Cawnpore

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1936-37 :—

President.—Sir Edward Benthall, Messrs Bird Co.

Vice-President.—Mr. C. G. Arthur, Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co.

Members.—Mr. T. T. K. Allan, The National Bank of India, Ltd; Mr. H. F. Bateman, Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co, Mr A. O. Brown, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Mr W. Hunter, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.; Mr J. Reid Kay, Messrs. James Finlay & Co, Ltd; Mr C. C. Miller, M.L.C., Messrs Hoare Miller & Co, Ltd; Mr J. H. S. Richardson, Messrs Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr A. C. Daniel. Assistant Secretary, Mr. D. C. Fairbairn.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State.—The Hon'ble Sir George Campbell.

The Bengal Legislative Council.—Mr F. T. Homan (Cal Electric Supply Corporation Ltd), T. Lamb (Begg Dunlop & Co Ltd), Mr W. C. Wordsworth (The Stat sman Ltd), Mr G. W. Leeson (Macneill & Co) Mr W. H. Thompson, (Bengal Telephone), Mr C. C. Miller, (Messrs Hoare Miller & Co, Ltd)

The Calcutta Port Trust.—Mr G. V. Lloyd (Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd), Mr W. Hunter (Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co), Mr A. O. Brown, (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co, Ltd); Mr G. W. Leeson (Macneill & Co), Mr K. J. Nicolson, (Gladstone, Wylie & Co), Mr J. Reid Kay, (James Finlay & Co, Ltd).

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—Mr. C. W. Miles, (Shaw Wallace & Co.), Mr E. G. Spooner, (Martin & Co.), Mr W. T. Vizar, Harmer (Bengal Iron Co., Ltd); F J Marindin (Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India, Ltd), Mr C. H. Holmes, (Holmes Wilson & Co, Ltd), Mr A. R. Colley, (Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd)

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—Mr W. H. Thompson, M.L.C. (Bengal Telephone Co., Ltd)

The Bengal Boiler Commission.—Mr. W. Gow, (Burn & Co, Ltd.), Mr T. W. Forrest; Mr. W. H. W. Truquart

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—Mr. R. J. Oliver, Mr G. Y. Robertson.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association, The

Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta, Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Accident Insurance Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, and the Masters' Stevedores' Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burmah, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which

consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr. R. Ellis), Head Office Manager (Mr. C. G. Smith) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. G. C. G. Smyth, J. B. F. Henfrey and B. Perry), and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interests of all persons trading therein, to promote uniformity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community, to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities, to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

President—Sh. Hari Sunker Paul, Kt., M. L. C. (Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-Presidents—Mr. J. C. Banerjee, (J. C. Banerjee, Ltd.), Dr. N. N. Law, M. A., Ph.D.

Hon. Treasurer—Dr. Satya Churn Law, M. A., Ph.D.

Members of the Executive Committee—Mr. N. R. Sarkar, (Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.), Mr. S. C. Mitra, (Jalan Mitra & Co.), Rai A. C. Banerjee Bahadur, (A. C. Banerjee & Co.), Mr. Sadihan Chandra Roy, (Wilson & Roy), Kumar Kartick Churn Mullick, (Raja D. N. Mullick & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Arun Brokash Boral, (Prosud Das Boral & Bros.), Mr. D. N. Sen, (Bengal Glass Works, Ltd.), Capt. N. N. Dutt, M. B. (Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd.), Mr. S. N. Banerjee, (Kalyanpur Lime Works, Ltd.), Mr. A. C. Sen, (D. M. Das & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Jiban Krishna Mitter, Mr. N. K. Roy Choudhury, (Kalyanpur Gurish Chandra Roy Choudhury), Mr. B. Maitra, (Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.), Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha, (Dhakswari Cotton Mills Ltd.), Mr. R. Ray, (Ray & Ray), Dr. M. M. Ray, D. Sc., Ph.D., Mr. S. C. Ray, M. A., B. L., (Aryasthan Insurance

Co., Ltd.), Mr. B. C. Ghosh, D. Sc. (Lond) R. Com. (Lond), (Sisir Soap Works), Mr. Banwarilal Roy, Mr. Jogendra Kishore Das, M. A., B. L., (M. Bhatnagar & Co.)

Secretary—Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. L.
Asst. Secretary—Mr. S. R. Biswas, M. A.

LIST OF AFFILIATED BODIES AND ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE -1935

The Bengal Industries Association, 15, Olive Street, Calcutta, The Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, 2, Ashu Babu Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta, The All-India Soap Makers' Association, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta, The Bengal Glass Manufacturers Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Jharra, E. I. Ry., The East India Jute Association Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, P224/6, Strand Bank Road, Meerabardhat, Calcutta, The Oil Mills Association, 151B, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta, The Faridpur District Merchants' Association, Faridpur, The Association of Engineers, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Indian Insurance Institute, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Eastern Bengal Jute Association Ltd., 5/1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Bengal Jute Growers' Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Calcutta Shellac Exchange Ltd., 3, Manroe Lane, Calcutta, The Tipperah Chamber of Commerce, Comilla, The Indian Planters' Association, Sridharpur, Sylhet, The Paddy Merchants' Association, 69/1, Chetla Road, Alipore, Calcutta, The Calcutta Wine Association, 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, The Tipperah Trades Association, Comilla; The Murshidabad Silk Association, Berhampur, District Murshidabad and The Provident Insurance Companies Association (Bengal), 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber, to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and non-local. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the non-local members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1936-37—

President—Mr B M Birla.

Senior Vice-President—Mr A R Dalal.

Vice-President—Mr G I Mehta.

Members—Mr N L Puri, Mr K L Jatin, Mr M L Shah, Mr A L Ojha, Mr D P

Khaitan, Mr Faizulla Gangjee; Mr H. I. Munarka, Mr S K Bhatter, Mr J. N Lalit, Mr J P Dutta, Mr. K J Purohit; Mr Kedarnath Khandelwal, Mr. Kassim A Mohamed, Mr. Bahadur Singh Singhi, Mr. Bansidhar Jalan, Rai Bahadur Ram Dev Chokhani, Mr S N Mitter; Mr L P Poddar.

Secretary—Mr M. P. Gandhi, M.A.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber—Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Jute Balers' Association, Indian Produce Association, East India Jute Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, Gunny Trades Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Tea Merchants' Association, and Marwari Rice Mills Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades—(1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piece-goods and Yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Minerals, (6) General.

Chamber's representatives on—

Calcutta Port Commissioners—D P Khaitan

Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee—Mr Kanai Lal Jaita

East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee—Mr A L Ojha

Eastern Bengal Local Advisory Committee—Mr Mohan Lal Luchand Shah

Board of Apprenticeship Training—Mr G I Mehta

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—Messrs. A L Ojha, H P Bagaria, G I Mehta, Faizulla Gangjee and D P Khaitan.

Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal—Mr G I Mehta.

Chamber's Auditors—Messrs S B. Dandekar & Co., R.A.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928,—

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely
- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
- (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

- (iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 87 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1936-37

President Mr D P Khaitan*Vice-President* —Mr Walchand Inanchand

Members of the Committee — Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore, Mr Hoosembhoy A Laljee, M.L.A., Bombay, Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad, Mr. G D Birla, Calcutta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Bombay, Mr Manu Subedar,

Bombay, Mr A D Shroff, Bombay, Mr Chhimlal B Mehta, Bombay, Mr M L Dahanukar, Bombay, Lt. Sardar P S Sodhbans, Lahore, and Mr Vidyasagar Pandya, Madras

Honorary Treasurer — Mr A L Ojha, Calcutta

Secretary — Mr D G Mulherkar

Office — 135, Canning Street, Calcutta

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 186. Of these numbers 20 represent banking institutions, 11 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 12 insurance companies, 17 engineers and contractors, 130 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members. The committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies —

The Council of State one representative
Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, two representatives

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1935-36 and their representatives on the various public bodies.—

President — L. A. Halsall, Esq.,

Vice-President — A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.,

Committee — W. A. Bell, Esq., F. H. French, Esq., J. F. Macdonell, Esq., M. C. R. Scherer, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O. B. E., D. D. Storran, Esq., J. R. D. Tata, Esq.,

Secretary — R. J. F. Sullivan, Esq.,

Asst. Secretary — H. Royal, Esq.,

Representatives on—**Council of State** The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker**Bombay Legislative Council.** J. B. Greaves, Esq., M.L.C., L. A. Halsall, Esq.**Bombay Port Trust.** G. H. Cooke, Esq., A. K. G. Hogg, Esq., F. H. French, Esq., G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., R. C. Lowndes, Esq.**Bombay Municipal Corporation.** C. P. G. Wade, Esq.**Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board.** R. L. Ferard, Esq. and A. G. Gray, Esq.**Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.** H. F. Milne, Esq.**Persian Gulf Imports Committee.** G. Furze, Esq.**Indian Central Cotton Committee.** M. S. Duruti, Esq.**Empire Cotton Growing Corporation:** S. B. Samolys, Esq.**Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee and Lay-out Committee.** Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.**Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee.** V. F. Noel-Paton, Esq.**Ex-Services Association.** L. A. Halsall, Esq., (Ex-officio)**Bombay Seamen's Society:** R. J. F. Sullivan, Esq.**Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire:** Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt.**Railway Advisory Committees—****G. I. P.:** L. A. Halsall, Esq.**B. B. & C. I.:** L. A. Halsall, Esq.**Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.** G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., M.L.C.**Railway Rates Advisory Committee.** G. C. R. Coleridge, Esq.; L. A. Halsall, Esq.; J. F. Macdonell, Esq.; C. J. Danuka, Esq.**Government of Bombay Road Board.** G. O. Pike, Esq.**Bombay University.** G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., M.L.C.**Special Work.**

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in this certificate the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy Season are now on duty early and late.

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India**HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1936.****President:** Sir Edward Benthall, Kt.

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- (b) To secure good relation between members of the Association
- (c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote in every complete sum of Rs 50 paid by him as annual subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1935 numbered 104.

The following is the Committee for 1936 —

Mr V N Chandavarkar (*Chairman*), Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau (*Du Chairman*), Sir Ness Wadia, KBE, CIE, Sir Chundulal V. Mehta, KCSI, Sir Hormasji Mody, KBE, M.A., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt, Mr J V Baddeley, Mr B D Benjamin, Mr R L Ferard, Mr A Geddus, Mr Bhagwan das Manmohan Das Ramji, Mr A M Mehta, Mr H F Milne, Mr A Pether, Mr S D Saklatvala, MLC, Mr F Stones, OBE, Mr Krishnaraj M D Thackersey, Mr C P Wadia, Mr Neville N Wadia, Mr T Maloney (*Secretary*), Mr N S V Alier (*Asst Secretary*).

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies —

Legislative Assembly Sir Hormasji Mody, KBE, M.A.

Bombay Legislative Council Mr S D Saklatvala, MLC

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Geddus

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Mr V. N. Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission Messrs W F. Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Mr Dharamsey Mulraj, Khatau.

Indian Central Cotton Committee. Mr S D Saklatvala, MLC

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee. Mr V N Chandavarkar.

G I P. Railway Advisory Committee. Mr. A Geddus

B B A C T. Railway Advisory Committee Sir Hormasji Mody, KBE, M.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sir Hormasji Mody, KBE, M.A.

University of Bombay Mr F. Stones, OBE

Royal Institute of Science Mr. B D Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone No is 25350

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are —

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance or members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counterinsurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 56 members on 1st October, 1934

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors

The present Directors are:—

Mr. A Geddus (*Chairman*).

Sir Ness Wadia, KBE, CIE, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt, Sir Chundulal V. Mehta, KCSI, Khatau D. Morari, Esq., S D Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., OBE., H J Ramji, Esq and A. C M. Cursetjee, Esq, M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants

- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- (u) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations
- (vi) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference

- (iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
- (l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber—

- The Grain Merchants' Association.
- The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association
- The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.
- The Bombay Shroff Association
- The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers Association.
- The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
- The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- The Sugar Merchants' Association.
- The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
- The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay.
- The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association.
- The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants.
- The Indian National Steamship Owners Association.
- The Seeds Traders' Association.
- The Indian Insurance Cos.' Association.
- The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association
- The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association.
- The Bombay Coal Merchants' Association.
- The Swadeshi Market Committee.
- Shree Mahajan Association.
- The Muccadam Association
- The Society of Indian Accountants and Auditors.
- The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association, Bombay
- The Bombay Malabar Kariana Merchants' Association, Bombay
- The Ghee Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay.
- Metal Exchange Association, Bombay.
- Sholapur Kapad Uyaparisangh
- Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association
- Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1936:—

President.—Mr. Rahimtoola M Chinoy

Vice-President.—Mr. A. D. Shroff

Members (Elected).—Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Nagmdas T. Master, Mr. M. C. Ghu, Mr. N. M. Rajji, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Mr. Dhirajlal C. Moi, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. C. S. I., Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, Mr. Amratlal Kalidas, Mr. M. M. Amersey, Mr. Bhawanji. A. Khimji, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. Thakorelal H. Vakil, Mr. Nandlal M. Bhuta, Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraji, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Purushotam Kanji, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, K. T., Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.

Co-opted.—Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas M. Lachmandas H. Daga, Sir Hormasji P. Mody, K. B. E., M. L. A., The Grain Merchants' Association, (Mr. Velji L. Napoo), The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (Mr. Khimji Madan Bhuupuria), The Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Behram N. Karanjia), The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Batilul M. Gandhi), The Sugar Merchants' Association, (Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah), The Indian Insurance Co. S. Association, (Mr. K. S. Ramechandra Aiyer), The Bombay Karama Merchants' Association, (Mr. D. P. Tata), The Bombay Shroff Association, (Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh), The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, (Mr. G. S. Ranube), The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajjan), The Swadeshi Market Committee, (Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi)

Ex-Officio.—Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, M. L. A., (Legislative Assembly), Mr. Lakhmidas R. Taisee, M. L. C., (Bombay Legislative Council), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E., (Bombay Port Trust), Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarij, (Bombay Port Trust), Mr. Mathuradas Ganji Matani, (Bombay Port Trust), Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivalal, (Bombay Municipality), Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, (Bombay University Senate), Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, (Indian Central Cotton Committee), Mr. M. A. Master, (Governing Body of M. M. T. S. 'Dufferin'), Mr. K. S. Ramechandra Aiyer, (Bombay Board of Communications), Mr. K. P. Masani (B. B. & C. I. Rly. Local Advisory Committee), Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, (Royal Institute of Science)

Secretary.—Mr. J. K. Mehta, M. A.

Assistant Secretaries.—Mr. A. H. Maru, B. Sc., (Econ.) (Not.) Mr. C. A. Ramalingham

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies:—

Bombay Port Trust.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E., (Cotton), Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarij (Piecegoods), Mr. Mathuradas G. Matani, (Grain and Seeds), Mr. Lakhmidas R. Taisee, (General), Mr. A. D. Shroff (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivalal.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department.—Mr. Manu Subedar.

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science.—Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil.

Advisory Committee of Railways.—Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarij (G. I. P.); Mr. R. P. Masani (B. B. & C. I.)

Railway Rates Advisory Committee.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E., Mr. Manu Subedar, The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O. B. E.; Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. M. C. Ghia.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".—Mr. M. A. Master

Senate of the Bombay University.—Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, B. A. at Law.

Traffic Control Committee, Bombay.—Mr. L. R. Taisee.

Board of Communications.—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—Mr. M. A. Master

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows:—

(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof, (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade, (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them, and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year:—

Chairman.—Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, J. P.

Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Harjivan Valji.

Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Mr. Matharadas Haribhai, J. P. and Mr. Padamsey Damoder Govindji, J. P.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Mulji Laxmidas

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body or large membership. The office holders for the current year are as follows:—

Chairman—Mr. Peraj Khatan.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. Ratana Hirji

Hon. Secretary—Mr. Nathoo Cooverj

Acting Secretary—Mr. Ganpatram Narottam Raval

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba,

Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and Indian States adjoining these districts.

President: Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. M. I. Dahanukar, Mr. D. R. Gharpure, Mr. V. R. Velankar.

Secretary—Mr. D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 80 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Export Manifests and Non-Members Rs. 100 per set per annum) Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipality and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 58 members of the Chamber in January 1936. The following are the officers for 1936.—

Chairman: Mr. G. H. Raschen, (Fothes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co., (India), Ltd.)

Members of Committee—Mr. L. C. Buss, M.L.A. (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.), Mr. R. B. Fairclough M.C. (Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.), Mr. J. J. Flockhart, (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), Mr. H. K. C. Hare, (Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd.), Mr. B. W. Hawker, (Messrs. Bombay Co., Ltd.); Mr. A. K. Homan

(North Western Railway), Mr. J. Richardson (National Bank of India, Ltd.), Mr. C. I. Voegel (Volkart Brothers)

Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council: Mr. J. Humphrey, O.B.E.

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust: Messrs. H. S. Begg-Wither, O.B.E., G. H. Raschen, J. W. Anderson and J. J. Flockhart

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality: Mr. A. W. Hutton, O.B.E., M.C., and Mr. W. F. Enever

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi: Messrs. G. H. Raschen and C. W. Warrington.

Ag. Secretary—Mr. H. M. Gomes.

Ag. Public Measurer:—Mr. J. G. Smith.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:—The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership. Any assistant signing a firm or signing *per-pro* for a firm is eligible. Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members. Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances. Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and

surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name."

The following publications are issued by the Chamber—Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 57 members and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows—

Chairman—Mr. F. Birley.

Vice-Chairman—Sir William Wright, O.B.E., M.L.C.

Committee—Messrs W. M. Browning, H. N. Colam, J. Nuttall, D. M. Reid, M.L.C., and A. S. Todd.

Secretary G. Gompertz.

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year—

Madras Legislative Council—Sir William Wright, O.B.E., M.L.C.

Madras Port Trust—Messrs W. M. Browning, R. D. Denniston, D. M. Reid and H. S. Town.

Corporation of Madras—Messrs W. B. Horrocks, J. A. Rowland Knox and G. E. Walker.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire—Mr R. C. M. Strouts.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitration issues certificates of origin and certificates invoices.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the

right of electing a representative to that body. Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1910, the Chamber has the right of electing two Councillors to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referees, etc.

The Chamber has 482 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce Upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President.—C. Abdul Hakim Sahib.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib and Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.

Honorary Secretaries.—Rao Saheb T. S. Kachapikasa Mudaliar and Mr. Yakub Ali Khan.

Assistant Secretary—P. R. Nair, B.A., B. Com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce,
Commerce House, 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore

Chairman.—Rai Bahadur L. Binda Saran
Vice-Chairman.—Prof W. Roberts, O I E
M L C.

Committee.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram,
Mr. J. C. F. Davidson; Rai Bahadur Bawa
Dinga Singh, Mr. P. H. Guest, Mr. F. R.
Hawkes, O B E, Mr. E. C. Hughes, Dewan
Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore Dahiwalwa,
Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L. Ram Siran Das, O I E,
M. C. S., Mr. H. J. Rustomji, Sardar Sahib
Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Mr. J. C. Taylor,
Mr. J. G. Wyllie.

Chamber Members.—Messrs Spedding, Dinga
Singh & Co., Lahore, Messrs Gillanders Ar-
buthnot & Co., Lahore, The Civil & Military
Gazette, Lahore, The Allahabad Bank Ltd
Lahore, Messrs Dinanath Sheoprasad, Lahore,
Messrs. Bird & Co., Lahore, Mr. H. J. Rustomji,
Lahore; The Coleman Estate Ltd., Okara,
The B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal,
Messrs The Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore,
The Jallo Rosin Factory, Lahore, The National
Bank of India Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Attock
Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; The Central Bank
of India, Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs Rai Bahadur
Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The Murree
Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs The
Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur; Messrs
Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore,
The North Western Railway, Lahore, The
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore,
The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore, Messrs
Issant Ram & Sons, Lahore, Messrs. Grundlay

& Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messrs The Imperial
Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs.
Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore; Messrs.
The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd.,
Rawalpindi; Messrs The Lakshmi Insurance
Co., Ltd., Lahore, The Indian Mildura Fruit
Farms Ltd., Renala Khurd, Messrs Uberoi
Ltd., Salkot; Messrs Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab
Singh & Sons, Lahore; Messrs B. R. Herman
& Mohatta, Ltd., Lahore, Messrs Lloyds Bank
Ltd., Lahore, Messrs The Burnmah Shell Oil
Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.,
Lahore, Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries
(India) Ltd., Lahore; Messrs The Kangra
Valley Slate Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messrs Siemens
(India) Ltd., Lahore, Messrs Buckwell & Co.,
Ltd., Lahore, Messrs Punjab Portland Cement,
Ltd., Wahi, Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co.,
Lahore, Officer in Charge, Military Farms,
Okara; Messrs Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons,
Lahore, Messrs Callender's Cable & Construc-
tion Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messrs The New Egerton
Woollen Mills Co., Dharawal, Messrs Martin
& Co., Lahore, Messrs The Sunlight of India
Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messrs. Owen
Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore, The Punjab
National Bank Ltd., Lahore, Messrs S. Sujan
Singh & Sons, Lahore Cantt., Messrs Michael
Martin & Co., Lahore

Honorary Members.—Mr. H. P. Thomas,
B. S. C., M. A. I. E. E., M. N. Z. Soc., O. E., Rai Bahadur
L. Ram Lal, M. B. E., P. O. S., Mr. C. N. Garnier,
O. B. E.

Secretary.—Mr. H. J. Martin
Tel. Address.—"Commerce"
Telephone.—2237

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce
is concerned with trade, commerce and manu-
factures in the United Provinces and has its
registered office at Cawnpore. Members are
elected by the Committee, subject to confirma-
tion by the next general meeting of the Chamber.
Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or
eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be
elected honorary members of the Chamber by
the members in a General Meeting and such shall
be exempted from paying any subscription to
the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for
membership, but subscriptions are payable
as follows:—A firm, company or associ-
ation having its place of business in Cawnpore,
Rs. 500 a year; an individual member
resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore,
Rs. 500; firms or individuals having their places
of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay
half the above rates, but the maintenance of a
branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment
of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are
managed by a Committee of ten members,
which has power to constitute Local Commit-
tees of from four to seven members each
at trade centres where membership is
sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such
Local Committees have power to communicate
only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu-
nals for the settlement and adjustment of dis-

putes when invited, to do so, members of the
Tribunals being selected from a regular printed
list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 61
members, two honorary members and seven
affiliated members.

The following are the officers —

President.—Mr. Harry Horsman, M. C. (The
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.). *Vice-Pres-
ident*.—Mr. J. M. Lowrie, (Messrs Jegg
Sutherland & Co., Ltd.) *Members*.—Mr. Jung
Bahadur Minhoutra, (Messrs Moona Lal &
Sons), Mr. E. J. W. Plummer, (The Swadeshi
Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. K. J. D. Price,
(The Murr Mills Co., Ltd.), Rai Bahadur Babu
Ram Narain Sahab, (Cawnpore), Rai Bahadur
Lala Rameshwar Pershad Bagla, (Messrs
Gangadhar Baijnath), Mr. J. Tinker, (The
British India Corporation, Ltd.), Mr. H. A.
Wilkinson, (Messrs Jegg, Sutherland & Co.,
Ltd.), and Mr. Desmond Young, (The "Pioneer"
Ltd.) *Representatives on the United Provinces
Legislative Council*.—Mr. E. M. Souter, C. I. E.,
M. L. C., (Messrs Ford & Macdonald Ltd.) The
Hon'ble Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt.,
M. L. C. (Cawnpore)

Secretary.—Mr. H. W. Morgan

Head Clerk.—Babu B. N. Ghosal.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November 1932 with the object of safeguarding the interest of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery work, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of

general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin among its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a licence under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole-time Secretary is attached to the organisation. The principal Office Bearers for the year 1936 are as follows:—

President—Mr S M Bashir

Senior Vice-President—Sardar Inder Singh

Junior Vice-President—Mr Ram Ratan Gupta.

Secretary—Mr K M Purkayastha, M A

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914 and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and is the sole Commerce Constituency for returning a member to the United Provinces Legislative Council. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry, High School and Intermediate Education and Loan Commissioners and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agriculture College and Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 165 (113 Local and 52 Mofussil).

The following are the Office Bearers and Members of the Executive Committee:—

President—Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, M.B.E., M.L.C.

Vice-Presidents—R. B. Lala Ramsaran Das, C.I.E., M.C.S.; Rai Salub Gopi Nath.

Hon'y Secretary—Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla.

Hon'y Jt Secretary—Rai Salub Krishnalal Gupta.

Assistant Secretary—Mr M. L. Gupta, M.A., B.Com., A.S.A., R.A., Incorporated Accountant.

Members of the Executive Committee—Rai Bahadur Babu Baghwan Das (Messrs H. Bevis & Co.), Mr B. P. Srivastava (The Cawnpore Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co. Ltd.), Mr C. L. Mehta (Messrs Bharat Engineering Co. Ltd.); Mr R. L. Aurora (Messrs Karamchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd.), Lala Hari Shanker Bagla, Lala Ram Chandra (Messrs Roopnarain Ramchandra), Lala Girdhari Lal Bajaj (Messrs Laxminarain Girdhari Lal), Mr Mohan Lal (Messrs Moolchand Mohan Lal), Mr I. D. Varshmae, (The U. P. Glass Works Ltd.), Mr D. S. Macwall (Messrs Macwall & Co. Ltd.), Mr S. M. Taufiq (Messrs Fasihurrahman & Co.), Mr Dwaika Prasad Singh; Kunwar Rudra Pratap Narain Singh, Padrauna, Mr Mohan Lal Sah (Messrs Durga Sah Mohan Lal Sah Bankhet), Munshi Ram Kumar Bhargava (Prop Newul Kishore Estate); Rai Govind Chandra Sahib, M.C., Benares; Mr Hari Kishen Sonani (Messrs Manakchand Shadram), Mr Ranjit Singh, (Messrs R. G. Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.), Mr G. P. Mehrotra, (Messrs Suder-hanmaharaj Nandram); Sahu Rama Shanker Sahib, Thakurdwara, Lala Ram Kishendas Bajoria (Messrs Jagannath Binjraj).

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Deshi Boopar Mandal), Lahore was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in 1913. The main objects for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and is member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.—The Chamber has trade marks registration Department and has Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes. Members of the Committee for 1936-37 are: *President*—Lala Harkishan Lal, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Lahore. *Vice-President*—Lala Mulk Raj Bhalla, Managing Director Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lahore, K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Lahore. *Hon. Secretary*—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, F.R.A.A. (London), R.A., representing Messrs. Sodhbans & Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors, Lahore. *Members*—Dr. Dev Raj Narain, representing Punjab Sugar Mills Ltd., Lahore, R. S. Lala Sohan Lal, representing Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Mr. H. D. Mehta, representing Northern India Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore, Mr. S. R. Jaiwala, M.A., LL.B., representing the Central Bank of India Ltd., Lahore, Lala Harsukh Rai, representing the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore, L. Sundar Das Bhall Timber Merchants, Lahore, Mr. K. R. Khosla, of Messrs. Khosla Bros. Publishers, Lahore, Mr. S. L. Tuli, of the Insu-

rance Publicity Co. Ltd., Lahore, Mr. H. S. Balhaya, of Messrs. 41 Balhaya & Bros. Merchants and Agents, Lahore, Mr. H. B. Nanda, Managing Director Fazlka Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lahore, Mr. B. N. Khosla, of Messrs. Laurels, Ltd., The Mall, Lahore, K. S. Ch. Abdul Karim, Hon. Magistrate, Lahore.

Representatives of Different Bodies—Joint Development Board, Punjab, L. Harkishan Lal, Lahore.

Indian Central Cotton Committee—K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Lahore.

Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

Communication Board, Punjab—L. Maha Narain, Manager, Ganesh Flour Mills, Ltd.

N. W. R. Advisory Committee—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—L. Maha Narain, Lyallpur, Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. B. Nanda, Lahore.

Income Tax Board of Referees—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Lahore, Mr. G. S. Sahriya, Amritsar, L. Maha Narain, Lyallpur.

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Re 1 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office-bearers—

Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, M.L.C., *Chairman* (Messrs. P. Mukerjee & Co., Ltd., Delhi), Mr. R.

S. Fairley, *Deputy-Chairman* (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal), Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla (Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Delhi), Mr. V. F. Gray, C.I.E. (Messrs. R. J. Wood & Co. Ltd., Delhi), Lala Shri Ram (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi), Mr. J. H. Blackwell, M.C. (The Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., New Delhi), Mr. U. N. Sen, C.B.E. (The Eastern News Agency Ltd., New Delhi), Mr. H. Clinch (Lloyds Bank Ltd., Delhi), Mr. A. Duguid A.F.C. (Messrs. Govan Brothers Ltd., Delhi), The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E. (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore), Rai Sahib Lala Sohan Lal, (Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab & Sons, Lahore), Mr. R. Proudlock (North Western Railway, Delhi), Mr. Lachhm, Narain (Messrs. B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Amritsar); Mr. Moti Ram Mehra (Messrs. Moti Ram Mehra & Co., Amritsar), Mr. W. Roberson Taylor (The East India Carpet Co. Ltd., Amritsar), Mr. A. C. Mullen (The Amritsar Distillery Co. Ltd., Amritsar).

Secretaries,—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:—

Burma Fire Insurance Association.
Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.
Rangoon Import Association.
Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association.
Burma Planters' Association.
Tavoy Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—

Council of State.
Burma Legislative Council.
Rangoon Port Trust Board.
Rangoon Corporation.
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees
Pasteur Institute Committee.
Burma University Council.
Rangoon Development Trust.
Police Advisory Board.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board, Rangoon.

Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

Local Railway Advisory Council.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, ship-owners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above is eligible for election as an Associate Member.

The annual subscription for each Chamber Member is Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs. 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members a Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretaries.—B. P. Cristall, Esq.

Representative on the Council of State.—The Hon'ble Mr W T McIntyre.

Representatives on the Burma Legislative Council.—J. Tait, Esq., M.L.C. and C. G. Wadehouse, Esq., M.L.C.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board.—A. A. Bruce, Esq., M.L.C. Burnet, Esq., J. Tait, Esq., M.L.C., and C. G. Wadehouse, Esq., M.L.C.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation.—T. Cormack Esq., C.A.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee.—L. Baird, Esq.

Pasteur Institute Committee.—J. Tait, Esq., M.L.C.

Burma University Committee.—H. B. Prior, Esq., M.A.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.—G. E. Bain, Esq.

Police Advisory Board.—F. A. Malcolm, Esq.
Rangoon Development Trust.—T. Cormack Esq., C.A.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.—G. E. Bain, Esq.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board.—L. Baird, Esq.

Local Railway Advisory Council.—A. A. Bruce, Esq.

Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.—C. F. Pyett, Esq., M.C.

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras:—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd., Ripley & Co., Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Innes & Co., Wilson & Co., Northern

Circars Development Co., Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd. The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd. and Parry & Co., Ltd.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. A. Cheesman (Chairman).

„ H. F. Ferguson.

„ C. C. R. Reynolds

„ G. M. Lake (Secretary)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they established in 1913 the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. The Director-General is now stationed at the headquarters of the Government of India with a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics at Calcutta and a new Deputy Director of Statistical Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes: Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops, the Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communiques and other

notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions and (h) quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into first-class technical library containing over 15,922 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 369 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world. And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports.

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world, by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area, to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers, to visit the principal commercial centres; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade, to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area, and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters.

He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department, to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area; and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

H. M.'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA.**Calcutta.**

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, O.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Calcutta."

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

Bombay.

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

Post Box No. 815, 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay"

Telephone No.—"Bombay 2305."

Ceylon.

Imperial Trade Correspondent,
The Principal Collector of Customs,
Colombo.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommenda-

tions was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows —

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE
MEMBERS

President—Sir Bryce C. Burt, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., Vice-Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research *ex-officio*

(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, *ex-officio*

REPRESENTATIVE OF AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENTS

Madras—Mr R. V. Rao Bahadur D. Ananda Rao, I.A.S.

Bombay—The Director of Agriculture

United Provinces—Mr J. H. Ritchie, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture

Punjab—The Director of Agriculture

Central Provinces—Mr J. C. McDougall, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture

Burma—Mr F. D. Odell, I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, West Central Circle, Magway

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics *ex-officio*

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The East India Cotton Association Sir Purshotundas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (*Ex-President*)

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr S. D. Saklatvala

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. A. Suranides

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr Chumail B. Mehta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr G. C. R. Coleridge

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association Seth Sakarlal Balabhai

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Mr J. Vonesch

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr J. Tucker

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Mr W. Roberts, C.I.E.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES
NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Central Provinces—Mr Y. G. Deshpande, Rao Bahadur G. R. Kothare, M.L.C.

Madras—Mr J. Nuttall

Punjab—Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, M.L.C.

Bengal—Mr Akini Bandhu Guha

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING
REPRESENTATIVE

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, C.B.E.

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-
GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras—Mr K. S. Ramaswami Gownder, M. R. V. Rao Bahadur B. P. Seshu Reddi Garu

Bombay—Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, M.L.C. Rao Bahadur C. S. Shindebhatti

United Provinces—Khan Bahadur Shah Nazat Hussain, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup, M.L.C.

Punjab—Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.C., Mian Nurulla, M.L.C.

Central Provinces and Berar—Mr N. M. Deshmukh, Mr J. P. Deshmukh

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES,

Hyderabad State—Mr Nizam-ud-din Hyder, Director of Agriculture

Baroda State—Mr R. G. Allan, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture

Gujarat State—Mr H. H. Pandya, Director of Agriculture

Rajputana and Central India States—Mr F. K. Jackson, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL

Mr D. N. Mahla, Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces

Rao Bahadur S. S. Salmath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar, M. R. V. Ramanatha Iyer, Asst. Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore

Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Holkar State, Indore

Mr W. J. Jenkins, I.A.S., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, Post Box 337, Karachi. Sardar Seth Isserdas Varindmal, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association

Mr P. B. Richards, I.A.S., Entomologist to Government, United Provinces, Cawnpore

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazl-i-Ah Khan, Chairman, District Board, and President, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Gujarat (Punjab)

Khan Sahed Fairukhbeg Sadikahibeg Mirza, Nawabshah, Sind

Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi

Dr V. K. Badami, Ph.D., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture in Mysore State, Bangalore

Mr. Chellaram Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.

Secretary.—Mr P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S.

Publicity Officer.—Mr R. D. Mihra

Director, Technological Laboratory.—Dr Nazir Ahmed

Office.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajputia, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, and Sangli States and with excellent results.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Central Cotton Committee has also devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop up-country and primary cotton marketing, and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and pressing factories on the price paid to the growers for their produce. As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the Cotton trade and of the cotton growing industry, thus

enabling a number of problems to be tackled from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted.

Statistics.—By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics. The compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the season by the trade at important cotton centres in India, and by the mills, and (4) loose cotton received in the spinning mills of the major cotton growing provinces, the establishment of weekly statistical returns relating to the number of bales of raw cotton pressed in India, and the revival of rail-boine trade statistics for cotton are some of the results already achieved by the Committee in this direction.

Research.—By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental, spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind which approaches the subject primarily from the standpoint of the grower.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants-in-aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton-growing provinces and now number thirty.

The Committee also assists by means of grants to Agricultural Departments in Provinces and States and to Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the wider distribution of seed of improved varieties of cotton. There are 13 such schemes in operation at present.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwar Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defences of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, F.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.P. (President), Haridas Madhavdas, Esq. (Vice President), Buyers' Panel; Ramnivas Ramnarain, Esq., Buyers' Panel; J. Vonesch, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Chandrakant Mulraj, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Tulsiadas Kilachand, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Fatchchand Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Sellers' Panel, Kishan Prasad, Esq., Sellers' Panel, Bhavanji A. Khimji, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Bagraj Gupta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Chunilal B. Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Hargovindas Jeevandas, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Ratilal T. Thaker, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Brijlal Ramdhadas Rungeta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C. N. M. Deshmukh, Esq., M.A. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law; Sardar Sampuran Singh, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Growers' Representatives nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee; Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirhatti; Behramsha K Bhurucha, Esq., Growers' Representatives nominated by the Government of Bombay.

Officers

D. Mehta, Esq., R.A., Secretary, C. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., Assistant Secretary, A. R. Menezes, Esq., Manager, Clearing House.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India. Improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association, and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 391 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calcutta, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslims human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They receive an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and

induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1934-35 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 23,830,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,807,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 24,136,000 acres and 5,068,000 bales in 1933-34.

Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact but they indicate the distribution of the crop

Provinces and States	1933-34 (Provisional Estimates)		1934-35. (Provisional Estimates)	
	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,469	1 421	6,812	1,385
Central Provinces and Berar	4,270	718	4,240	611
Punjab (a)	2,989	1,105	2,878	1,241
Madras (a)	2,175	452	2,272	455
United Provinces (a)	811	266	715	194
Burma	445	102	438	92
Bengal (a)	76	24	74	24
Bihar and Orissa	42	8	42	8
Assam	37	15	35	14
Ajmer-Merwata	36	13	36	12
North-West Frontier Province.	20	4	15	3
Delhi	3	..	4	1
Hyderabad	3,696	564	3,101	443
Central India	1,152	154	1,173	131
Baroda	731	90	800	69
Gwalior	614	59	633	58
Rajputana	493	65	492	58
Mysore ..	77	8	70	8
Total	24,136	5,068	23,830	4,807

(a) Including Indian States

Note —A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March :—

Countries.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
United Kingdom	281	166	167	342	347
Other parts of the British Empire ..	6	6	7	3	6
Total, British Empire ..	287	172	174	345	353
Japan	1,686	1,080	1,085	1,022	2,011
Italy	362	183	150	261	278
France	232	81	124	163	148
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) ..	605	436	134	337	142
Belgium	217	121	129	145	153
Spain	106	45	52	61	60
Germany	309	166	153	247	153
Austria .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	122	85	63	159	148
Total, Foreign countries ..	3,639	2,197	1,889	2,395	3,093
TOTAL ..	3,926	2,369	2,063	2,740	3,446

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatore and Tinnevely. The best of these is Tinnevely. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the glass of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to lighten the

whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1838, but the foundations of the industry were really laid by the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1856. Thereafter, with occasional set backs from famine, plague and other causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years :—

	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35.
BRITISH INDIA.				
Bombay Presidency	549,038,671	558,594,709	484,714,674	523,044,052
Madras	87,728,479	104,909,653	98,274,069	103,101,653
Bengal	37,620,373	40,821,488	39,912,899	41,056,056
United Provinces	89,731,242	93,129,775	93,865,034	99,701,395
Ajmer-Merwara	6,962,180	7,796,752	8,097,530	8,830,710
Punjab	5,171,435	5,063,015	2,570,562	2,699,641
Delhi	24,471,590	26,791,043	24,352,431	25,310,722
Central Provinces and Berar	44,142,990	45,385,349	41,595,480	45,009,433
Burma	3,258,606	3,280,395	3,329,251	4,023,228
TOTAL ..	848,125,656	885,772,179	796,711,430	852,576,800
FOREIGN TERRITORY.				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishan-garh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Rajkot, Ratlam, Travancore (a) and the French Settlements at Pondicherry ..	118,247,364	130,649,685	124,349,193	148,179,003
GRAND TOTAL ..	966,373,020	1,016,421,864	921,060,623	1,000,755,803

(a) Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 53 per cent. of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 20·8 per cent. while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4·3 and 4·6 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island :—

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Nos. 1—10	56,035,403	53,638,486	52,498,182	49,700,540	42,715,111	39,015,236
„ 11—20	105,891,361	100,812,483	121,121,630	121,094,087	92,714,861	97,208,338
„ 21—30	85,715,968	82,764,969	104,772,651	97,050,083	74,060,268	83,404,188
„ 31—40	13,074,236	22,671,169	29,478,014	31,690,553	21,431,281	30,190,121
Above 40	4,628,867	10,493,889	12,954,822	12,904,255	10,801,391	13,666,928
Wastes, &c.	870,909	525,637	764,546	573,848	924,877	1,003,040
TOTAL ..	263,216,744	270,906,633	321,589,845	312,921,863	242,647,799	265,387,851

AHMEDABAD

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows :—

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Nos. 1—10	2,957,262	2,774,584	1,897,390	1,817,847	2,297,902	1,942,473
„ 11—20	48,393,118	48,006,959	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,515,805	77,103,827
„ 21—30	63,127,227	58,522,363	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,853	53,615,591
„ 31—40	15,399,621	17,155,508	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,262,214	25,773,993
Above 40	5,899,594	10,647,819	14,420,395	16,070,045	18,388,301	20,567,945
Wastes, &c.	....	....	....	....	512	....
TOTAL ..	135,776,822	137,107,228	152,363,961	166,163,742	168,927,587	179,003,829

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table :—

—	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Nos. 1—10	105,477,320	113,588,158	116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,931	109,710,00
„ 11—20	387,822,398	400,150,519	445,157,934	484,241,173	439,866,706	463,445,66
„ 21—30	271,758,294	259,455,565	294,005,342	297,512,610	254,827,136	282,341,725
„ 31—40	46,362,781	60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,513	75,810,109	95,529,315
Above 40	15,278,339	27,310,831	34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405	43,876,496
Wastes, &c.	6,709,881	5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671	5,634,696	5,852,594
TOTAL ..	383,409,013	455,886,074	566,373,020	1,016,418,409	921,060,983	1,000,755,803

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India, and the Bombay Presidency produced in 1933-34 nearly 64·4 per cent of the cloth woven in India. The United Provinces produced 7·3 per cent., the Central Provinces 2·9 per cent. and Madras 3·1 per cent. Grey and Bleached goods represent nearly 77·75 per cent. of the whole production.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	460,325,143	520,016,204	531,791,526	495,794,794	570,651,236
Yards ..	2,008,490,240	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,054	2,264,994,899	2,641,305,806
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	117,518,225	138,821,286	150,723,943	137,610,496	147,466,140
Yards ..	557,642,795	678,786,696	746,901,445	680,056,828	755,801,981
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	3,178,866	3,237,696	3,542,246	3,391,982	3,703,737
Dozens ..	779,365	831,344	946,971	841,761	930,523
Hosiery—					
Pounds ..	1,667,834	1,974,144	2,544,339	2,340,336	4,718,435
Dozens ..	499,933	622,360	746,341	745,391	1,481,708
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds ..	4,225,198	5,362,410	4,291,948	4,864,133	6,208,320
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pounds ..	3,443,498	3,045,221	2,007,004	1,859,114	3,830,265
Total—					
Pounds ..	590,336,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,860,855	736,578,133
Yards ..	2,561,133,035	2,989,891,101	3,169,898,499	2,945,051,727	3,397,107,287
Dozens ..	1,272,541	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,587,152	2,412,321

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows:—

The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Pounds	392,057,330	459,247,935	462,222,027	415,072,223	456,689,747
Yards	1,829,793,375	2,188,300,219	2,265,897,230	2,024,533,240	2,283,338,713
Dozens	531,704	656,462	608,700	506,611	688,352

The grand totals for all India are as follows:—

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Pounds	590,336,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,860,856	736,578,133
Yards	2,561,133,035	2,989,891,101	3,169,898,499	2,945,051,727	3,397,107,287
Dozens	1,272,541	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,587,231	2,412,321

Progress of the Mill Industry.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1878	..	53	12,89,706	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
1879	..	56	14,52,794	42,914	9,36,547	2,67,585
1880	..	56	14,61,590	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
1881	..	57	15,13,096	46,430	13,26,461	3,78,989
1882	..	65	18,20,814	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,565
1883	..	67	17,90,388	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
1884	..	79	20,01,667	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
1885	..	87	21,45,646	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	..	95	22,61,561	74,455	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887	..	103	24,21,290	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1888	..	114	24,88,851	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889	..	124	27,62,518	91,598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	..	137	32,74,196	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891	..	134	33,51,594	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892	..	139	34,02,232	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
1893	..	141	35,75,917	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
1894	..	142	36,49,736	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22,508
1895	..	148	38,09,029	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
1896	..	155	39,32,946	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318
1897	..	173	40,65,618	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	..	185	42,59,720	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	..	188	47,28,333	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	..	193	49,45,783	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	..	193	50,06,936	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	..	192	50,06,965	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	..	192	50,43,297	1,81,399	30,87,690	17,39,340
1904	..	191	51,18,121	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	..	197	51,63,486	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	..	217	52,79,595	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	..	224	53,33,275	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	..	241	57,56,020	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,560
1909	..	259	60,53,231	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	..	263	61,95,671	2,38,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	..	263	63,57,460	2,30,640	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	..	268	64,63,929	2,43,637	71,75,757	20,59,102
1913	..	272	65,96,862	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914*	..	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941
1915*	..	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212
1916*	..	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,861	76,92,013
1917*	..	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574
1918*	..	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,673
1919*	..	268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805
1920*	..	253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113
1921*	..	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,835
1922*	..	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,890
1923*	..	333	79,27,038	1,44,794	3,47,880	75,30,948
1924*	..	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,687	67,12,118
1925*	..	337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	72,92,085
1926*	..	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844
1927*	..	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,84,623	74,80,942
1928*	..	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237
1929*	..	344	89,07,064	1,74,092	3,46,925	75,64,081
1930*	..	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999
1931*	..	389	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116
1932*	..	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424
1933*	..	344	95,80,668	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053
1934*	..	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965
1935*	..	365	96,85,775	1,98,887	4,14,884	1,09,31,949

* Year ending 31st August.

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,600 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rees, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spins it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-loom.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhindered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply owned money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore

Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 65 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Bellaghata-Barnagore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all in a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhaty, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,160 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria, and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 8,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajunge), and the Kinnelon. A toll of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Nalhati, Lawrence, Reliance, Bolvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagabhai, Frenchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry.

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows **quinquennial averages** from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 :—

		Number of mills at work.	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of			
				Persons employed daily (average.)	Looms.	Spindles.	
Average—							
1879-80 to 1883-84	..	21 (100)	270.7 (100)	38.8 (100)	5.5 (100)	88 (100)	
1884-85 to 1888-89	..	24 (114)	341.6 (126)	52.7 (136)	7 (127)	138.4 (157)	
1889-90 to 1893-94	..	26 (124)	402.6 (149)	64.3 (166)	8.3 (151)	172.4 (196)	
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	31 (145)	522.1 (193)	88.7 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (278)	
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	36 (171)	680 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (380)	
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	48 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (580)	
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	60 (282)	1,200 (443)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (609)	691.8 (786)	
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	73 (348)	1,403.6 (519)	259.3 (668)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (933)	
1917-18	..	76 (362)	1,428.5 (528)	266 (686)	40.6 (758)	834 (946)	
1918-19	..	76 (362)	1,477.2 (546)	275.5 (710)	40 (727)	839.9 (954)	
1919-20	..	76 (362)	1,563.5 (579)	280.4 (723)	41.0 (745)	856.3 (978)	
1920-21	..	77 (367)	1,928.5 (712)	288.4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (908)	
1921-22	..	81 (386)	2,122.4 (784)	288.4 (748)	43.0 (782)	908.3 (1,032)	
1922-23	..	86 (409)	2,324.7 (859)	321.2 (828)	47.5 (863)	1,003.1 (1,140)	
1923-24	..	89 (424)	*2,385.8 (881)	350.4 (851)	49.0 (891)	1,043.4 (1,185)	
1924-25	..	90 (424)	2,213.3 (818)	341.7 (881)	50.3 (914)	1,067.6 (1,213)	
1925-26	..	90 (429)	2,134.7 (788)	351.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,063.7 (1,200)	
1926-27	..	98 (443)	2,119.8 (783)	353.6 (860)	51.0 (927)	1,083.8 (1,231)	
1927-28	..	93 (443)	*2,119.7 (783)	335.8 (865)	52.2 (949)	1,105.6 (1,256)	
1928-29	..	95 (452)	*2,126.6 (785)	343.8 (886)	52.4 (953)	1,118.1 (1,250)	
1929-30	..	98 (466)	2,186.6 (807)	343.2 (886)	53.9 (980)	1,140.4 (1,296)	
1930-31	..	100 (476)	2,360.6 (872)	307.6 (793)	61.8 (1,123)	1,224.9 (1,382)	
1931-32	..	103 (490)	2,360.6 (872)	276.8 (718)	61.4 (1,116)	1,220.5 (1,386)	
1932-33	..	99 (471)	2,370.6 (870)	263.4 (678)	60.5 (1,100)	1,202.1 (1,366)	

* Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 :—

		Jute manufactures.		Value in lakhs of Rs.
		Gunny bags in millions of number.	Gunny cloths in millions of yards.	
1879-80 to 1883-84	..	54.9 (100)	4.4 (100)	124.9 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	..	77 (140)	15.4 (350)	162.9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-94	..	111.5 (203)	41 (932)	289.3 (232)
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	171.2 (312)	182 (4,186)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	206.5 (376)	427.2 (9,709)	826.5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	257.8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	339.1 (618)	970 (22,045)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	667.6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	4,019.8 (3,218)
1919-20	..	342.7 (624)	1,275.1 (28,980)	5,001.5 (4,004)
1920-21	..	533.9 (987)	1,352.7 (33,800)	5,299.4 (4,273)
1921-22	..	886.7 (715)	1,120.5 (25,000)	2,999.5 (2,419)
1922-23	..	344.2 (637)	1,254.3 (31,350)	4,049.4 (3,265)
1923-24	..	413.7 (752)	1,348.7 (30,652)	4,228.3 (3,382)
1924-25	..	425.1 (774)	1,456.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26	..	426.0 (774)	1,461.3 (33,211)	5,752.1 (4,605)
1926-27	..	449.0 (818)	1,503.1 (34,161)	5,283.3 (4,222)
1927-28	..	463.1 (843)	1,552.7 (35,289)	5,321.8 (4,260)
1928-29	..	497.6 (906)	1,568.2 (35,640)	5,656.4 (4,528)
1929-30	..	522.3 (951)	1,650.5 (37,511)	5,158.7 (4,130)
1930-31	..	434.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,884)	3,148.8 (2,521)
1931-32	..	388.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,204)	2,188.6 (1,712)
1932-33	..	415.0 (756)	1,011.7 (22,993)	2,139.7 (1,713)
1933-34	..	401.6 (732)	1,052.5 (23,920)	2,110.5 (1,690)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very considerably. The cessation of the war stimulated the export trade and in 1919-20 the export showed an increase, as compared with the average of the war quinquennium (1914-15 to 18-19). In the following two years, the export recorded a decrease and in 1922-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578,000 tons.

Jute, raw, ton.

Average 1879-80 to 1883-84..	375,000	(100)
" 1884-85 to 1888-89..	445,000	(119)
" 1889-90 to 1893-94..	500,000	(133)
" 1894-95 to 1898-99..	615,000	(164)
" 1899-1900 to 1903-04	635,000	(169)
" 1904-05 to 1908-09..	755,000	(201)
" 1909-10 to 1913-14..	765,000	(204)
" 1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	464,000	(124)
Year 1919-20	592,000	(158)
" 1920-21	472,000	(129)
" 1921-22	468,000	(125)
" 1922-23	578,000	(145)
" 1923-24	660,000	(176)
" 1924-25	596,000	(185)
" 1925-26	647,000	(172)
" 1926-27	708,000	(189)
" 1927-28	892,000	(238)
" 1928-29	898,000	(239)
" 1929-30	807,000	(215)
" 1930-31	620,000	(165)
" 1931-32	587,000	(157)
" 1932-33	563,000	(150)
" 1933-34	748,000	(199)

The total quantity of jute manufacture exported by sea from Calcutta during the year 1922-23 was 668,000 tons as against 639,000 tons in the preceding year and 603,500 tons in the pre-war year 1918-14. The values of these exports amounted to Rs. 40.28 lakhs, or an increase of Rs. 10.36 lakhs over the preceding year and Rs. 12.08 lakhs over the pre-war year. The shipments of gunny bags were valued at Rs. 15.82 lakhs and of gunny cloth Rs. 24.24 lakhs as against Rs. 13.86 and Rs. 15.92 lakhs respectively in the preceding year and Rs. 12.46 and Rs. 15.58 lakhs in the pre-war year.

The price of raw jute reached a very high point in 1906-07, the rate being Rs. 65 per bale. In 1907-08 it dropped to Rs. 42 per bale, and the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, the price having declined to 36.4 and Rs. 31. In 1917-18 it dropped to Rs. 38-8-0 but rose again in 1919-20 up to Rs. 77-8-0. In 1920-21 it dropped to Rs. 65 but rose again to Rs. 86. It again declined to Rs. 66. In 1921-22 the price rose to Rs. 73 at the end of September, but

fell back again to Rs. 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs. 64 at the close of the year.

Average price of jute ordinary,
per bale of 400 lbs.

			Rs.	a.	p.	
1879-80 to 1883-84	..	..	23	8	0	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	..	..	23	3	2	(99)
1889-90 to 1893-94	..	..	32	6	5	(138)
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	..	30	12	0	(131)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	..	32	1	7	(137)
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	..	44	13	6	(191)
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	..	51	0	10	(217)
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	..	50	6	5	(214)
1917-18	..	..	38	8	0	(164)
1918-19	..	..	60	0	0	(255)
1919-20	..	..	77	8	0	(330)
1920-21	..	..	69	8	0	(296)
1921-22	..	..	63	0	0	(268)
1922-23	..	..	73	0	0	(310)
1923-24	..	..	55	0	0	(234)
1924-25	..	..	89	2	0	(378)
1925-26	..	..	124	2	10	(528)
1926-27	..	..	83	5	9	(353)
1927-28	..	..	73	8	4	(313)
1928-29	..	..	76	13	9	(327)
1929-30	..	..	66	11	2	(284)
1930-31	..	..	42	9	0	(180)
1931-32	..	..	34	3	8	(163)
1932-33	..	..	29	10	9	(126)
1933-34	..	..	30	7	3	(130)

N.B.—Prices are given for "Reds" as from 1922-23 onwards.

The average prices of gunny cloth have been as follows:—

Price of Hessian cloth
10½oz. 40" per 100 yds.

			Rs.	s.	p.	
1879-80 to 1883-84	..	..	10	7	11	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	..	..	8	0	7	(77)
1889-90 to 1893-94	..	..	10	6	6	(98)
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	..	6	11	8	(96)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	..	10	2	10	(97)
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	..	11	14	1	(112)
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	..	12	12	2	(122)
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	..	23	5	7	(222)
1917-18	..	..	33	8	0	(314)
1918-19	..	..	33	0	0	(314)
1919-20	..	..	28	0	0	(267)
1920-21	..	..	20	8	0	(196)
1921-22	..	..	14	8	0	(138)
1922-23	..	..	21	12	0	(209)
1923-24	..	..	19	13	0	(190)
1924-25	..	..	22	9	0	(214)
1925-26	..	..	24	3	0	(228)
1926-27	..	..	19	9	0	(186)
1927-28	..	..	21	13	3	(208)
1928-29	..	..	22	12	10	(212)
1929-30	..	..	17	4	9	(165)
1930-31	..	..	12	1	7	(115)
1931-32	..	..	11	0	0	(106)
1932-33	..	..	10	10	10	(102)
1933-34	..	..	12	9	8	(120)

The 1935 crop.—The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follows:—

PROVINCE.	YIELD IN BALES	
	1934.	1935.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	7,749,500	5,759,500
Bihar and Orissa	† 472,000	† 380,700
Assam	303,900	256,500
Total ..	8,525,400	6,396,700

PROVINCE.	AREA IN ACRES.	
	1934.	1935.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	2,347,700	1,689,000
Bihar and Orissa	173,800	145,600
Assam	148,600	112,400
Total ..	2,670,100	1,947,000

† Including Nepal.

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new marks, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are:—

Chairman.—Mr. H. H. Burn.

Members of Committee—

Mr. Sheokissen Bhatier, Mr. J. H. Burdes,
Mr. P. S. Macdonald, Mr. M. P. Thomar,
Mr. W. A. M. Walker, Mr. D. Wilson.

Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional

amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. During the past 10 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent. of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent. of the

total complement of looms sealed, and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent on 5th August and 2½ per cent on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills will be permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporates a clause which restricts the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

In addition to the above working agreement which applies only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adanajee, Agapara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1931. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave notice to terminate this agreement with the outside mills on the 31st March 1936. No new agreement with these mills has yet been entered into.

An Association, styled the **Calcutta Jute Dealers Association**, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are balers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in and around Calcutta. The present Committee is—Mr A. C. Robertson, *Chairman*, Members—Mr H. A. Luke, Mr B. Meyer, Mr B. B. Simpson, Mr A. H. Syme and Mr. C. H. Thomas.

Effects of the War.—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,629 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent. above that

of the previous year, viz., 1,190,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent. below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly *via* Dunkirk), Russia (*via* Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent. in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

Jute Manufactures.—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 241 lakhs of which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased, and bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 103 mills at work throughout the year 1931-32 with 81,426 looms and 1,220,586 spindles. The number of persons employed was 261,142. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1934-35 was 423 million bags but the value decreased from Rs. 15.82 lakhs to Rs. 10.25 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth decreased from 12.51 million yards to 10.63 million yards but valued Rs. 24.21 lakhs and Rs. 10.99 lakhs respectively.

Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the **Deccan hemp plant** (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of retting was 10 ft. to 12 ft. long, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength. It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 10s., and B-gal first mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth. A valuable feature of the plant is its suitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's requirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance:—the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market. There will probably be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary; and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt

that one of the early effects of the war was to turn up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year. The quantity advanced by 37 per cent. from 197,412 cwts. to 269,487 cwts. and the value from Rs. 26.93 lakhs to Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from Persia, but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably rallied to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports and Exports.—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet, and in normal years, from Afghanistan imports of raw wool in 1933-34 decreased from 7.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 42 lakhs to 5.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 2.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs still remained the largest supplier, although this quantity was less by 0.2 million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1932-33.

Production in India.—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs. the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

Mill manufacture.—The number of mills in British India in 1930, the latest year for which details are available, was 12 of which five were in the United Provinces. The paid up capital of these mills was Rs. 68,28,576 and the number of looms and spindles was 1,447 and 69,293 respectively. The average number of persons employed daily in these mills was 4,240. There are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 when the quantity of woollen goods produced was 3,820,879 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,17,99,396. As regards Indian States there are four woollen mills in Mysore which produced woollen goods of 2,700,201 lbs. in weight in 1930, the value being Rs. 17,83,256. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breeds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself. Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1932-33 increased by over 3 million yards as compared with the preceding year, and even exceeded the imports of 1929-30 by about a million yards. Imports came chiefly from France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. There was a considerable increase in the number of woollen shawls imported in 1932-33, Germany being the largest single source of supply. Imports of carpets and floor-rugs declined to 188,000 lbs. in 1932-33 from 267,000 lbs. in 1931-32. The share of Persia in this trade receded considerably, but imports from the United Kingdom rose.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons:—

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand, and organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. In Manipur, it would appear probable that *Bombyx mori*, possibly obtained from China,

has been reared for centuries. The caprice of fashion has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the *korah* silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of hand-reeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms; the *tassar*, the *muga* and the *eri*. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially those of the great central table-land, and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal, and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view the *muga* silk is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The *eri* Silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 800 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wool industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival.

It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *ai* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude; meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural *versus* synthetic indigo.

According to him, the future of natural indigo is by no means a hopeless one provided steps are taken to realise such improvements as are clearly possible. Indigo soils have deteriorated due to lack of proper manuring. Continual cropping has resulted in phosphate starvation. This can be checked by proper manuring with super-

phosphates. Improvements by botanical selection and better business organisation and methods of marketing the product will also aid in hastening recovery.

Decline of the Industry.—Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market, in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in

1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war.

Exports of indigo made a slight recovery in 1933-34 and amounted to 500 cwts. as against 300 cwts. in 1932-1933.

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

Oilseeds.—The total exports of Indian Oilseeds of all kinds improved in quantity from 7,33,000 tons in 1932-33 to 11,24,000 tons in 1933-34 and from Rs. 11,31 lakhs to Rs. 13,66 lakhs in value. The exports of oil cakes showed a very slight increase from 2,86,700 tons to 2,87,000 tons in 1933-34 but the value recorded fell away from 197 lakhs to 165 lakhs.

A pamphlet on the subject which was published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of coconut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil-milling industry in India.

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than coconut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake, where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promi-

ing and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachas gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875 :—

Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs.	Year.	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs.
1875-79 (average).	173	34	1927 (average)	690	361
1880-84 "	241	57	1928 "	702	372
1885-89 "	307	90	1929 "	712	401
1900-1904 "	500	195	1930 "	802	391
1910 "	533	249	1931 "	807	394
1915 "	594	352	1932 "	809	433
1920 "	654	322	1933 "	816	383
1925 "	672	335	1934 "	819	399
1926 "	679	364			

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent, the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry —

Province.	Area under crop '000 acres	Production '000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary.)
Assam ..	430	219,341	517,208
Bengal	198	96,658	186,394
Madras	74	29,295	66,371
Coorg	*	209	401
Punjab	10	2,111	10,697
United Provinces ..	6	1,733	3,312
Bihar and Orissa ..	3	1,094	3,177
Total British India	721	350,442	786,760
Indian States ..	88	32,822	77,743
Total India	809	383,264	864,503

* Less than 500 acres

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 74 million lbs. as compared with 421 million lbs. in the United Kingdom and the consumption per head is only .21 lb. as compared with 9.20 lbs. in the United Kingdom. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United Kingdom. It is estimated that India supplies about 40 per cent. of the world demand of this commodity. In 1934-35, 81 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former.

To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. During the first year of its operation the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme were, to a considerable extent, justified, and the industry was enabled to meet what were undoubtedly very dis-

turbing conditions. During the year 1934-35, which was the second year of the working of the scheme, the results were however, not so satisfactory. In common with other commodities tea seems to have suffered from the diminished purchasing power of consumers and the restriction on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India :—

Year.	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.
1	2	3
1926-27	349	29.04
1927-28	362	32.48
1928-29	360	26.60
1929-30	377	26.01
1930-31	356	23.56
1931-32	341	19.44
1932-33	379	17.15
1933-34	318	19.85
1934-35	325	20.13

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports :—

	1928-29 per cent.	1934-35 per cent.
To United Kingdom ..	83.0	88.9
To Rest of Europe ..	2.0	..
To Asia	5.8	1.1
To America	5.7	6.8
To Australia	1.6	0.5
To Africa	1.9	2.7
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good ; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, improved considerably during 1933-34, when the prices realized averaged 8 as. 1 p.

The following table gives the average wholesale prices of tea in Mincing Lane from 1922-30, in pence per lb. :—

Year.	North India.	South India.
1922	15.46	14.00
1923	18.76	18.14
1924	19.92	19.02
1925	17.68	17.62
1926	19.36	19.00
1927	19.01	18.88
1928	16.49	15.40
1929	15.72	15.35
1930	14.60	14.52

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11=100 :—

	Average price at auction sales.	
	Price per lb. As. p.	Index Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11 ..	6 0	100
1927-28	14 10	247
1928-29	11 4	189
1929-30	9 11	165
1932-33	5 2	86
1933-34	9 7(a)	160(a)
1934-35	5 2(b)	86(b)

(a) For teas sold with export rights.

(b) " " for internal consumption.

The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall, in prices :—

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies.

	1913.	1924.	1928.	1929.
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6-10-7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
Average profit in pence per lb.	2.6	6.4	3.84	2.26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs.	560 lbs.	625 lbs.	684 lbs.

It is quite clear from the above table that, although the yield per acre has considerably increased, the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913.

The main reasons of the slump in the tea industry are over-production and intense competition, particularly from Java and Sumatra. In order to counteract the adverse influence of the former, an agreement to restrict output, was reached early in 1930 by associations of tea-growers. For India and Ceylon the degree of restriction to be undertaken varied according to the quality of the tea produced, being greater for the lower qualities than for the finer.

According to the latest agreement between the Indian, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies produces, for five years from 1933 onwards, exports are to be restricted and extension of cultivation not to be permitted beyond $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the present planted area.

During the year 1932-33 there was a considerable fall in the wages of workers on tea plantations. The average wages of men, women and children in the Assam Valley were Rs. 10-10-4, 7-14-6 and 5-11-6, respectively, as compared with Rs. 12-8-5, 9-8-7 and 6-15-8, respectively, in 1931-32.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The area under coffee in 1933-34 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was nearly 183,000 acres, an increase of 23 per cent. over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from 1,50,000 cwts. in 1926-27 to 2,77,000 cwts. in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,98,000 cwts and 1,84,000 cwts. respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 1,56,000 cwts. but in 1932-33 exports again rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwts. There was a further rise during 1933-34, the total

exports amounting to 186,000 cwts. The principal destinations of Indian Coffee are the United Kingdom and France, shipments to France rose from 54,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 57,000 cwts. in 1933-34 while those to the United Kingdom declined from 52,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. Other European countries, namely, Italy, Germany and Belgium increased their demands from 5,000 cwts., 13,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. to 9,000 cwts., 17,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts. respectively, while the demand from Norway and Netherlands decreased by 1,600 cwts. and 1,000 cwts. respectively. shipments to Iraq and Australia (including New Zealand) recorded a decrease while there was an increase in the shipments to Bahrain Islands.

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities but it also imports it chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it re-exports to Mascat Territory, Iraq and the Bahrain Islands. During 1933-34, however, there were no imports of Coffee in to India.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee :—

Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

12Months ending June 30th.	Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
1925	272.1	251.9	20.2
1928	317.5	260.9	56.5
1929	247.8	142.6	105.2
1930	352.0	243.0	109.0
1931	294.4	208.4	86.0
1932	300.1	162.0	138.1
1933	289.4	168.7	120.7
1934	308.8	..	..

Making allowance for the re-exports from India of imported coffee, the consumption of Coffee in India in 1933 was approaching six times the amount consumed in 1925.

The total production of cured coffee in India during the season 1933-34 was 34.6 million lbs as compared with 32½ million lbs. during the previous season. The Indian Coffee industry like many other industries, has been hit in recent years and has begun to feel the necessity for propaganda, improvement of marketing and agricultural and technological researches with these objects in view the planting interests in South India have recommended the passing of a Coffee Cess Act on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act.

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1933-34 was returned at 103,948 of whom 66,003 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 43,556 and outside labour 22,447) and 37,945 temporarily

employed (outside labour), as compared with 101,174 persons (21,210 garden and 43,126 outside labour permanently employed and 36,868 temporary outside labour) in 1932-33.

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. Since the year 1925 there has been a general downward trend in coffee prices. Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1929 it fell to 86s. in 1930.

The declared value per cwt. of coffee was Rs. 60-11-9 in 1931-32 as against Rs. 65-8-1 in 1930-31. It rose to Rs. 63-6-7 in 1932-33 but fell to Rs. 55-14 in 1933-34 and further (declined to Rs. 51-9-3 in 1934-35.)

Sugar.

Sheltered behind an adequate tariff wall, the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression. Besides the duty, various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. Low prices of land and material, as also of machinery—all these factors have contributed to the remarkable development of the industry. As a result, India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 crores.

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. in March, 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent (amounting to Re. 1-13 per cwt.) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations,

Government issued a *communiqué* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. on all classes of sugar until March 31, 1938. A further enquiry before the end of that period into the question of continuing protection to the industry was also provided for. At present, therefore, the total import duty on foreign sugar amounts to Rs. 9-1 per cwt.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing 'fair' prices." Allowing for the excise duty, the industry now enjoys a protection of Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years:—

Year.	No. of Factories.	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refined from gwr. Tons	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar. Tons.
1929-30 ..	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930-31 ..	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,650
1931-32 ..	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1932-33 ..	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933-34 ..	112	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934-35	139 (Est.)	578,000	40,000	160,000	849,000

Area under sugarcane increased to 4,100,000 acres in 1935-36.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has kept pace with increased production, from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it has increased to 4,100,000 acres in 1933-34. Prior to 1932-33, there were only 31 cane factories, 25 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent in two years. Since 1933-34, about 30 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1934-35, no less than 139 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (*gur*) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 400 per cent.

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, im-

ports fell by about 45 per cent. in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 2,21,000 tons in 1934-35. As a result of dwindling imports, Government are losing revenue from this source. Despite, or may be because of, the heavy duty, the yield from this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3.81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, and 3.23 crores for the year ended March 31st, 1936. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Rs. 1-5-0 per cent on factory sugar, and Rs. 0-10-0 on khandari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs. 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs. 1,58,52,000 in 1935-36.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandari production has gone down considerably.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of forecast of annual consumption and imports of sugar into India up to 1936-37, is of interest—

	1932-33 (Actual) Tons	1933-34 (Est.) Tons	1934-35 (Est.) Tons	1935-36 (Est.) Tons	1936-37. (Est.) Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season ..	478,120	645,283	715,000	770,000	835,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year ..	895,280	880,757	930,000	930,000	930,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	417,160	238,474	215,000	160,000	—95,000

It is also of interest to note that the production of *gur* for direct consumption is increasing since 1931-32.

	<i>gur</i> , (Tons.)
1931-32	27,72,000
1932-33	32,45,000
1933-34	35,97,000
1934-35	36,92,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 6,102,000 tons. (Vide the Indian Sugar Industry—1936 Annual by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Sugar Mill Association, Calcutta).

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to 200,000 workers.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As in other parts of the world, it passed through a period of persecution, but its ultimate distribution over India is one of the numerous examples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Five or six species of *Nicotiana* are cultivated, but only two are found in India, namely, *N. Tabacum* and *N. rustica*. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated and gradually the industry became identified

with three great centres: namely, (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal more especially the District of Rangpur; (2) Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moulmein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province, but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry. The question of improving the quality of Indian tobaccos has received the attention of the Botanical section of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs have been published recording the results of

investigations in that direction. The immediate problem at Pusa is the production of a good cigarette tobacco. Many attempts have been made in the past to introduce into India the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from America, but the results have been disappointing. It is now hoped to build up by hybridization new kinds of tobacco, suited to Indian conditions of growth, which possess in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price.

Area under Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco is very widespread in Burma. The two main varieties are called "Burmese tobacco" and "Havana tobacco." Of the Burmese tobacco there are two main varieties "Seywet-gyi," the large-leaved variety and "Seywet-gyun," a smaller-leaved variety with pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier crop, but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for both the Havana and the Burma tobacco. The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser Burmese leaf for the filling.

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are:—(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigul tract of Madras, where the *Ust-Kappai* and *Wara Kappai* varieties are largely grown, the former supplying the Trichinopoly cigar, (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras; (iii) the Rangpur tract of Bengal; (iv) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa; (v) Guzerat in Bombay and (vi) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a useless leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan-shaped. In this condition they are baled, the broom-like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves, different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the *Erythroxylon* Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effective in keeping people awake. In India the Coca plant seems never to have been cultivated on a commercial scale. It has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylon, Bengal and Southern India and has been found to produce a good quality and quantity of cocaine. As the plant has not been seriously cultivated and as there is no possibility for the present of the drug being manufactured in India, no restrictions have as yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma even school children are reported to be its victims; but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Marmagao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Customs houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India for 1930-31 states that during the year a total of 17,345 grains of cocaine were seized by the Customs authorities, of which 1,792 ounces were valued at approximately Rs. 1,80,000.

The amount seized is either given to Hospitals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The Law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession; and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punish-

ment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The new Act also contains a section for the punishment of house owners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Reter to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries. So much for the internal position.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to: (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction

of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Persia and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon

the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent. yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

Indian Uses of Opium.—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e.g. the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India of these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

Present Policy.—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is,

and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and always has been the desire of Government to express.

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Perozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37,012 acres, i.e. 26.3 per cent of the area in 1922-23, and 20 per cent of that in 1912-13. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933.

The population of British India according to the 1931 Census is 271,526,992, and the consumption per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs. per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,809 and the opium consumption per head was 12.3 grs. Since 1931 the consumption rate has further diminished.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be

sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries, before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations, a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B.C.) when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. Some of them have failed. They devote themselves mainly to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottlemaking on a small scale.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry.

The Indigenous Cottage Industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Ferozabad District of the United Provinces and Belgaum District in the South. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks, made in larger factories. The industry at present is in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. However, it is now faced with Japanese competition, and already the Japanese "silky" bangles are ousting the old type Indian products.

The modern Factory Industry in glass is still in its infancy in India. The existing factories mostly stop at producing glass cake for bangles as in Ferozabad or a simple kind of lampware

and bottles. There is one factory in the United Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. The Indian glass industry has not advanced to the stage of manufacturing artistic glassware.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventable causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases, small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like lampware, bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

In October 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tariff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the following basis—(1) Sheet and Plate Glass including figured and ribbed glass—Rs. 4 per 100 sq. feet or 25 per cent, *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, bangles, beads and false pearls—50 per cent, *ad valorem*, glass and glassware of certain specified types, like tumblers, tiles, shades, chandeliers—50 per cent, *ad valorem*.

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a disadvantage to the industry, which could not possibly be balanced by any advantages which it might possess in other respects. This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation, because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter. In the course of the next two years, Government will come to a final decision as to whether the industry is deserving of protection. For the present, Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of a rebate of duty on imported soda-ash.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. The trade and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by

the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect. It has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.

Uses of Indian Hides.—The fifteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots, partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather articles, bookbinding and for covering the small rollers used in cotton mills for drawing

the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up-country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

Protecting the Industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and falling thus in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries ex-

plained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have, in fact, the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate." The export duty on raw skins was abolished by the budget for 1935-36.

Indigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as *Acacia* pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrabolams. By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some time to come on foreign manufacturers for her supply of textile machinery, power plants and other industrial requirements, Indian engineers and chemical experts will have ample opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus, labour-saving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water lifts, furniture and metal wares, construction of roads and permanent ways, railway signalling and controlling, railway vehicles, buildings and structures, valves and cocks, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances. There will also be new chemical processes an apparatus including the manufacture of vegetable products, foodstuffs, treatment of oil seeds, the use of by-products and waste materials, use of starchy raw materials for the sizing of yarn and cloth, tallow substitutes, manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder and chlorine and other chemical products for use in the various industries which the country will be engaged in developing in the near future.

A handbook to the **Patent Office** in India which is published by the Government Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules, and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended in 1930 and the Rules of 1933. The Patent Office does not deal with trade marks or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act, (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matter of major interest. One main difference exists however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of Trade Marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1856 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patents and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Cochin, Kashmir and Jamu have ordinances of their own, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and *vice versa*. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail.

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following:—

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.

Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

What constitutes patentable invention:—

The term invention means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement, while manufacture includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article and also the article prepared or produced by manufacture.

Thus a bare discovery or a new principle cannot be patented; the invention or improvement must include some form or manner of manufacture, and may consist of a machine or apparatus or a composition or compound or a process of manufacture. It must be in the form of a method or means or production of a vendible article.

A game of skill or chance without the means of playing it or a method of calculation or writing music, medical prescriptions, vegetable or natural substances suitable for food, an ornamental design for a piece of furniture or for a *vari*, or other textile fabric do not constitute patentable inventions

Patents will however, be granted for new and useful inventions or improvements relating to any art or process or a machine or article of manufacture or a composition of matter. Thus a machine or appliance will constitute a mechanical patent; a new method of manufacturing an article which reduces a number of steps to a single operation will form a process patent while metal alloys, chemicals, paints, soaps, varnishes and dyes will be included in compound or composition patents

A patent may be obtained for a new method of applying a known article or a new contrivance applied to a new object or purpose and which yields a new result. A new contrivance or device applied to old objects for producing a new and useful result is also patentable. An old substance produced by a new process is a new manufacture, so also a novel and ingenious combination of old parts yielding useful results.

The mixture of two or more substances in certain definite proportions forming a compound substance of advantage and utility for its useful properties will be subject-matter for a patent as also a chemical process with or without the mechanical devices necessary for it.

In the case of chemical inventions the chemical and physical properties of bodies and their constitutions cannot form subject-matter for a patent, but they may be utilised for manufacturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and other useful and vendible compounds or compositions which can be covered by a patent. It should also be noted that in chemical processes the article or substance if produced may be old, but if the mode of producing the known substance is new the process will be patentable.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA (In lakhs of Rupees.)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING										1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.				
1. Production (b) ..	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,08	2,54	2,76	2,93	2,93	2,93
2. Imports ..	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(a) 9,58	(a) 30,06	33,68	6,54	2,80	1,32	1,10	1,10	72	72
3. Exports ..	3,23	0,82	7,50	4,64	(a) 3,01	(a) 8,28	18	37,26	60,78	66,84	58,15	53,26	53,26	53,26
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3) ..	2,25	6,18	9,35	23,15	(a) 6,37	(a) 22,38	33,50	-30,72*	-57,98*	-65,52*	-57,05†	-52,54*	-52,54*	-52,54*
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4) ..	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,28	25,10	33,75	-28,46	-55,90	-62,08	-54,29	-49,61	-49,61	-49,61
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasury and Currency and Gold Standard Reserve ..	60	12,86	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,47	41,53	41,56	41,55	41,55	41,55
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year ..	+61	+2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+7,29	+6	+3	-1	-1	-1
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7) ..	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	31,80	-30,33	-63,19	-63,04	-54,82	-49,60	-49,60	-49,60
9. Progressive total of additions to stock ..	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,81	6,73,42	6,10,41	5,56,15	5,06,54	5,06,54	5,06,54
10. Net progressive absorption ..	61,19	88,81	1,52,34	2,55,04	3,55,08	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	9,81,96	5,68,92	5,14,60	4,65,00	4,65,00	4,65,00

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

* Net exports

According to the report by Mr. N. Mukarji Actuary to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1932, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 282 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India. Of the 136 Indian companies, 60 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 25 in Bengal, 21 in the Madras Presidency, 14 in the Punjab, 8 in Delhi, 2 each in the Central Provinces, Ajmer and Burma and 1 each in Burma and the U. P. Of the 146 non-Indian companies 71 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 18 in the Continent of Europe, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. They are 103 in number and of the remaining 33 Indian companies, 20 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 13 carry on insurance business other than life.

Besides the Indian life offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government offices, which are exempt from the operation of the Act and the Indian Post Office Insurance Fund is also exempt. As regards non-Indian companies, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 146 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on insurance business other than life, 10 carry on life business only and 14 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 24 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

The total new life assurance business effected in India during 1931 amounted to 125,000 policies assuring a sum of nearly 26½ crores and yielding a premium income of 1½ crore, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 97,000 policies assuring a sum of 17 crores and having a premium income of 75 crore. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 3½ crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies about 6 crores and of the single German company ½ crore.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs. 1,764 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs. 3,400.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 714,000 policies assuring a total

sum of 168 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of very nearly 8½ crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 502,000 policies assuring a sum of 94 crores and having a premium income of 4½ crores.

Most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the **dividing plan** under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The Government of India Actuary says in his latest annual report that the main defect of dividing insurance business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription irrespective of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years. "Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy-holders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India." Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted life assurance business on the dividing plan and most of them came to grief. Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan. A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they realise their mistake.

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa and in the Near East. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1931 amounted to 66 lakhs yielding a premium income of 4 lakhs and the total sum assured including reversionary bonus additions in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 4 crores, having a premium income of 2½ lakhs.

The total new annuity business effected during 1931 was for the amount of about ½ lakh per annum, which was equally shared by Indian and non-Indian companies. The total annuity, business remaining in force at the end of the year was for the amount of 3½ lakhs per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was a little over 1½ lakhs per annum.

The life assurance business of Indian companies which steadily increased during 11 years up to 1929 received a setback in 1930 owing to the general financial depression. The following table shows the **new business effected** since 1921 in each year and the total business remaining in force at the end of the year.

Year.	New business written during the year.	Total business remaining in force at the end of the year
1921	5.47 lakhs.	34 crores.
1922	5.64 "	37 "
1923	5.85 "	39 "
1924	6.89 "	42 "
1925	8.15 "	47 "
1926	10.35 "	53 "
1927	12.77 "	60 "
1928	15.41 "	71 "
1929	17.29 "	82 "
1930	16.50 "	89 "
1931	17.76 "	98 "

A large portion of the new business transacted by the younger and less firmly established companies lapsed within a short time and the growth of total business in their case is not commensurate with the volume of new business transacted in each year. The total business which lapsed during 1931 was 7½ crores and was over 40 per cent. of the total new business.

The net income of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premiums and interest amounted to 5½ crores in 1931 and was in excess of ½ crore over the corresponding income of the previous year. Claims amounted to 1½ crore and exceeded the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs. Claims by death showed an increase 5 lakhs and

claims by survivorship an increase of 7 lakhs, respectively.

The life assurance funds increased by nearly 2 crores during 1931 and amounted to 22½ crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was a little less than 5½ per cent.

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the four years 1929 to 1932:—

Year ending 31st March.	New business effected during the year.		Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		Total income.	Life Assurance fund at the end of the year.
	Number of policies.	Total sums assured.	Number of policies.	Total sums assured and bonuses.		
1929	7,542	1,43,41,000	64,474	13,02,47,000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000
1930 ..	8,894	1,49,56,000	71,479	14,17,81,000	69,36,000	4,02,80,000
1931 ..	9,710	1,50,38,000	79,058	15,32,85,000	76,05,000	4,46,46,000
1932 ..	6,484	98,15,000	83,165	15,88,89,000	81,39,000	4,91,47,000

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business.—The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1931 was 2½ crores of which the Indian companies' share was ½ crore and that of the non-Indian companies 1½ crore. The total amount is composed of—

1,28 lakhs from fire

43 lakhs from marine, and

77 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies received—

28 lakhs from fire,

7 lakhs from marine, and

24 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 29 crores of which stock exchange securities form the bulk. These securities are shown in the account at a net value of 20½ crores. Mortgage loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 4 crores; land and house property are valued at 1½ crore; deposits, cash and stamps, are shown at ½ crore, accrued interest at ½ crore; agents' balances and other outstanding items at 1½ crore, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at ½ crore. Investments of Indian companies outside India consist mainly of stock exchange securities and amount to ¾ crore.

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. Those who take a broad view of the history of Federal States—and by whatever name it may be called India must in its political structure be a Federal State—nothing is more impressive than the ebb and flow in what may be called the adjustment of Federal and State rights. There is a constant mutation in the powers of the central government and the federal components, though in India we use the terms "Government of India" and "Provincial Governments" to describe them. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. Thus centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains, and despite the extinction of the Provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with resources which are either almost static, like land revenue, or which are actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

A Review.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows:—

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licences and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small

establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India. The difficulties in the way of a federal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

Excise on Matches—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2 50 crores would be raised in British India.

Other Excises—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal Policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

Monopolies—We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to license. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing, but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

The yield of certain stamp duties which might be placed in this category was, in 1930-31, slightly more than one crore. This was a sub-normal year, and the normal yield should be somewhat higher. In 1930-31 about 40 per cent. of the yield was received by Bombay (one-eighth of this being attributable to Sind), 27 per cent. by Bengal and 12 per cent. by Madras. The loss of revenue resulting from the federalisation of these duties would therefore be unevenly distributed, and their federalisation would not ease the problem of distributing income-tax.

Further, there are obvious difficulties in the way of separating stamp duties into two classes, commercial and non-commercial. It could only be done by means of a schedule, and a large element of purely arbitrary selection would

be involved. The simple constitutional solution would be to class all stamp duties as provincial sources of revenue.

We have given some attention to the question considered by the Federal Structure Committee whether the Provincial Governments should be given power also to fix the rates of duty on all stamps, or whether legislation on this subject should be reserved, wholly or partially, to the Federal Government. We suggest that the Federal Government should retain the power to legislate on behalf of the Provinces in regard to those stamp duties which are the subject of legislation by the Central Government at the date of federation. The duties which are now the subject of central legislation are those on acknowledgments, bills of exchange, share certificates, cheques (not now dutiable), delivery orders in respect of goods, letters of allotment of shares, letters of credit, insurance policies, promissory notes, proxies, receipts and shipping orders. We understand that proposals have been under consideration for adding other duties to this list, and would suggest that, if any such additions are contemplated, that should be made before the establishment of the Federation.

We ought to add, in this connection, that difficulties already arise in estimating the share of each Province in the proceeds from the sale of postage stamps for use on taxed documents; and these difficulties may be expected to lead to considerable friction with the Provincial Governments unless a more satisfactory system can be devised.

Finally, in proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised; and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation

would be a tax on consumers in other Units. It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired.

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units, but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future.

Terminal Taxes—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. As the arguments for and against this proposal have been so fully set forth in previous reports, it scarcely seems necessary to re-state them here. The feature of such taxation which has impressed us most seriously is its operation as, in effect, a surcharge on railway freights. Where municipal octrois are in force, there appears to be a tendency to substitute for the general levy of duties on all goods entering the municipal boundaries the simpler alternative of a terminal tax collected at the railway station, and there is already a danger that this habit may result in diversion of traffic to the roads. We therefore recommend that, if terminal taxes are to be regarded as a permanent part of the financial structure, they should be imposed by the Federal Legislature for the benefit of the Units. Such terminal taxes as are already in existence (mainly as municipal taxes) will fall into much the same category as other taxes classed as federal which, at the time of federation, are being levied by certain Units, but though it may be necessary for this reason to authorise the municipalities and Provinces concerned to continue to raise these taxes, they should be allowed to do so only within limits laid down by the Federal Legislature. Assam and Bihar and Orissa are the two Provinces which, having few or no municipal taxes of the kind at present, are most desirous of deriving provincial revenue from this source. While we do not rule out the possibility of terminal taxes in these two Provinces and elsewhere as a temporary expedient, in view of the practice which has grown up in various parts of India, we are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the

possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government.

We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Conclusion—In this survey of possible sources of additional revenue, we have deliberately left out of account the question whether or to what extent it would be possible to increase the yield of existing taxes. We have confined ourselves to an examination of new sources, and in this field the results of our survey are not encouraging. We have found that such provincial taxes as appear to be within the sphere of practical politics in the immediate future cannot be relied on to yield any substantial early additions to provincial revenues. In using the phrase "practical politics" we are not, of course, expressing an opinion as to whether this or that tax ought or ought not to be imposed, or even as to whether it is or is not likely to be imposed by the legislatures of autonomous Provinces when these are constituted. We are only noting the fact that the opposition to certain forms of taxation, or the difficulty of their imposition, is still so great that they are not likely to be adopted soon enough to influence the financial situation at the time when the Federation comes into being. In the federal sphere, the excise on matches is the only tax which we feel justified in taking into account as an immediate reinforcement of federal revenues.

Niemeyer Report

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions and partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the just growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only; to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N. W. F. Province Rs. 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—Bengal Rs. 75, Bihar Rs. 25, U. P. Rs. 15, Assam Rs. 45, N. W. F. Province Rs. 110, Orissa Rs. 50, Sind Rs. 105, and U. P. Rs. 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N. W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But thus, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point are:—

The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.

"I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem."

Railway Finance.—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways (q.v.) the Government of India is a great railway owner. It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways; it is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them. Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country. The effects of this were unfortunate. As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted on commercial principles. Then the annual allotments to railway expenditure were not determined by the needs of the railways themselves, but by the amount at the disposal of the Government of India. The evil effects of this policy were forcibly exposed in the report of a strong committee of investigation, usually called after the name of its chairman, the Acworth Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay incurred in giving effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The bases of the settlement were complete separation of finance; a definite annual contribution from the railway revenues to the general revenues; and the creation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to review estimates of railway expenditure before they are placed before the Assembly. The railway contribution was settled on the basis of one per cent. on the capital at charge, plus one-fifth of the surplus profits further, if after the payment of the contributions so fixed the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves exceeds the sum of Rs. 3 crores, one-third of the excess should be paid to the General Revenues. The effects of this change are expected to yield to the General Revenues a fixed contribution from the railway property instead of a varying figure destructive of accurate budgeting, and to give to the railways the usufruct of their operation and secure management and development on commercial principles.

In the past few years, owing to the economic depression, the railways have been unable to make the contribution to general revenues.

I. RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very important stage in the finances of India. Those who have studied the history of Indian finance will remember the general trend of the country's balance sheet. Up to the outbreak of the war it was a record of very careful finance, with a general surplus of revenue over expenditure, all such surpluses, save when they were in the nature of "windfalls" going to the avoidance of debt. Throughout the war the finances were carefully handled and with

certain moderate increases in taxation the accounts were made to balance. But commencing in 1919 a lamentable change came over the situation. The wanton invasion of India by Afghanistan meant a war which cost the exchequer directly some 34 crores of rupees. Nor was this all. Whilst the military resistance of Afghanistan to the Indian forces was contemptible, and Kabul lay open to easy seizure if it had been thought worth while to occupy it, the effect of this attack was to set a

large part of the North-West Frontier ablaze and to thrust on the Government of India a series of costly expeditions. When these were completed, there remained the necessity of establishing a new Frontier system to take the place of that which collapsed in 1919. This especially in the notoriously troublesome country of Waziristan, (q. v. Frontier) involved the occupation of certain dominating posts and of connecting them with each other and with the advanced military stations of India by a series of very expensive roads. This abnormal expenditure dislocated the financial equilibrium of the whole country. Nor is it possible to acquit the Finance Department of the Government of India in the difficult post-war period of a relaxation of that close control of expenditure which in previous years had balanced the accounts, even in the years of famine and plague. The result was that the accumulated deficits of the Government of India reached the very high figure of Rs. 100 crores. This led to two results.

Retrenchment and Taxation.—Owing to the insistent demand for retrenchment the Government of India appointed in 1922 a retrenchment committee, on the model of the Geddes Committee which overhauled the extravagant post-war expenditure of the British Government. This committee is generally called after its chairman, the Inchcape Committee. It sat in 1923, and presented a report which recommended reductions in expenditure which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 18 crores.

Financial equilibrium was established and surplus realised in the Budget of 1923-24.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government since 1921-22.

Year.	Revenue.	In lakhs of Rupees	
		Expenditure	Surplus(+) Deficit(—)
1921-22	78,43	1,06,08	—27,65
1922-23	85,74	1,00,76	—15,02
1923-24	97,11	94,72	+2,39
1924-25	96,38	90,70	+5,68
1925-26	93,39	90,08	+3,31
1926-27	93,28	93,28	(b)
1927-28	85,55	85,55	(c)
1928-29	87,25	87,57	—32(d)
1929-30	91,20	90,93	+27
1930-31	80,14	91,72	—11,58
1931-32	77,29	89,04	—11,75
1932-33	82,84	81,29	+1,55
1933-34	75,13	75,43	..
1934-35	80,75	80,19	+36
1935-36	80,64	80,64	..
(Revised)			
1936-37	79,46	79,39	+7
(Budget)			

(a) Excludes share of additional revenue from import and excise duties on motor spirit payable to Road Development Fund

(b) A surplus of 2.96 was transferred to Revenue Reserve Fund

(c) A deficit of 2.22 was met by transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund

(d) A deficit of 1.66 was met to the extent of 74 by transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund

II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September. When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative Assembly at the end of February, he had a sorry tale to tell. Trade depression, coupled with civil disobedience movement, had completely vitiated the estimates made for 1930-31. These estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs, the revised estimates worked up to a deficit of Rs. 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt. The main items of deterioration as compared with the Budget can be summarised as follows:—

	Lakhs
Important revenue heads, viz., Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt and Opium (net)	12,10
Posts and Telegraphs (including the Indo-European Telegraph Department)	89

	Lakhs
Finance headings, viz., Debt services, Currency and Mint	1,38
Other heads	5
Total Rs.	14,42

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs. 13.16 crores, including a drop of Rs. 8 crores in Customs and 4½ crores in income tax. The total deterioration under Finance headings was Rs. 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs. 118 lakhs. This meant a total deterioration of Rs. 18.10 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for the current year, and as those provided for a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs the net deficit would be Rs. 17.24 crores. To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs. 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 98 lakhs in civil expenditure, making a total saving of Rs. 273 lakhs. The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs. 14.51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1934-35 and 1936-37—

(In crores of rupees.)

	Budget, 1935-36.	Revised, 1935-36.	Budget, 1936-37
RECEIPTS.			
Excess of Revenue of the Central Government over Expenditure charged to Revenue	32.29	32.47	31.89
Unfunded Debt incurred—			
(a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	2.75		— 50
(b) Post Office Savings Bank deposits (net)	8.75	9.50	8.25
(c) Other Savings Bank deposits (net)	6.42	6.19	6.65
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	3.00	3.00	3.00
Railway Depreciation Fund	1.89	— .53	2.84
Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Fund	.19	.18	.14
Discount Sinking Fund	.66	.07	.67
Defence Reserve Fund	— .57	— 0.25	— .82
Miscellaneous Deposits and Remittances (net)	16.45	21.75	49
TOTAL RECEIPTS	71.83	72.38	52.11
DISBURSEMENTS			
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
(a) State Railways	3.50	.03	1.53
(b) Posts and Telegraphs	.55	.47	.42
(c) Other items	6.23	6.19	.73
Permanent Debt discharged (net)	27.61	27.53	.21
Floating Debt discharged (net)	3.50	20.24	— 11.00
Civil Aviation	.44	.16	.48
Economic development and improvement of rural areas	.25	.94	.95
Broadcasting	.05	.04	
Development in tribal areas on the North-West Frontier	.10		
Fund for reconstruction of Earthquake damage (Bihar)	.89	.61	.70
Post Office Cash Certificate Bonus Fund	.25	.25	1.00
Loss on revaluation, sale transfer, etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve (net)	7.00	8.65	...
Loans by the Central Government—			
(a) To Provincial Loans Fund	10.25	8.64	3.98
(b) Other Loans	— .01	.60	.50
Remittances between England and India—			
(a) Remittance from India for financing Home Treasury	34.69		...
(b) Transfers through Reserve Bank (net)	...	15.55	54.97
(c) Sale of silver	4.00	2.05	...
(d) Other transactions (net)	.73	.44	— .03
Balances of Provincial Governments	— 2.71	— 1.15	— 1.98
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	97.32	91.24	52.46
NET DISBURSEMENTS	25.49	18.86	.35
New Loan	25.00	15.13	...
Reduction (+) or increase (—) of cash balance	+ .49	3.73	+ .35
Opening Balance	13.10	16.15	12.45
Closing Balance	12.61	12.45	12.10

Supplementary Budget.—It soon became evident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vitiated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George Schuster came before the Legislative Assembly with a Supplementary Finance Bill. The Finance Member said that the returns for the first five months indicated that they would fall short of their budget estimates for customs by at least Rs. 10 crores, the heaviest reductions being under cotton piece-goods, sugar, silver, spirits and liquor, excise on motor spirit, iron and steel and in the jute export duty, while they expected a deficit of Rs. 14 crores on income-tax. Income from Railways and Posts and Telegraphs showed a similar decline. The total deterioration in income amounted to Rs. 11.33 crores in tax revenue, Rs. 5.48 crores on commercial departments, Rs. 2.29 crores in general finance headings, Rs. 23 lakhs under extraordinary receipts and Rs. 23 lakhs under other heads. As the budget provided for a small surplus of Rs. 1 lakh on the basis of the present estimates there would be a net deficit of Rs. 19.55 crores. Putting the deficit for the current year and next year together they had a gap to fill of Rs. 39.05 crores. He proposed to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure; secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries, and thirdly, to impose fresh taxation.

The 1932-33 Budget.—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7th, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931. On the basis of the supplementary budget in September it was hoped to reduce the deficit for the current year to Rs. 10.17 crores and for the following year to realise a surplus of Rs. 523 lakhs but experience had made it necessary to revise these estimates. A deterioration in the figures by about Rs. 3 crores was to be allowed for each year and it was anticipated that the current year would close with a deficit of Rs. 13.6 crores and that the surplus for 1932-33 would be Rs. 2.15 crores. The Finance Member reminded the House that for the current year and the next year combined no less than Rs. 13.71 crores was being provided from revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt.

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. The results for 1931-32 had turned out to be Rs. 2 crores better than anticipated in the budget speech and the account for the year showed a deficit after providing nearly Rs. 7 crores for the reduction of debt of Rs. 11.33 crores. For the year 1932-33 the latest revised estimates indicated that the surplus would be Rs. 217 lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs more than was estimated. He continued to estimate revenue for 1933-34—particularly customs revenue—is, in view of the completely uncertain and abnormal conditions, a task of quite unprecedented difficulty. Indeed I may say that accurate estimation is impossible. In these circumstances and for the reasons which I have explained, we have thought that the most reasonable course is to assume that the

general position next year will be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India will be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—Summing up the results for 1933-34 when introducing the 1934-35 budget the Finance Member said that with the arrangement to provide Rs. 3 crores for debt reduction instead of the Rs. 6.89 crores due under the debt reduction convention the year would close with a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs. This sum Government proposed to set aside as a special fund to cover relief measures in respect of earthquake damage. For 1934-35 Government were expecting a drop of Rs. 280 lakhs in revenue which was more than accounted for by the anticipated falling off in sugar import duties, while expenditure would be Rs. 2 lakhs higher. In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs.

Changes in Duties.—The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar.

Silver.—A reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce.

Export Duty on Hides.—The export duty on raw hides was abolished by the 1934-35 budget.

Excise on Matches.—Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Favourable changes in postal and telegraph charges were announced.

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 150 lakhs available for tax reduction.

Silver.—The silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce.

Export Duty on Skins.—The export duty on raw skins was abolished.

Reduction of Taxes on Income.—"We still have said" the Finance Member "Rs. 1.42 lakhs left to dispose of and I propose to do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said 'Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income-tax now to be imposed'."

Although the tax on smaller incomes was not strictly a surcharge, it does, I think, come within the spirit of the pledge and I propose to deal with it and the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax together. The removal of the surcharges altogether would cost Rs. 3.34 lakhs a year while the removal of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 would cost a further Rs. 75 lakhs. Clearly with a surplus of Rs. 1.42 lakhs only we cannot remove the whole of the two surcharges and the quasi-surcharge but what we can do is to reduce them by one-third and this is what I in fact propose. The cost will be Rs. 1.36 lakhs leaving us with a purely nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs."

Treatment of 1934-35 Surplus—The surplus for 1934-35 turn out to be much larger than originally budgeted, totalling Rs 389 lakhs.

"After of this sum the Finance Member said these special grants have been made there should remain a balance of Rs. 2,04 lakhs. A large part of this sum I propose to put aside for two schemes which I was provisionally decided to finance from capital. These are the civil aviation programme, which is expected to cost Rs. 93 lakhs and the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi which will cost about Rs. 36 lakhs. The remainder of the surplus amounting to Rs. 75 lakhs will now go as an additional allotment for the reduction of debt and this concludes the disposal of the sums which we expect to have in hand on the 31st March next."

Revenue in 1935-36—Concerning the revenue for 1935-36 the Finance Member said:

"The total revenue, excluding Railways, may be at Rs. 90.19 lakhs or Rs. 81 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year."

Customs, etc.—Here I estimate for Rs. 51.92 lakhs altogether or an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs over the revised figures for the current year. The main variations are a decline of Rs. 2 crores on the import duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs. 35 lakhs on the sugar excise of Rs. 65 lakhs on the match excise and of Rs. 43 lakhs on kerosene and Petrol."

Interest—This shows a very large reduction amounting of Rs. 1.29 lakhs which is of course due to the transfer of the currency function and, therefore the reserves, of the Government of India to the Reserve Bank. It is true that as against this we shall get the surplus profits of the Bank but in the first year instead of getting a full year's interest on the assets in our various reserves and balances we shall only get a part year's dividend from the profits of the Bank. We have included Rs. 50 lakhs on this account under the head "Currency" but the receipts here still show a drop of Rs. 11 lakhs owing to the lower rates prevailing for short term money."

1935-36 Expenditure—"Expenditure as a whole, again excluding Railways, stands at Rs. 88.69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 96 lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut."

"The cost of restoration will be Rs. 55 lakhs for the Civil Departments, excluding the Railways but including the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and Rs. 53 lakhs for the Army, a total of Rs. 1,08 lakhs, but there is, as I have said, a set off against this in the form of extra income-tax to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs."

"Apart from the pay cut, there are only minor increases, most of them on new services, e.g., the marketing scheme, grants to the handloom and sericultural industries, the new Dairy Institute and the Institute of Industrial Research. There is also a small increase on Defence and a deficit on Posts and Telegraphs, which is however, more than explained by the abolition of the pay cut."

Defence—"The Defence Budget shows an increase, leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs. 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this

year but the partial restoration by His Majesty's Government of the pay cuts of British soldiers which has necessarily to be applied to British soldiers on the Indian establishment, accounts for Rs. 5 lakhs of this. The purely nominal increase of Rs. 2 lakhs which remains concealed, however, a considerably increased provision for necessary services and re-equipment which had to be postponed during the financial emergency."

Reduction of Debt—There is only one other item which I wish specifically to mention at this stage and that is the provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt. As Hon'ble Members are aware, our revised estimates for 1933-34 and those for the current financial year included only Rs. 3 crores for this purpose. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that 60 per cent of the Government of India debt is attributable to the Railways and it seems to me that it would be imposing too heavy a burden on the general Budget to revert to the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior to 1934-35 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues. I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs. 3 crores now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my view, an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the Railways in the future."

Decision—The Finance Bill was subjected to a protracted debate in the Legislative Assembly. Several amendments designed to reduce the scale of taxation proposed by the Finance Member were made, and the House accepted three amendments emanating from the Congress Party. These three amendments, which together had the effect of making a cut of about four and a half crores of rupees in the Budget sought to reduce the salt duty from Re. 1-4 to 12 annas (which would have meant a loss of three and a half crores of rupees), to exempt incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 a year from payment of income tax (which would have cost Rs. 50 lakhs), and to lower postal rates by providing for a return to the half-anna postcard and the one anna letter (which would have cost Rs. 76 lakhs).

On April 5, His Excellency the Viceroy returned the Finance Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be passed in the original form. Thus the Assembly declined to do by rejecting the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to Re. 1-4 by 64 votes to 41.

The Finance Bill was thereupon certified by the President and sent to the Council of State in its original form. Several amendments to it were to have been moved by members of that House, but when it was learned that the Viceroy had no power to accept amendments made by the Council of State in the certified Bill, the amendments were not moved although members of the Progressive Party voted against certain proposals of the Finance Bill. The Bill in its original form was then passed, and with the addition of the Viceroy's Signature, it became law.

The 1936-37 Budget.—In opening the 1936-37 budget the Finance Member announced that the final accounts for 1934-35 had exceeded the anticipated surplus of Rs 327 lakhs and had actually provided a surplus of Rs 4.95 lakhs. The revised forecast for 1935-36 also anticipated a surplus of Rs 242 lakhs. For 1936-37 the revenue expected was Rs 87.35 lakhs.

Customs, etc.—Here the receipts are estimated at Rs 54.82 lakhs. This figure presumes a deterioration of Rs 1.60 lakhs under the import duty on sugar and an all round improvement of Rs 1.71 lakhs under other heads.

Expenditure.—The total figure for expenditure, exclusive of Railways, is Rs 85.30 lakhs showing an increase of Rs 1.20 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate. There is an increase under Civil Works a considerable part of which is due to larger payments to the Road Development Fund—an automatic result of the expanding yield of the duty on motor spirit. But there are more important changes to which I wish to draw your attention, viz., a decrease under interest and increases under Miscellaneous Adjustment, Civil Administration and Defence. In addition I shall have to mention Extraordinary Expenditure though it does not show a very large variation from the revised figure of 1935-36.

Interest.—Again taking the two heads of Ordinary Debt and Other Obligations together we get a figure of Rs 9.20 lakhs as against Rs 10.63 lakhs in the revised estimate for 1935-36, or a reduction of nearly Rs 1½ crores. But the position is really better than this for under "Interest on Other Obligations" there is an increase of Rs 62 lakhs due mainly to an alteration in the arrangements in respect of the Indian Military Service and the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Funds.

Subventions to Sind and Orissa, 1936-37.—The increase under Miscellaneous Adjustments is due to the provision of Rs 1.58 lakhs for subventions to Sind and Orissa—Rs 1.08 lakhs for the former and Rs 50 lakhs for the latter. It has been decided that these two new provinces shall begin their careers on April 1st, 1936 in advance of the full institution of Provincial Autonomy. It has all along been recognised that they would require subventions at any rate for some years after they began their separate existence. The definitive subventions fall to be determined by His Majesty in Council after considering the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer's enquiry, but in the meantime the two Provinces must be put into a position to carry on under the provisional regime, and the present subventions are intended for this purpose.

Defence.—The Defence Budget stands at the figure of Rs 45.45 lakhs. Of this, however, Rs 60 lakhs is a special provision for the reconstruction of Quetta and the replacement of military stores consumed in connection with the earthquake. The ordinary Budget is, therefore, Rs 44.85 lakhs of which Rs 18 lakhs is for new purchases. The total figure for the present year is Rs 44.98 lakhs but this includes Rs 34 lakhs for Indian Military Service Family Pensions which as I explained in dealing with the interest funds, is omitted from the Defence budget of the next year. The comparable figures for the two

years are therefore Rs 44.64 lakhs and Rs. 44.85 lakhs. The real increase is thus Rs 21 lakhs and this is more than accounted for by two items. Rs. 5 lakhs represents the restoration of the remaining half of the cut in pay of British soldiers which was not budgeted for in 1935-36 and Rs 20 lakhs on increased provision for ordnance stores.

In regard to the latter I must reiterate the warnings which have been given in this connection in recent years that the present budget figures do not represent a new permanent low level of Defence expenditure. The surplus stocks of ordnance stores, the existence of which in the past has tended to keep down the budget are approaching exhaustion and the time has now come at which expenditure under this head must inevitably rise.

Quetta.—This is probably the most convenient place to review the Quetta problem as a whole. In 1935-36 we expect to spend from Civil Funds proper Rs 4½ lakhs, and Rs 36 lakhs from Army Funds. Practically the whole of this has been on relief, temporary housing, and salvage though there has been a beginning of clearance. Next year we shall have to complete clearance and begin reconstruction. Under Civil Grants Rs 40 lakhs are provided of which Rs 12 lakhs are for clearance and special staff and Rs 28 lakhs for reconstruction. Under Defence there is Rs 10 lakhs for replacement of stores and Rs 50 lakhs for reconstruction. Thus the cost to Government of the disaster up to the stage of beginning reconstruction may be put at Rs 4½ plus 36 plus 12 plus 10 lakhs or almost exactly a crore in all. The reconstruction both Civil and Military is at present expected to cost something over 7 crores. These estimates are provisional but I have every hope that they will not be exceeded. The work will take 7 or 8 years and we do not anticipate that it will be possible to spend appreciably more than a crore in any one year. In 1936-37 we begin with Rs 78 lakhs of which Rs 50 lakhs is for Military and Rs 28 lakhs for Civil buildings, and in the following years the programme will proceed at the rate of about a crore a year.

The estimated revenue for 1936-37 was given in the budget speech as Rs 87.35 lakhs. Before dealing with the disposal of the surplus of Rs 2.05 lakhs the Finance Member made mention of the ways and means position. He said:

The ways and means estimates for the current year provided £26 millions as the sterling requirements of the Secretary of State. Our revised forecast stands at £12 millions. This reduction is due to the large opening balance which the Secretary of State had on 1st of April 1935. It will be remembered that our remittance operations are now conducted through the Reserve Bank. For the 10 months up to the end of January the Bank has in fact purchased nearly £29 millions of sterling of which about £19½ millions is still shown among the assets of the Banking Department. In the Issue Department there are considerable sterling assets in excess of the statutory requirements and altogether the external position of the Bank is one of extraordinary strength. Next year we shall expect to call upon the Bank for £41 mil

lions and this includes the repayment of £16.8 millions of 5½ per cent. Stock, 1936-38 without fresh borrowing in London. On present shewing there should be no difficulty whatever about achieving this programme.

He then announced that the remaining sum of Rs. 1,97 lakhs from 1935-36 would be transferred to a revenue reserve fund to help out the finances of the first year of Provincial Autonomy. Of the surplus for 1936-37 he said:

The most insistent demand with which I am confronted is the claim for the abolition of the emergency taxes upon income, and the House knows there exist certain pledges upon this subject given by my predecessor. The complete removal of the present surcharge of one-sixth on income-tax and supertax would cost Rs. 2,76 lakhs per annum, while the abolition of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, which, as I said last year, must also be included in the emergency class, would cost Rs. 47 lakhs. It is obvious that, if we are limited

to surrendering no more than Rs. 2 crores yearly, we cannot meet the demand for the abolition in full. But we can go a good way towards it and we propose to abolish the tax on lower incomes and to halve the present surcharge leaving it in future at one-twelfth. In other words, we shall, in the last two years, have removed surcharges on income-tax and supertax by two-thirds. The cost of the proposed reduction is Rs. 1,85 lakhs and the surplus for 1936-37 is reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs accordingly.

With no more than Rs. 20 lakhs left in hand we can clearly make no further substantial cut in taxation, and we propose, therefore, to make a postal concession, which, though inexpensive, will, we believe, be generally welcomed, if not gratefully received. This is the increase in weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola and the adoption of a scale of an additional half anna for every additional tola. It will cost Rs. 13 lakhs yearly and it will absorb all but Rs. 2 lakhs of the expected surplus on the Post and Telegraphs budget.

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.

	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935.	31st March 1936
<i>In India—</i>						
Loans	417.24	422.69	446.89	435.43	438.31	426.21
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public .. .	55.38	47.53	26.09	33.31	18.27	32.13
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve .. .	5.89	49.67	35.48	25.93	36.07	
Total Loans, etc. .	478.51	519.89	508.46	494.67	492.65	458.34
<i>Other Obligations—</i>						
Post Office Savings Banks ..	37.03	38.20	43.40	52.23	58.30	67.25
Cash Certificates	38.43	44.58	55.64	63.71	65.96	66.03
Provident Funds, etc. .. .	70.33	73.04	76.74	83.77	89.80	96.08
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	21.39	17.65	15.22	13.04	13.05	12.74
Provincial Balances	6.09	4.32	7.02	6.17	6.66	4.91
Total Other Obligations ..	178.27	177.79	198.02	218.92	233.77	247.01
Total in India ..	651.78	697.68	706.48	713.59	726.42	705.35

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year—concl'd.

	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935.	31st March 1936.
<i>In England—</i>						
Loans	316.81	313.60	314.33	321.01	323.38	317.75
War Contribution	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72
Capital value of liabilities under- going redemption by way of terminable railway annuities ..	50.82	48.72	47.06	45.35	43.58	41.75
India bills	4.05	..	..	..	..	.
Provident Funds, etc. .. ..	.69	.80	.91	1.03	1.15	1.27
Total in England ..	388.59	379.84	379.02	384.11	384.83	377.49
Equivalent at 1s 6d to the Rupee	518.12	506.45	505.36	512.15	513.11	503.32
Total Interest-bearing obligations.	1,169.90	1,213.63	1,211.84	1,225.74	1,239.53	1,208.72
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obliga- tions—						
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	743.98	750.73	756.75	754.94	755.63	757.38
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments	23.65	24.25	21.89	23.23	23.76	24.30
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	151.82	163.64	173.04	175.18	178.15	186.62
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans	19.45	20.29	20.92	21.11	20.32	20.92
Total Interest-yielding assets ..	938.90	958.91	972.60	974.46	977.86	989.42
Cash bullion and securities held on Treasury account	84.03	41.42	35.69	43.25	63.33	22.99
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	196.97	213.30	203.55	208.03	198.34	196.31

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure

	Revised Estimate, 1935-36	Budget Estimate, 1933-37
	Rs	Rs
REVENUE—		
Customs	54,71,00,000	54,82,00,000
Taxes on Income	16,80,00,000	15,67,00,000
Salt	8,70,00,000	8,75,00,000
Opium	61,70,000	47,41,000
Other Heads	1,89,69,000	1,87,67,000
TOTAL— PRINCIPAL HEADS	82,72,39,000	81,59,08,000
Railways Net Receipts (as per Railway Budget)	31,96,76,000	31,73,66,000
Irrigation Net Receipts	24,000	19,000
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	85,77,000	82,29,000
Interest Receipts	70,19,000	62,33,000
Civil Administration	96,76,000	98,08,000
Currency and Mint	1,22,04,000	1,26,13,000
Civil Works	25,72,000	26,80,000
Miscellaneous	58,94,000	55,40,000
Defence Services	5,08,34,000	4,93,19,000
Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		
Extraordinary Items	3,000	
TOTAL—REVENUE	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,77,15,000
DEFICIT		
TOTAL	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,77,15,000

	Revised Estimate, 1935-36	Budget Estimate, 1936-37
	Rs	Rs
EXPENDITURE—		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,24,07,000	4,17,73,000
Forest and other Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	84,000	37,000
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as per Railway Budget)	31,96,76,000	31,73,66,000
Irrigation	5,56,000	5,60,000
Posts and Telegraphs	81,79,000	89,90,000
Debt Services	13,62,78,000	12,20,17,000
Civil Administration	10,46,04,000	11,10,12,000
Currency and Mint	43,11,000	34,01,000
Civil Works	2,28,54,000	2,56,14,000
Miscellaneous	4,43,95,000	4,17,32,000
Defence Services	50,06,34,000	50,38,19,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3,13,51,000	4,66,57,000
Extraordinary Items	2,83,89,000	40,34,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,70,12,000
SURPLUS		7,03,000
TOTAL	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,77,15,000

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus:—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The latter gives protection and legal security. The former pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Temporary Settlements.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographical surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911)—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater facility in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding and his judicial decisions may be

reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the settlement officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement land tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in *Ryotwari* tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent. and only rarely is the proportion of one-half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixteen years ago the

Government of India were invited in an influential signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted:—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the key-note of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords; (3) in *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(a) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people, (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to

interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces, and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above) "so far from being generously treated by the Zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was racialised, impoverished, and oppressed."

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated:—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual, whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryot* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurangzeb from a much smaller Empire.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information:—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing); Baden Powell's "Land Systems of British India"; Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.); M. Joseph Chailley's "Administrative Problems of British India," (Macmillan & Co., 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Governments.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in

intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete. There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst these peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and as the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet by its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British

India has progressed on uniform lines the key-note lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption reduced to proof gallons. 10 per cent. is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent. elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and coconut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in

private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption.

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (*q.v.*). It can only be sold under a license.

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

Opium.—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken

in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply; rock salt from the Salt Range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Barazara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise system. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactures are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactures are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaon on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Rs. 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (i. e., "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1880, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pias in the rupee, or about 1d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and

2,000 rupees at the rate of four pias in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, when the scale was fixed as follows—

(RATES OF INCOME-TAX.)

A In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company —

	RATE.
(1) When the total income is less than Rs 2,000	(Vide Footnote)
(2) When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 5,000	Six pias in the rupee
(3) When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 10,000	Nine pias in the rupee
(4) When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 15,000	One anna in the rupee,
(5) When the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 20,000	One anna and four pias in the rupee
(6) When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 30,000	One anna and seven pias in the rupee
(7) When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 40,000	One anna and eleven pias in the rupee
(8) When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 100,000	Two annas and one pie in the rupee
(9) When the total income is Rs 100,000 or upwards	Two annas and two pias in the rupee.

B In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income —

A B —Additional tax (Sur-charge) for the financial year —
1931-32 at 12½ per cent.
and
1922-33 at 25 per cent

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs 1,000 and Rs 1,999.

Tax at 2 pias on incomes between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and tax at 4 pias for the year 1932-33 on the same income.

The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly the rate of incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 1,500 was reduced from 4 pias to 2 pias. The surcharge continued in 1934-35.

In the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 was reduced by one-third. By the 1936-37 budget the surcharge was reduced by a further 1d. and the tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 abolished.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income —

	RATE.
(1) in the case of every company—	
(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.	Nil.
(b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess —	One anna in the rupee.
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family —	
(i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	Nil.
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company —	
(i) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.	Nine pies in the rupee
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company.	
(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two annas and three pies in the rupee
(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Three annas and three pies in the rupee.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
RATES OF SUPER-TAX	
	Nil.
(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess.	Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4) "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council," but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1930-37 is Rs. 17,60 lakhs.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees; but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for it mainly with

the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1900 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay**. It stated:—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pence per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are:—

	FINE SILVER grains.	ALLOY grains.	TOTAL grains.
Rupee ..	165	15	180
Half-rupee	82½	7½	90
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece	41½	3½	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece	20½	1½	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver.

One shilling = 80½ grains of fine silver.

One rupee = shillings 2·0439.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows:—

	Grains troy.
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33½

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows:—

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	75	25·4
Half-pice	37½	21·15
Pie	25	17·45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation.

The Currency System.

The working of the Indian currency system which has commanded a large amount of public attention since 1893, was forced to the front in 1920, as the result of measures taken to stabilise the exchange value of the rupee after the fluctuations caused by the war. These assumed so

much importance, and they continue to bulk so largely in all Indian economic questions, that we propose to give here a short summary of the Indian currency system in non-technical language.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India; that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; and that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at

one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasury, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State acts on behalf of the Government of India, selling Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when present

in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless, as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a

liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirtyseconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirtyseconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

MI THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the require-

ments of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times* and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold, that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Com-

mittee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficient supply to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control, confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

Date of Introduction.	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1918	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(iii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11·30,016 grains of the gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserves should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous: an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadoba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 329-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 43-32d. per rupee.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence; all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchange, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled a important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings twopence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold.—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale, and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. These measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results.—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the Autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the

Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question:—

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(xiv) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(xv) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, *i.e.*, into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(xxi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (*i.e.*, the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d.

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms —

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d., the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended."

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked.—

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'lumping standard'. The Royal Commission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange'. Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency. . . Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.'

"However, the standard lumped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the ratio, Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finance—estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages: it did not inspire public confidence, it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections."

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Barington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, "The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control."

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency—In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1·12 crore.

This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs 3 crores a year.

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard—The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. "The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless. . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard: and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify." It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows—

<i>Paper Currency Reserve.</i>				Rs. Crores.
Silver coin	..	..	..	77.0
Silver bullion	..	..	..	7.7
Gold coin and bullion	..	..	..	22.3
Rupee securities	..	..	..	57.1
Sterling securities	..	..	..	21.0
				<hr/> 185.1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent. as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12.8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas being the only dissident, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence; the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August, 1917.

One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell; the attempt to stabilise the rupee

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in October, 1924, one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that "the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country."

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation—a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the "conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage." Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house, the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade, there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue—Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coming which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900. It compelled heavy purchases of silver which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market, and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48s an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. "No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value." Both proposition can be accepted in their entirety.

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, "and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them." There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League,

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The new Ratio—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A ratio of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the F.T. rate had risen to $1/6 \frac{1}{16}$ compared with $1/5 \frac{1}{2}$ on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below

Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month (In lakhs of rupees.)

		COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.						SECURITIES.				
MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Sterling securities in England.	Rupee securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange.
1934.												
March ..	1,77,22	86.49	41.53	11.50						8.25	29.45	..
April ..	1,76,86	85.51	41.55	11.83	.				..	8.51	29.46	..
May	1,79,39	83.94	41.55	12.37		.		..	..	11.69	29.84	..
June ..	1,80,87	84.22	41.55	12.94	.	.			..	11.98	30.18	..
July ..	1,83,80	85.69	41.55	13.70	..	.				12.21	30.65	..
August	1,84,89	85.91	41.55	13.24	..				.	12.69	31.51	..
September	1,85,06	85.26	41.55	13.29	.	..		..		12.89	31.97	..
October	1,85,64	84.40	41.55	13.41	..				.	13.44	32.84	..
November	1,85,56	83.19	41.55	13.54	..					14.07	33.21	.
December	1,83,91	80.85	41.55	14.23	..					14.24	33.04	..
1935.												
January	1,83,58	80.04	41.55	13.82	.					14.35	33.82	..
February	1,83,21	78.55	41.55	12.93						14.57	35.61	..
March ..	1,86,10	77.25	41.55	13.12	.		.		.	18.28	35.90	..

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1935.***In England—**

Estimated value on the 31st March 1934 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £ 35,480,000 (as per details below)	£ 37,845,529
Gold	2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England	2,137
TOTAL	40,000,000

Details of Investments —

	Face value £
British Treasury Bills	11,630,000
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1935-38	9,050,000
Treasury 2½ per cent. Bonds, 1937	3,650,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Conversion Bonds, 1940-44	6,150,000
Treasury 5 per cent. Conversion Bonds, 1944-64	1,000,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Conversion Bonds, 1944-49	5,000,000
TOTAL	36,480,000

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.—

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system;

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Share Capital—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register; and no person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the

government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India,

shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees,

(b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees,

(c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees.

(d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees,

(e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares, and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-half of such remaining shares to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital

—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting.

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely —

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, or be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

(c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely

(i) for the Bombay register—two Directors,

(ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors

(iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors,

(iv) for the Madras register—one Director

(v) for the Rangoon register—one Director, and

(d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor, shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

Local Boards—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (6) and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which their shares were registered, and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (b) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.

(8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may, by regulations, delegate to it

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

(b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or

(c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies.

(2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time.

(3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8.

(1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors.

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.

(5) The appointment, nomination or election of a Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void, unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to be such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a

member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank.

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board.

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors.

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter.

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorized by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time :

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine.

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance

with the provisions of section 9, and the members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9, but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely :—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons ;

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees ;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank ; and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom ;

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India ;

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same ;

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank ;

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops ;

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance ,

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills ;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board .

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State ;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits ;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits ; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits ;

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities ,

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims ;

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely,—

(a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver ;

(b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company ,

(c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ,

(d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(e) the management of public debt ;

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion ;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of, a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country .

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank ;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act, and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—

The Reserve Bank.

708

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank; or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees; or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section:

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims; provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment,

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares,

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants,

(4) make loans or advances,

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts

Central Banking Functions

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money, remittance, exchange and banking

transactions in India and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes

Issue Department—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person:

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department.

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities:

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18:

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8 47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely—

(a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England,

(b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days,

(c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be, but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33 :

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees :

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities :

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time

exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative.

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33 ; and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease :

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section ; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upward supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under

the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty-nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks.—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day; and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates:

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent. above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases.

(6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up

capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative banks as if they were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank—

(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule.

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfill the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

General Provisions.

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated

to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ account

ants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into

force, make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council.

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.

(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.

(1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent. respectively ;

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent. for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent.

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections ;

(c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders ,

(d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised ,

(e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons ,

(f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof ,

(g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions ,

(h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank ;

(i) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees ;

(j) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank ;

(k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed ;

(l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use ;

(m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained ;

(n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank ;

(o) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank ,

(p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks ;

(q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded ; and

(r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee.”

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927, are hereby repealed.

In Sub-section, (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word “Royal” the words “Reserve Bank” shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36.

Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Well over thirty per cent. of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras. All over India irrigation works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture.

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance. The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan, and to a lesser extent the Continent of Europe. Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and another produce, and of her hides and skins. Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat, foreign coun-

tries are very important facts in the Indian export trade; therefore India had a vital interest in the economic recovery of Europe.

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa; the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America. The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Therefore, whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

I.—GENERAL.

Agricultural Conditions in India—The monsoon of 1934 appeared somewhat later than usual, but it gave, on the whole, fairly well-distributed rains. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall during the monsoon period was within 10 per cent. of the normal, except in Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, where it proved excessive and in Mysore and Madras where it was defective. During the retreating period of the monsoon the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam and Bengal, normal in Burma, Mysore and the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind elsewhere it was defective, particularly in the United Provinces. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was generally within 20 per cent. of the normal.

From the agricultural point of view, the season cannot, on the whole, be considered to have been very favourable. Compared with the

preceding season, the total outturn of rice decreased by 3 per cent., Burma, where the previous season was a very favourable one, recording a fall of 12 per cent. Prospects of a very good sugar cane crop were marred to some extent by the cold spell and frost in January. The outturn of jute increased by 6 per cent. as compared with the preceding season, but the yield of cotton decreased by 5 per cent., the crop being damaged by excessive rain and frost in some of the important growing tracts. Unfavourable seasonal conditions also affected the yield of groundnut, sesamum and castor seed crops. The wheat crop of 1933-34, which was mostly moved during the year under review, was about the same as in the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) recorded during 1933-34 declines of 10 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively due largely to unfavourable weather conditions.

Volume of Trade.—In the following table the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14 to afford some indication of

the changes in the volume of trade. These statistics are necessarily approximate but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade.

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Imports ..	183	156	181	190	189	157	143	162	146	172
Exports	244	228	248	260	263	235	200	170	209	216
Total Trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355	388

The table shows that there was a marked improvement during the year under review in the volume of both exports and imports, the recovery in the case of imports being larger than in the case of exports.

Prices in India.—The wholesale price level in India did not show any marked appreciation in the year under review, though the steady tone noticed in the latter half of 1933-34 was fully maintained. The Calcutta wholesale price index number (July 19 = 100) stood at 143 in September, 1929. In September, 1931, when Britain went off the gold of standard, the index number stood at 91. The rupee, which was linked to sterling reacted to the immediate consequences of sterling's departure from gold, and the price level improved to 98 in December of the year. This advantage was not maintained in 1932 which saw a steady decline to lower levels, the index number falling to 88 in December, 1932. The early months of 1933 saw further weakness, but thereafter the price level steadied itself, and in December, 1933, the index number stood at 89. January saw an improvement by one point which was lost in the succeeding month, while in March there was a further fall to 88. During 1934-35 the price level generally fluctuated within a margin of two points from this level, the changes being more often in the upward direction; January, 1935, was however an exceptional month and saw a sharp rise by six points from 88 in the preceding month. This advance was only temporary and was due to a speculative rise in the price of cereals and oilseeds. In March, 1935, the index number stood at 87.

Imports.—The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1924-35 amounted to Rs. 132 crores, and that of exports, including re-exports, to Rs. 155 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of Rs. 17 crores or 15 per cent. in the case of imports and of Rs. 5 crores, or 3 per cent., in the case of exports, including re-exports. Of the principal items in the import trade which showed definite progress in 1934-35, cotton and cotton goods, which advanced by Rs. 5.74 lakhs, deserve mention first. Raw

cotton and cotton waste together accounted for an increase of Rs. 1.72 lakhs, while cotton manufactures improved by Rs. 4.02 lakhs. Imports of metals and ores improved by Rs. 1.88 lakhs, iron and steel being responsible for an increase of Rs. 85 lakhs, copper, wrought, for Rs. 52 lakhs, brass for Rs. 30 lakhs, and tin, unwrought, for Rs. 15 lakhs. Imports of vehicles improved by Rs. 1.83 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported rose from 9,759 to 14,434 and the value of the imports from Rs. 1.77 to Rs. 2.59 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses imported rose from 5,496 to 9,973, with an increase in value from Rs. 66 to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. The value of grain, pulse, and flour improved in the year under review showed a marked increase of Rs. 1.82 lakhs (from Rs. 84 to Rs. 2.66 lakhs). This was principally due to the larger imports of rice, both husked and unhusked. Imports of wool, raw and manufactures, were responsible for an increase of Rs. 1.31 lakhs.

Exports.—On the export side, the principal increase was under raw cotton (+Rs. 7.91 lakhs). Compared with the preceding year, exports rose in quantity from 2,729 to 3,446 thousand bales, and in value from Rs. 26.59 to Rs. 34.50 lakhs. Export of lac improved by Rs. 84 lakhs. Other noticeable increases were under gunny bags (+Rs. 53 lakhs), wolfram ore (+Rs. 43 lakhs), raw rubber (+Rs. 34 lakhs), oil cakes (+Rs. 32 lakhs), teak wood (+Rs. 29 lakhs), fodder, bran, etc. (+Rs. 31 lakhs), tea (+Rs. 29 lakhs), manganese ore (+Rs. 29 lakhs) and mica (+Rs. 24 lakhs). Exports of raw jute improved slightly in quantity, but the value realised was a little less than in the preceding year. There were also decreases in the case of a number of other articles. Seeds showed a decline of Rs. 3.12 lakhs, linseed, groundnut and rapeseed being responsible for Rs. 1.58, Rs. 70 and Rs. 39 lakhs respectively. Raw skin fell in values by Rs. 1.21 lakhs, and raw wool by Rs. 71 lakhs. Exports of opium on private account recorded a fall of Rs. 66 lakhs. Other decreases were under hides, tanned or dressed (—Rs. 43 lakhs), gunny cloth (—Rs. 39 lakhs), paraffin wax (—Rs. 37 lakhs), coffee (—Rs. 30 lakhs), rice (—Rs. 20 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—Rs. 19 lakhs).

Balance of Trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1934-35 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 75½ crores as compared with Rs. 92 crores in 1933-34. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to Rs. 52½ crores, as against Rs. 57½ crores in the preceding year. Net exports of gold amounted to Rs. 52½ crores, while silver showed a net import of Rs. 37 lakhs. Net exports of currency notes amounted to Rs. 37 lakhs.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1933 and the earlier part of 1934 were dealt with in the Review for the year 1933-34. Since then six Acts have been passed introducing various changes in the tariff. It was apprehended that with the imposition of a considerable duty on matches there would be an abnormal development in the use of mechanical lighters, with a consequential loss of duty and interference with the business of the Indian match manufacturing industry. To counteract this possible danger to the industry and Government revenue, the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, was enacted. It imposed, with effect from the 19th August, 1934, a duty of excise at the rate of Rs. 1-8 on every mechanical lighter manufactured in British India and also revised the Customs duty on imported mechanical lighters by adding to the existing rate a duty equivalent to the new excise duty.

As stated in the last year's Review, the period of operation of the protective duties on certain manufactures of iron and steel was extended up to the 31st October, 1934. Meanwhile, in accordance with the provisions of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, an enquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue protection to the industry and as to the manner in which any protection found necessary should be conferred was made by the Tariff Board. The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, gave effect on and from the 1st November, 1934, to the protective measures recommended by the Board. As the recommendations of the Board involved a very considerable reduction in the level of import duties in certain important cases with a resultant reduction in the revenue derived from Customs, it was found necessary to impose, as a revenue measure, with effect from the 1st November, 1934, an excise duty of Rs. 4 per ton on the production of steel ingots in British India, and to impose a countervailing customs duty equivalent to the excise duty on steel ingots. This countervailing duty is additional to the protective duties recommended by the Board and alternative to the *ad valorem* revenue duties on articles in respect of which protection had not been proposed.

The schedule of import duties contained in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, became amorphous under the influence of a long succession of amending Acts and the numbering of the items lost its serial character. The classification of articles was also far from scientific, and in order to ascertain the amount of the duty imposed on many of the items contained in the schedule and the duration of the duty, it was necessary to collate the original Tariff Act with

various other Acts. With a view to consolidate as far as possible the provisions of law, which had to be sought in a multiplicity of enactments, into one measure the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, was passed. The Act though assented to by the Governor-General on the 8th September 1934, actually came into force on the 1st January, 1935. It made no change of substance in the existing law and was only a consolidating measure. The schedule of import duties appended to the Act exhibits as far as possible the actual rate of duty payable on each article under the tariff law for the time being in force. At the same time the items subject to duty have been re-arranged upon a scientific plan and for this purpose advantage has been taken of the logical scheme of classification of commodities evolved by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations for general international use by countries imposing tariffs on imports.

The protective duties of Rs. 2 per cwt. on wheat and Rs. 2-8 per cwt. on wheat flour expired on the 31st March 1935, but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1935, which came into force on the 13th April 1935, imposed an import duty of Rs. 1-8 per cwt. on both wheat and wheat flour thus restoring the former equality in the levels of the duties on these two commodities. This Act also imposed a duty of 12 as. per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois on imported broken rice which constitutes the major portion of the imports of foreign rice into India and is a very serious competitor with certain of the better grades of rice produced in Madras. The duties imposed by this Act are protective measures which a.e. to remain in force till the 31st March 1936.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1935, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1936.

The Indian Finance Act 1935, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 22nd April, 1935, reduced the import and excise duties on silver bullion and coin to 2 as. per oz. and abolished the export duty on raw skins. The reduced rates of import and excise duties in respect of silver bullion and coin were, however, actually brought into force from the 1st March, 1935, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor-General in Council by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and clause 8 of the Silver (Excise Duty) Order, 1930.

The Act further imposed specific duties on hardened or hydrogenated fish oil and whale oil, sugar candy, and household and laundry soap and increased the duties on boots and shoes and uppers therefor, silk or artificial silk mixtures, and certain kinds of cotton fents. The Act came into force on the 20th February, 1934, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 23rd December, 1933, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the temporary import duty on wheat and wheat flour up to the 31st March, 1935. A Bill was introduced in March 1935 to reduce the wheat import duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt.

The measures of protection afforded to certain manufactures of iron and steel by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, were due to expire on the 31st March, 1934. The question of further protection, if any, to be granted to the steel industry was referred to the Tariff Board who were also asked to re-examine at the same time the measures of protection afforded to the industry by the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932. As the enquiry could not be completed before April, 1934, the operation of the three Acts mentioned above was extended, with a view to maintaining the continuity of the protective scheme, for a further period up to the 31st October, 1934, by the Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act, 1934. which was passed on the 29th March changed the duty payable on cigarettes to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either Rs 8-2 per 1,000 or Rs 3-4 per lb whichever is higher. It also increased the duty on unmanufactured tobacco to Rs 3-4 per lb (standard rate) and Rs 2-12 per lb (colonial preference rate), and reduced the duty on silver to 5 *as* per oz. The Act further abolished the export duty on raw hides.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1935, subject to certain modifications which were recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Textile Protection Act—As a result of the denunciation by India of the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1904 in April, 1933, the question of the conclusion of a new commercial agreement between India and Japan had to be taken up. Pending the discussion of this question the operation of the protective duties on cotton piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, as subsequently amended, which was due to expire on 31st October, 1933, was extended up to 31st March, 1934, by the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Second Amendment) Act, 1933. The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1934, further extended by one month, up to 30th April, 1934, the operation of these duties pending the completion of consideration by the Indian Legislature of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which was passed on the 26th April, 1934. The latter Act gave effect to the conclusions of the Tariff Board recommending substantive protection to the cotton textile industry, modified in the light of the denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904 and the subsequent conclusion of a new trade agreement with Japan and of the unofficial agreement between representatives of the Indian and the United Kingdom textile industries. It also gave effect to the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the claims of the sericultural industry to protection. The Act removed starch

and farina from the free list and made them able to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The duty on artificial silk yarn was raised to 25 per cent, *ad valorem* with an alternative minimum specific duty of 3 *as* per lb. The Act further fixed the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods, not of British manufacture, at 50 per cent *ad valorem* subject to a minimum specific duty of 5½ *as* per lb in the case of plain greys and made the following liable to protective duties.—

Raw silk, silk cocoons, silk waste and noils and silk yarn, cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread, fabrics of cotton, artificial silk or silk and of such mixtures, fabrics containing gold or silver thread; cotton knitted fabrics and certain kinds of cotton braids or cords, and of cotton hosiery.

The rates of duties on the following articles were also altered.—

Ribbons; socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk; fents not exceeding 4 yards in length, apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, and textile manufactures not otherwise specified.

The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1934, and the changes made therein shall have effect up to the 31st March, 1939.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st May, 1934. It imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on (i) *Khandasari* sugar and (ii) all other sugar, except palmvra sugar, produced in a factory in British India an excise duty of (i) 10 *as* per cwt and (ii) Rs 1-5 per cwt, respectively.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, which also received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st May, 1934, imposed, with effect from 1st April 1934, on matches made in British India and sold in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty an excise duty of—

- (i) Rs 1 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is forty or less,
- (ii) Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 40 but less than 60, and
- (iii) Rs 2 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 60.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act the rate of excise duty on all other matches was fixed at 4 *as* for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof with effect from 3rd May, 1934. The Act also revised the customs duties on imported matches in such a manner as to comprise rates maintaining the existing measure of protection for the Indian industry over and above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made therefrom has been extended up to the 31st October, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. Similarly under section 3

(5) of the above Act the import duty on the non-British cotton piecegoods was reduced, as a result of the Indo-Japanese negotiations to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of $5\frac{1}{2}$ as. per lb. in the case of plain grey, with effect from the 8th January, 1934. As already stated in a previous paragraph, the statutory rate of duty on non-British cotton piecegoods was also fixed at this level with effect from the 1st May, 1934.

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India:—

IMPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Percentage on total import of merchandise in 1934-35.
Cotton and cotton goods	31,64.57	26,18.81	34,08.53	21,30.05	27,04.55	20 44
Machinery and millwork	14,34.78	10,92.34	10,54.24	12,76.93	12,63.67	9 55
Metals and ores	15,92.26	9,77.65	9,73.49	9,49.86	11,37.74	8 60
Oils	10,92.25	9,72.26	8,00.01	6,75.47	6,97.19	5 27
Vehicles	7,30.53	4,48.47	3,81.94	4,76.83	6,60.00	4 99
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	4,77.47	3,69.20	3,84.77	4,02.04	4,72.62	3 57
Wool, raw and manufactures	2,31.11	1,62.06	2,96.47	2,54.93	3,86.47	2 92
Artificial silk	3,02.66	3,44.31	4,15.85	2,74.15	3,59.29	2 72
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,99.92	2,73.56	4,33.37	3,58.60	3,37.09	2 55
Dyes	2,59.00	2,67.65	2,50.48	2,46.10	3,07.51	2 32
Hardware	3,60.28	2,60.91	2,99.22	2,87.83	3,05.30	2 31
Chemicals	2,61.22	2,56.97	2,71.25	2,70.06	2,92.39	2 21
Provisions & oilman stores	4,87.79	3,41.26	2,92.87	2,71.56	2,89.06	2 18
Paper and pasteboard	2,86.74	2,50.24	2,86.45	2,63.19	2,72.82	2 06
Grain, pulse and flour	2,81.63	1,17.61	70.98	83.70	2,66.45	2 01
Liquors	3,31.76	2,26.86	2,25.70	2,26.98	2,35.56	1 78
Sugar	10,96.47	6,16.53	4,22.87	2,70.97	2,10.85	1 59
Rubber manufactures	2,58.24	2,22.28	1,98.35	1,87.58	2,05.82	1 56
Drugs and medicines	1,93.94	1,91.11	1,85.83	1,93.42	1,91.90	1 45
Spices	2,54.94	2,08.22	1,72.50	1,55.67	1,55.49	1 18
Glass and glassware	1,64.78	1,21.97	1,42.47	1,22.13	1,32.56	1 00
Fruits and vegetables	1,48.59	1,34.47	1,16.57	1,00.14	1,29.99	98
Paints & painters' materials	1,12.09	87.53	92.19	92.19	96.83	73
Apparel	1,11.13	81.76	84.21	81.51	82.42	62
Stationery	81.25	68.03	72.36	66.22	68.80	52
Haberdashery & millinery	72.98	54.29	67.80	54.57	67.36	51
Manures	67.43	36.01	52.89	52.42	67.06	51
Toilet requisites	53.87	47.80	58.14	56.61	64.05	48
Soap	1,11.98	88.72	82.63	78.37	63.21	48
Tobacco	1,51.16	94.34	93.94	72.15	61.82	47
Building and engineering materials	1,09.88	83.78	77.35	64.35	59.90	45
Wood and timber	89.82	60.69	51.44	54.00	56.79	43
Tea chests	63.53	50.32	47.77	53.38	52.08	39
Salt	1,14.97	71.99	78.96	49.79	52.08	39
Books, printed, etc.	60.91	53.38	46.38	49.33	51.88	39
Toys & requisites for games	49.06	37.04	47.33	53.35	50.55	38
Precious stones and pearls, unset	59.74	45.00	83.64	74.82	50.10	38
Machinery	63.62	50.11	52.86	46.06	49.83	38
Earthenware and porcelain	48.16	38.36	49.56	43.15	44.24	33
Arms, ammunition and military stores	54.02	68.48	44.14	42.97	42.72	32
Hats and shoes	88.05	64.93	51.77	47.51	34.77	26

Imports—(continued).

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1934-34.	1934-35.	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1934-35.
Bobbins ..	42,99	31,91	28,57	22,31	28,75	.22
Cutlery ..	26,05	20,69	24,27	25,50	27,98	.21
Umbrellas and fittings ..	31,09	30,16	27,77	26,66	27,16	.21
Gums and resins	31,07	24,25	23,63	26,61	26,98	.20
Paper making materials	42,07	35,99	22,09	27,10	26,28	.20
Animals, living ..	20,86	42,06	14,79	28,12	24,94	.19
Tallow and stearine	27,23	20,79	24,65	19,65	22,32	.17
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver ..	39,34	19,18	34,43	5,50	21,20	.16
Furniture and cabinetwork	27,73	20,11	17,65	16,89	20,16	.15
Flax, raw and manufactures	21,69	17,75	16,75	16,64	17,58	.13
Tea ..	45,68	43,57	34,63	25,13	17,13	.13
Fish (excluding canned fish)	23,86	13,42	13,66	15,05	16,57	.13
Clocks and watches and parts	16,86	11,21	12,75	15,93	16,25	.12
Coal and coke ..	34,69	14,28	9,63	13,59	12,50	.09
Jute and jute goods ..	18,37	12,78	13,49	9,85	8,62	.07
Matches ..	4,11	1,05	52	74	62	..
All other articles ..	7,51,10	6,20,64	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,47	5 96
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..	164,79,37	126,37,14	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,20,32	100

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 22.24 lakhs).—There was a noticeable revival in the imports of cotton manufactures during the year under review, though the record of the year did not attain the 1932-33 level. This improvement was shared by all the principal sections of the trade. It would appear that the comparatively high offtake in 1932-33 worked itself out during that and the succeeding year in which the imports were on a more restricted scale, so that, in 1934-35 a revival of demand set in, assisted by some degree of improvement in general economic conditions. The total imports of cotton manufactures, excluding tents, in 1934-35 were valued at Rs. 21.76 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 17.29 lakhs in the year preceding and Rs. 26.31 lakhs in 1932-33. It may be noted that the imports in 1929-30, which may be taken as the last of the normal years, were valued at Rs. 58.59 lakhs, the descent from

this level in the succeeding years illustrates the shrinkage in trade that has since taken place.

The imports of cotton twist and yarn in 1934-35 were valued at Rs. 3.10 lakhs; the quantity which this value represented was 34 million lbs., compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of about 2 million lbs., or 6½ per cent. in quantity and Rs. 5.2 lakhs, or 20 per cent. in value. The increase both in quantity and value, was due mainly to the larger imports of mercerised yarns. The imports of mercerised yarns during the year amounted to 7.7 million lbs. valued at a little over Rs. 88 lakhs, an increase of about 2.8 million lbs. in quantity, and about Rs. 39 lakhs in value. On the other hand, grey yarns, which constitute the bulk of the imports, fell by 1.6 million lbs. in quantity though actually there was an increase in the value of the imports by

nearly Rs 3 lakhs. White or bleached yarns showed a small increase of 0.6 million lbs., in quantity and a little over Rs. 8 lakhs in value. Imports of coloured yarns also showed some improvements in quantity and contributed an increase of Rs 2 lakhs in value.

The total shipments of cotton piecegoods, excluding fents received into British India advanced from 761 million yards in 1933-34 to 944 million yards in the year under review. Of this quantity Japan supplied 374 million yards as against 541 million yards in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom 553 million yards compared with 414 million yards in 1933-34. The total shipments were valued at Rs 16.93 lakhs, or Rs. 3.89 lakhs more than in the preceding year.

Imports of grey goods were 68 million yards more than in the preceding year, and amounted to 298 million yards of which 194 million yards were supplied by Japan. There was an increase of 52 million yards in the imports from Japan, leaving 15 million yards out of the total increase of 68 million yards for the United Kingdom goods. Expressed in percentages, Japan's share increased by 37 and that of the United Kingdom by 17. White goods showed an increase of only 23 million yards, and this increase, along with about 35 million yards less imported by Japan, was absorbed mainly by the United Kingdom. The latter's share in the trade in this section increased by 29 per cent, while Japan's fell by 47 per cent. Coloured goods have in recent years been the most important item in the imports of piecegoods. In this section there was an advance of 92 million yards of which 71 million yards fell to the share of the United Kingdom. The imports from that country were 50 per cent more than in the preceding year, while Japan's share increased by 16 million yards, or 13 per cent.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported, Bengal received 31 per cent, Bombay 28 per cent, Sind 25 per cent, Madras 7 per cent, and Burma 9 per cent.

The imports of cotton fents in the year under review amounted to 36 million yards valued at Rs 48 lakhs as against 35 million yards valued at Rs 45 lakhs in 1933-34. There was a remarkable increase in the supplies from Japan which rose from 8 to 23 million yards in quantity and Rs. 12 to Rs 33 lakhs in value. Supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, however, fell from 11 to 7 and 16 to 5 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 17 to Rs 8 and Rs 16 to Rs 6 lakhs in value respectively. The import figures quoted above relate to fents of all lengths up to April, 1934, while in the subsequent months they refer to fents not exceeding 4 yards in length only. In spite of this limitation in the case of 1934-35 figures, they show an increase over the 1933-34 figures. The import duty on fents not exceeding 4 yards in length of non-British origin was reduced from 50 to 35 per cent, *ad valorem* with effect from May, 1934.

Imports of fents of all descriptions, including cotton as well as other fabrics, amounted to 52 million yards valued at Rs. 86 lakhs. Sup-

plies from Japan alone totalled 37 million yards, with a recorded value of Rs 66 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 9 million yards valued at Rs. 13 lakhs, and the United States of America 6 million yards valued at Rs. 6½ lakhs.

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 3.37 lakhs).—Imports of raw silk were 22,17,000 lbs as against 23,79,000 lbs in 1933-34, while in value they were 57 lakhs as against 72 lakhs. China was the principal supplier. Imports of silk yarn totalled 32,93,000 lbs valued at 78 lakhs. Imports were considerably larger than in the preceding year, and Japan was the chief supplier. Imports of silk piecegoods totalled 33 million yards, of which the bulk came from Japan. Total imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials amounted to 13.4 million yards as against 9.9 million yards in the previous year.

Artificial silk (Rs. 3.59 lakhs).—Imports of yarn reached a record level of 16.6 million lbs. Imports from Japan increased considerably and ousted Italy from the pre-eminence which she has long enjoyed in the Indian market. The United Kingdom share was very small. Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk amounted to 67.6 million yards as compared with 40.4 million yards in the preceding year.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 3.86 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool as well as of manufactured goods showed increases in the year under review and the total consignments were valued at Rs. 3.86 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2.55 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 2.96 lakhs in 1932-33. Nearly 6 millions lbs. of raw wool of the value of Rs 4½ lakhs were imported during the year under review as compared with 5.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34 lakhs, imported in the preceding year. In the case of worsted yarn, imports from Japan in 1932-33 had amounted only to about 50,000 lbs. In the succeeding year her share increased to 465,000 lbs and in the year under review to 1.3 million lbs. Of the total value of the imports of worsted yarn in 1934-35, viz., Rs 29 lakhs, Japanese consignments accounted for nearly Rs. 25 lakhs, a sharp advance over her imports in 1933-34 which were valued at only Rs 7 lakhs.

Woollen Piece-goods (Rs. 1.30 lakhs).—Imports of woollen piece-goods both pure and mixed together during the preceding year were 11.5 million yards valued at Rs 1.30 lakhs. In 1934-35 Japan for the first time captured the major share of the trade in woollen piecegoods, her share, including mixtures, being 7.3 million yards, showing an increase of 5.2 million yards over the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share in the imports, including mixtures was 4.2 million yards, an increase of 1 million yards over 1933-34.

Iron and Steel (Rs. 6.38 lakhs).—Imports into India of all classes of iron and steel including pig or old iron or steel in 1934-35 were returned at 370,000 tons as compared with 329,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of about 12 per cent. Imports of pig iron declined from 2,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,500 tons in 1934-35, the entire quantity having been received from the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years.

	Quantity Tons (000)			Value Rs. (lakhs)		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Steel angle and tee	11 8	11 4	13 8	10 2	10 9	14 1
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	69 2	66 1	62 6	56 8	63 0	68 8
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	15.7	19 2	22 3	15.3	21.0	23 5
Bolts and nuts	6 5	7 6	10 2	18 3	21 1	28.6
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	4 5	5 7	7 3	14.2	14 9	18.1
Hoops and strips	24 3	28 1	34 5	27 6	35 8	45 3
Nails, rivets and washers	10 5	10 6	12.2	30.7	28.3	32.1
Galvanised sheets and plates	72 7	60 8	58 8	1,23 4	1,13 4	1,10 9
Tinned sheets and plates	7 0	7 2	5 6	19 5	21 4	17 0
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned	22 1	23 8	31 4	27.1	31 0	42 6
Rails, chairs and fish-plates	1 7	3 0	5 3	4 4	5 0	7 5
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	23 5	29 0	34 9	61 7	71 6	88 8
Wire nails	13 2	11 9	15 7	23 3	20 0	24 1
Wire rope	2 0	2 3	3 2	10 7	11 5	15 5
Cast pipes and fittings	2 1	3 4	1 8	6.0	7.6	6 9
Sleepers and kevs of steel or iron for Railways	3 4	2 9	4 3	4 3	4 2	6 5

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 12.64 lakhs)—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes during the past five years.—

	1929-30 Rs (lakhs)	1931-32 Rs (lakhs)	1932-33 Rs. (lakhs)	1933-34 Rs (lakhs)	1934-35 Rs (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4.12	1.56	1.00	1.21	1.44
Electrical	2.41	2.16	1.56	1.27	1.69
Boilers	1.09	.56	.45	.66	.44
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	.36	.19	.15	.16	.14
Mining	.61	.66	.38	.32	.52
Oil crushing and refining	.43	.35	.19	.27	.21
Paper mill	.7	.6	.5	.11	.9
Refrigerating	.20	.10	.9	.9	.11
Rice and flour mill	.24	.10	.9	.7	.10
Saw mill	.9	.3	.3	.3	.3
Sewing and knitting	.85	.51	.45	.50	.83
Sugar machinery	.9	.30	1.53	3.36	1.05
Tea machinery	.28	.11	.21	.12	.22
Cotton machinery	2.10	1.93	2.08	2.03	2.41
Jute mill machinery	1.44	.32	.36	.32	.54
Wool machinery	.6	.1	.3	.3	.2
Typewriter, including parts and accessories	.26	.13	.7	.10	.18
Printing and lithographing presses	.23	.15	.9	.15	.15
Belting for machinery	.90	.50	.53	.46	.50

Motor vehicles (Rs. 4.66 lakhs)—The import trade in motor vehicles had been for some time on a downward grade: the year under review, however, saw the first sign of an improvement and the value of the imports of all classes of motor vehicles increased from Rs. 2.43 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 3.19 lakhs in 1933-34. The increase was not entirely due to a normal annual demand but is accounted for, partly at least, by the subnormal importations of the preceding few years which evidently have failed to keep pace with the normal deterioration, though wear and tear, of the vehicles already on the road, making early replacement of running units necessary.

In the table following, imports of motor cars from the principal countries of consignment during the last 10 years are specified :—

Number of motor cars imported

	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	Total.
Year 1925-26	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	880	213	12,757
„ 1926-27	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
„ 1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
„ 1928-29	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
„ 1929-30	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
„ 1930-31	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
„ 1931-32	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
„ 1932-33	3,958	1,201	296	84	223	436	6,201
„ 1933-34	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
„ 1934-35	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434

In the year under review, 6,311 cars were imported from the United Kingdom, 5,564 from the United States of America and 2,057 from Canada. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 963 in the case of British cars, 3,337 in the case of cars consigned from the United States of America, and 342 in the case of Canada.

Hardware (Rs. 3.05 lakhs).—After a sharp decline by Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 2.61 lakhs in 1931-32, imports of hardware had rallied and reached Rs. 2.99 lakhs in 1932-33. In 1933-34, the imports fell to Rs. 2.88 lakhs but in the year under review the position again improved, imports being recorded at Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

Mineral oils (Rs. 6.07 lakhs).—Imports of kerosene, which amounted to 69 million gallons, showed an increase of about 11 million gallons. Imports of petrol at $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons compared with 1.6 million gallons in the previous year and 5 million gallons in 1932-33. Imports of fuel oils advanced from 104 million gallons to nearly 111 million gallons.

Sugar (Rs. 2.11 lakhs).—The imports of sugar into British Indian ports during 1934-35 (excluding molasses) amounted nearly to 223,000 tons as compared with 261,000 tons in the preceding year and 370,000 tons in 1932-33. Taking the figures of imports through the Kutchiwar ports also into account, imports during 1934-35 were very nearly 354,000 tons, about 800 tons only less than in the preceding year.

Chemicals (Rs. 2.92 lakhs).—Compared with 1933-34 there was an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs in the total value of chemicals imported. Imports of sodium compounds rose from 16,97,000 cwt. to 19,08,000 cwt. The total imports of chemicals were 36,000 cwt. as against 32,000 cwt. in 1933-34. Imports of ammonia and salts thereof increased by 1,000 cwt. to 49,000 cwt. Consignments

of sulphur declined from 4,44,000 cwt. to 4,04,000 cwt.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 1.92 lakhs).—The imports under this head were valued at Rs. 1.92 lakhs which meant a decrease of 0.5 per cent. on the imports of the preceding year (Rs. 1.93 lakhs). Imports of gumme salts decreased from 127,600 lbs. valued at Rs. 32 lakhs to 107,600 lbs. valued at Rs. 26 lakhs. The decrease in the value of the imports under this sub-head, however, was more than counter balanced by an increase under proprietary and patent medicines from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 2.73 lakhs).—The imports of paper and paste board combined increased from 2,564,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 2.63 lakhs in 1933-34 to 2,938,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 2.73 lakhs in 1934-35. Paper, all kinds accounted for 2,521,000 cwt. as against 2,247,000 cwt. in the preceding year and the improved demand was accompanied by a corresponding rise in value from Rs. 2.35 lakhs to Rs. 2.39 lakhs. Newsprinting paper decreased from 511,000 cwt. to 508,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper imported fell from 259,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 38 lakhs to 253,000 cwt. valued Rs. 35 lakhs.

Liquors (Rs. 2.36 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 4.9 million gallons as compared with 4.8 million gallons in the previous year. Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter counted for 73 per cent.

spirits for 23 per cent. and wines for 4 per cent. Imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 34,58,000 gallons to 35,93,000 gallons. Imports of spirit amounted to 11,29,000 gallons as compared with 12,13,000 gallons. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirits rose from 4,93,000 gallons to 5,03,000 gallons.

Salt (Rs. 52 lakhs).—As compared with 1933-34 there was an increase of 1 per cent. in quantity and of 4 per cent. in value in the imports of foreign salt. The total supplies received in 1934-35 were returned at 378,000 tons valued at Rs 52 lakhs as against 373,000 tons valued at Rs. 50 lakhs in 1933-34. The bulk of the supplies was received, as usual, from Aden, including Dependencies.

Other Articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group—

—	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc	4.02	4.73
Dyeing and tanning substances	2.46	3.08
Spices	1.56	1.55
Glass and glassware	1.22	1.33
Precious stones and pearls, unset	75	50
Tobacco	72	62
Cement	22	24
Coal and coke	14	12

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

EXPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1934-35
{ Cotton, raw and waste	46,72,65	23,78,19	20,69,95	26,97,79	34,99,34	23 15
{ Cotton manufactures	5,21,54	4,81,83	3,29,11	2,72,63	2,64,80	1 75
{ Jute, raw	12,88,47	11,18,81	9,73,03	10,93,27	10,87,11	7 19
{ Jute manufactures	31,89,44	21,92,42	21,71,18	21,37,49	21,46,83	14 20
Tea	23,55,93	19,43,74	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	13 32
Grain, pulse & flour	29,88,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	7 83
Seeds	17,86,18	14,58,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	6 97
Metals and ores	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	3 91
Leather	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,82,98	5,47,88	3 63
Lac	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	2 18
Hides and skins, raw	5,46,63	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	2 07
Wool, raw and manufactures	3,23,25	3,36,73	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	1 45
Oilcakes	2,08,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,90,99	1 30
Paraffin wax	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	1 27
Wood and timber	1,40,47	78,47	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	.73
Fruits & vegetables.	79,75	90,32	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	.71
Tobacco	1,03,65	85,42	77,11	93,80	81,90	.54
Coir	88,56	75,58	60,24	76,96	79,86	.53
Spices	1,27,19	87,25	72,33	72,20	77,34	.51

EXPORTS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1934-35.
Fodder, bran and pollards .	76,76	75,14	70,29	46,64	77,30	51
Coffee . . .	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	48
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,08,23	86,94	75,43	78,69	71,61	47
Mica . . .	67,59	39,36	31,52	44,74	69,07	46
Rubber, raw	1,29,75	44,58	8 78	31,18	65,43	43
Oils	47,24	57,23	53,79	57,24	55,36	37
Fish (excluding canned fish)	68,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	44,55	29
Hemp, raw	39,30	26,90	32,16	36,09	39,03	26
Bones for manufacturing purposes	71,25	45,14	34,82	24,38	31,96	21
Manures . . .	1,22,55	38,39	20,39	25,45	31,84	21
Coal and coke . .	49,35	54,91	44,19	37,35	29,22	19
Provisions and oilman's stores	49,95	39,55	32,62	28,12	27,87	18
Drugs and medicines	20,92	23,10	31,26	23,81	25,95	17
Bristles	10,98	11,66	13,65	17,47	23,41	15
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25,51	20,43	24,02	22,02	19,15	13
Saltpetre . . .	7,52	10,58	12,26	15,26	13,78	9
Animals, living .	26,00	14,99	10,10	9,86	12,24	8
Apparel	16,12	10,33	8,93	11,14	11,33	7
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood .	10,39	7,47	9,24	9,84	9,75	6
Cordage and rope	10,45	8,54	7,73	6,55	7,36	5
Opium . . .	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	72,65	6,81	5
Candles	6,46	4,05	4,74	5,33	5,00	3
Silk, raw and manufactures .	10,06	3,34	3,18	3,29	4,60	3
Horns, tips, etc. .	3,54	1,36	2,48	3,22	2,47	2
Sugar	2,51	1,92	2,10	2,38	2,43	2
Tallow, stearine and wax	3,33	2,34	1,97	1,98	1,19	1
All other articles .	3,02,57	2,95,80	2,79,06	2,47,05	2,62,73	174
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	2,20,40,26	1,55,88,86	1,32,27,21	1,46,31,49	1,51,21,44	100

Cotton (Rs. 34.50 Lakhs).—India's exports of raw cotton to Japan during 1934-35 amounted to 2,010,800 bales as compared with 1,022,400 bales in the preceding year, and 1,084,800 bales in 1932-33. The United Kingdom, which in 1933-34 had taken 342,000 bales as against 185,000 bales in 1932-33, took in the year under review, 347,000 bales.

Italy's purchases amounted to 278,000 bales as against 261,000 bales in the preceding year, but China restricted her requirements to 142,000

bales in the year under review. In the preceding year she had absorbed about 337,000 bales. German requirements fell from 248,000 bales to 153,000 bales while Belgium took 153,000 bales or about 9,000 bales more than in the preceding year. Other important customers were France (148,000 bales), (Spain 60,000 bales) and the Netherlands (46,000 bales). The total exports of cotton during the year amounted to 3,446,000 bales valued at Rs. 34.50 lakhs as compared with 2,729,000 bales valued at Rs. 26.59 lakhs in 1933-34.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 2.65 Lakhs)—The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported —

	(In thousand yards)		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cotton piecegoods—			
Grey	4,682	4,165	6,350
White	358	292	534
Coloured	61,402	52,004	50,809
TOTAL	66,442	56,461	57,693

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 32.34 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year amounted to 1,437,000 tons, as compared with 1,420,000 tons in 1933-34, an increase of 1.2 per cent. There was, however, very little increase in the total value of the shipments which remained at about Rs. 32½ crores. The exports of raw jute alone in 1934-35 amounted to 752,500 tons as against 748,200 tons in 1933-34 and 563,100 tons in 1932-33 with a value of Rs. 10.87 lakhs which was 34 per cent. of the total value of both raw and manufactured products shipped during the year. In spite of an increase in the exports by over 4,000 tons, the value of the shipments of raw jute declined by over Rs. 6 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Exports in 1934-35 were the highest since 1929-30 in which year 807,000 tons were shipped abroad.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 166,000 tons as against 177,000 tons in the preceding year and 130,000 tons in 1932-33. German purchases fell off from 185,000 tons to 133,000 tons in 1934-35. Conditions in Germany were most difficult for the jute trade, and the jute mills suffered greatly under numerous decrees interfering with normal trade and freedom of manufacturers and merchants.

The total exports of gunny bags increased from 402 million to 423 million, while the total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by ten million from 1,053 million yards to 1,063 million yards.

Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 11.84 lakhs).—The statement below shows the exports of food grains —

	1933-34.	1934-35
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	1,733	1,593
Rice in the husk	11	14
Wheat	2	11
Wheat flour	13	12
Pulse	104	112
Barely . . . . .	..	14
Jowar and bajra	5	4
Maize . . . . .	..	3
Other sorts	2	2
TOTAL Tons (000)	1,870	1,765
VALUE Rs (lakhs)	1,175	1,184

Tea (Rs. 20.13 lakhs).—The total exports of tea in the year under review amounted to 32½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 20.13 lakhs as compared with 318 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19.84 lakhs

in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the quantity exported and of 1.5 per cent. in the value realised as compared with 1933-34. The average declared value per lb of the exports in 1934-35 was 9 as 11 p as compared with 10 as in 1933-34 and 7 as 3 p in 1932-33. There were no exports of green tea during the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 288.5 million lbs (89 per cent. of the total exports) as compared with 276.3 million lbs (87 per cent.) in the preceding year. Demand from consuming centres being poor, a larger quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom than would otherwise have been the case and the shipments swelled the stock of tea held in that country. The total value of the consignments to the United Kingdom was Rs 18 crores as compared with Rs 17½ crores in 1933-34. Direct shipments to other countries generally declined, the important exceptions being an increase from 556,000 lbs to 1,148,000 lbs, in the case of Arabia, and an unusually large shipment of 1.5 million lbs to Chile. Shipments to Canada declined from 15.1 million lbs to 12.8 million lbs, and those to the United States of America from 8.3 to 8 million lbs. Exports to Australia and New Zealand declined from 2 and 2.5 million lbs to 1.8 and 1.1 million lbs respectively. Ceylon took 3 million lbs as compared with 3.2 million lbs, in the preceding year. Egypt's requirements fell from 1.3 million lbs to about 0.7 million lbs while exports to Iran dropped from 1.1 million lbs to 0.3 million lbs. The U. S. R. took only 40,000 lbs, as against 708,000 lbs.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac —

Exports of lac.

	1933-34		1934-35	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac . . .	548,200	75	447,700	76
Stick lac and seed lac . . .	159,100	22	93,700	16
Others	23,700	3	44,600	8
TOTAL	731,000	100	586,000	100

Raw Wool (Rs 1.27 lakhs).—Exports of wool from India dropped from 55.4 million lbs in 1933-34 to 34.1 million lbs. in the year under review. The shipments in 1934-35 were valued at Rs 1.27 lakhs as compared with Rs 1.98 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports to the United Kingdom fell sharply from 43.4 million lbs to about 25.7 million lbs. Shipments to the United States of America declined from 7.6 million lbs to 5.6 million lbs, and to Belgium from 2.7 million lbs to 1.3 million lbs. France also curtailed her requirements and took 582,000 lbs or 366,000 lbs less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and Canada, however, increased from 328,000 and 127,000 lbs to 320,000 and 238,000 lbs, respectively in 1934-35.

The exports of the various kinds of oilseeds during the last three years, compared with the pre-war figures of export, are shown in the table. The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds declined from 1,124,000 tons to 1933-34 to 875,000 tons in the year under review. The regulation or restriction of imports into European countries, especially Germany, France and Italy, have curtailed the demand for Indian oilseeds.

Pre-war 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35
average

(Thousands of tons)

Linseed . . .	379	72	379	238
Rapeseed . . .	273	115	73	37
Groundnuts . . .	212	433	547	511
Castor . . .	114	86	82	69
Cotton . . .	240	2	6	1
Sesamum . . .	119	10	15	4
Copra . . .	31			
Others . . .	85	15	22	15

TOTAL . . . 1,453 733 1,124 875

Hides and Skins (Rs. 8.35 lakhs).—

The total shipments of raw hides amounted to 22,600 tons, an increase of 2,300 tons over the preceding year. Exports of cow hides form the bulk of this item. Exports of raw skin declined to 15,160 tons. The demand for good skins fell to 13,900 tons. Exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, amounted to 17,900 tons.

Metals and Ores (Rs 5.91 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 5,15,000 tons, exports of manganese ore out of this totalling 4,80,000 tons as compared with 2,66,000 tons in the previous year. Exports of pig iron advanced from 3,77,000 tons to 4,17,000 tons. Exports of wolfram from ore amounted to 5,00 tons. Shipments of pig lead advanced to 13,02,000 cwts.

Other Exports.—Other import and exports from India included oilseeds totalling 3,48,000 tons, paraffin wax 46,000 tons, coal manufactures 6,26,000 cwts., unmanufactured tobacco 26 million lbs, coffee 1,41,000 cwts and dyeing and tanning substances 15,43,000 cwts.

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication *Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931* which brings up-to-date (1) the un-weighted index numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the un-weighted index numbers of 11 imported articles; (3) the general un-weighted index number for 39 articles and (4) the weighted index number of 100 articles on base 1873-100.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :—

Year	Exported articles 28 (un-weighted).	Imported articles 11 (un-weighted).	General Index No. for all (39) Articles (un-weighted).	Weighted Index No. (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	167	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	120	124	121	Not available
1935	129	123	128	

Besides the above wholesale price index numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while the Bombay Labour Office compiles similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914).

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi
1925 .. .	591	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108
1931	96	109	95
1932	91	109	99
1933	87	98	97
1934	89	95	96
1935	91	99	99

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was somewhat checked in 1934, while in 1935 there was a distinct rise in wholesale prices.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the

Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, for seven centres in Bihar and Orissa by the Department of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, and for Rangoon by the Office of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The Bombay working class cost of living index number with base July 1914-100 stood at 105 in December 1935, the average for 1935 being 101. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 71 in December 1935 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 70 in December 1935. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 was 58 in December 1935 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 58. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with base 1931-100 are compiled for (a) Burmese, (b) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (c) Hindustanis and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Number in December 1935 for these were 87, 93, 94 and 77 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the

subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of a Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of whole-sale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England. With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them have been taken.

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order —

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality;

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The new rules were calculated materially to widen the scope of operations of the Department.

The total value of orders placed by the Department during the year 1933-34, the latest period for which figures are yet available, was Rs. 3,59,94,135 as compared with Rs. 3,30,90,903 during 1932-33. The increase amounts to Rs. 29,03,232 or 8.8 per cent., which is most satisfactory considering that throughout the year under review the necessity for the strictest economy in expenditure still continued, so that fewer indents were received for plant and machinery and stores required for new capital works, and indenting Departments continued to cut down their annual requirements of consumable stores to a minimum.

As a result of the close observance of the Rupee Tender Rules by departments of the Central Government and other provincial governments, the value of stores indents submitted for sending to the Director General, India Stores Department, London, was Rs. 60,01,840 as against Rs. 74,36,880 in the preceding year.

The Department continued throughout the year to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products. The means adopted included technical advice and suggestions. Every endeavour was made to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrificing economy and efficiency.

The total expenditure during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 22,69,675, showing an excess of Rs. 1,01,652 over the corresponding figures for the year 1932-33. The increase is chiefly due to the partial restoration of the emergency cut on salaries of the staff and partly to the normal growth of expenditure due to annual increments. The credit side of the account shows an increase of Rs. 1,81,205, the total earnings amounting to Rs. 11,97,491 against Rs. 10,16,286 during the preceding year. This improvement, it is satisfactory to note, is shared by all sections of the Department. The recoveries on account of purchase and inspection of stores against indents placed with the Department, advance by Rs. 43,932, while fees earned on stores inspected on behalf of other authorities and on tests and analyses carried out at the Government Test House and the Metallurgical Inspectorate exceeded the corresponding figures of the previous year by Rs. 1,39,891.

After covering the excess of Rs. 1,01,652 on the expenditure side, there was a net improvement of Rs. 79,553, in the balance sheet of the Department.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
<i>Copy of Extract</i> —If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0	<i>Policy of Insurance</i> —	
In any other case	2 0	(1) <i>Sea</i> —Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or $\frac{1}{4}$ percent. of amount insured	0 1
<i>Counterpart or Duplicate</i> —If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case	2 0	In any other case for Rs. 1,500 or part thereof	0 1
<i>Delivery Order</i>	0 1	(2) <i>For time</i> —For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc. 6 months	0 2
<i>Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil</i> .. .. .	.500 0	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
In the case of an Attorney .. .. .	.500 0	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.	
<i>Instrument</i> —Apprenticeship	10 0	(3) <i>Fire</i> —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	0 8
Divorce	5 0	In any other case	1 0
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0	In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art. 53 (<i>Receipt</i>).	
<i>Lease</i> —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long; in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered.		(4) <i>Accident and Sickness</i> —Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0 1
<i>Letter</i> —Allotment of Shares	0 2	In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
Credit	0 2	(5) <i>Life, or other Insurance, not specially provided for</i> —	
License	10 0	For every sum not exceeding Rs. 250	0 2
<i>Memo. of Association of Company</i> —If accompanied by Articles of Association	80 0	Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500	0 4
If not so accompanied	80 0	For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 6
<i>Notarial Act</i>	2 0	If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates.	
<i>Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale</i> —		Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium	0 1
(a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs. 20	0 4	In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another— $\frac{1}{4}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.	
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ for every Rs. 5,000, or part.		Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance.	
(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part.			
<i>Note of Protest by a Ship's Master</i>	1 0		
<i>Partnership</i> —Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0		
In any other case	20 0		
Dissolution of	10 0		

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents.		
In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1 0	
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1 0	
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2 0	
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..	10 0	
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20 0	
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration.		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2 0	
Promissory Notes—		
(a) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0 1	
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0 2	
(iii) In any other case	0 4	
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand.		
Protest of Bill or Note	2 0	
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2 0	
Prozy	0 2	
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0 1	
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.		
(b) In any other case	10 0	
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.		
(b) In any other case	10 0	
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.		
Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.		
(b) In any other case	10 0	
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.		
Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.		
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.		
Shipping Order	0 1	
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.		
In any other case	5 0	
Transfers of Shares—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares.		
Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture		
Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 15—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.		
In any other case	10 0	
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31.	10 0	
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.		
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.		
Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15 0	
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding 10	10 0	
Warrant for Goods	0 0	

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be:—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the Extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the Moderates and the Extremists was fundamental; the Extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extreme leftists described as a climb-down, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the

Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 Session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England and the two Indias. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous Session, the Congress, at its 1929 Session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, actually went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. At present, the Congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again decided to contest elections to the legislatures. Mr. Gandhi, is no longer at its head, having retired from it and from politics, although he is "the power behind the throne." He is concentrating his attention on the revival and development of dying or dead village industries. Early in 1936 a new term was given to Congress policy by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Socialist leader, but the majority of Congressmen show no desire to follow him. (See earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements.)

The Congress in 1934-35.

The position of the Congress early in 1934 was that of an institution existing only in name. Individual civil disobedience had long ceased to exist. Every Congress and allied organisation was under the Government ban. Most Congress leaders were in jail. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sedition in respect of certain advice he gave to the youth of Bengal. Mr. Gandhi's own personal influence, which had suffered considerably owing to the failure of his second civil disobedience movement, was further reduced by the opposition which his Harijan campaign produced among orthodox Hindus. Government showed no inclination

to relax their measures against the Congress as long as the latter was committed on paper to a lawless campaign.

It was in these circumstances that a group of prominent Congressmen, who had come out of jail, met in Bombay to consider the advisability of a re-orientation of Congress policy. The rank and file of Congressmen regarded the move with suspicion and thought that it was intended to go back on the policy which had been practised since 1930. Premature disclosure in the press of the intention of these leaders caused an uproar, and the promoters beat a hasty, but temporary, retreat.

Meanwhile Dr Ansari, Dr B. C. Roy and other leaders held consultations with Mr Gandhi and apparently brought to his notice the feeling of restlessness among the Congress workers. The shrewd dictator perceived that revolt was in the air and he was not slow to yield.

Leaders had already met in Delhi and had decided on a tentative programme to revive the Swarajya Party of 1923-24. Mr. Gandhi gave formal sanction to this proposal, and at the same time withdrew individual civil disobedience which was decided upon at Poona in the previous year. But he seemed in no mood to abandon the principle. Although he was agreeable to disassociate the Congress as an institution from the lawless movement, he declared that his faith in Satyagraha was so strong that he could never give it up, and reserved to himself the right to practise civil disobedience, if and when the "inner man" called upon him to do so. At the same time he made it clear that he did not want either the Congress as an institution or any Congressman individually to follow his footsteps. Although he refused to change his own opinion with regard to the Council programme, he was tolerant enough to welcome the revival of the Swarajya Party and the decision to take part in the impending election to the Assembly.

A meeting of those in favour of entering the Councils was held at Ranchi in May, when the policy and programme of the party were finally adopted. It was made clear that they would not enter the legislatures with a view to co-operating with Government and working the reforms embodied in the White Paper, but to carry on the fight within the constitution itself. Some of the objects of the party were to secure the repeal of "repressive laws" to agitate for the release of all political prisoners, to resist all acts which might be calculated to exploit the country, to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy, and generally to work for the economic, social and political improvement of the masses.

The withdrawal of individual civil disobedience was proposed by Dr. Ansari. Council enthusiasts, who were diffident about the success of their move, had the satisfaction of finding that not only did the All-India Congress Committee adopt their proposal but it went a step further and actually undertook to conduct the Council programme in the name of the Congress itself. The A. I. C. C. agreed to set up a Con-

gress Parliamentary Board, to organise and conduct the election campaign and to give directions to the Congress nominees in the Assembly from time to time.

The Patna meeting is important in that it showed that although Mr. Gandhi had failed in his civil disobedience movement and although he uttered some unpopular remarks before and during the proceedings of the A. I. C. C., his hold on the rank and file of Congressmen was so strong that his new scheme went through unscathed. Another feature of the Patna meeting was the evidence it afforded of the growing strength of the Socialist section inside the Congress.

The next phase in recent Congress history occurred in Bombay, where a meeting of the executive of the Congress was held. Soon after the Swarajist meeting at Ranchi it became evident that a large section of Congressmen were opposed to the manner in which the Swarajists fought shy of the Communal Award. The Hindu element in the Congress was very loud in protesting that a national institution like the Congress ought not to be silent when "an unnatural award" was sought to be thrust on the nation. It was argued that the Communal Award and the separate electorates, which it perpetuated would inevitably tend to break up the country into watertight communal compartments and discourage the fusion of the various communities into one nation. The accusation was openly made that Mr. Gandhi, and the Swarajist leaders of the Congress, in their anxiety to rush through their Council programme, had capitulated to the Nationalist Muslims in the Congress and surrendered the legitimate rights and interests of the Hindu community.

The Hindu party was in a minority in the Working Committee, and Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney had no course but to resign from the Committee. The cleavage which occurred in Bombay grew wider as the controversy spread all over the country.

This breakaway from the Congress was hailed by moderate elements in the country as the possible nucleus of a moderate progressive party. Pandit Malaviya himself at first encouraged this hope and many were expecting that the new party would so frame its creed and policy as to admit non-Congress progressives. A conference was held in Calcutta in the autumn to inaugurate the new party, but Pandit Malaviya was overwhelmed by Bengal Congressmen, who refused to agree to the membership of the party being thrown open to non-Congressmen. In the result the new party was formed as a dissident section within the Congress itself.

Meanwhile the Congress Parliamentary Board organised a country-wide campaign to capture seats in the Assembly. Government were for a time undecided on the question of the dissolution of the old Assembly, and it was known that lengthy correspondence was going on between Delhi and Whitehall. Eventually, however, it was decided to dissolve the old Assembly, but long before the decision was announced the Congress Party had entered the election arena. The newly formed National Party also entered the lists and put up a list

fight. Between the war cries of these two parties the slogans of less vocal organisations like the Liberals, Independents and the Justices in Madras were lost. Moreover, a great wave of enthusiasm swept the country following the holding of the Congress session in Bombay in October, 1934, after four and a half years' inactivity. Efficient organisation and popular sentiment strengthened the Congress candidates, who scored a signal victory at the polls in November.

In the midst of the election campaign, Mr. Gandhi announced his intention to retire from the Congress and active political life. Various interpretations were put upon this announcement. Mr. Gandhi's own reasons were that he found that the rank and file of Congressmen were not true to the Congress creed of peace and non-violence, that they had slid down from the pinnacle of Satyagraha, and that in the circumstances he had no place in the Congress. Another argument advanced by him was that his presence only encouraged hypocrisy among them and he was a dead weight on the Congress which, instead of benefiting by his presence and leadership, was actually handicapped and deteriorated into a corrupt, inefficient and untruthful organisation. Critics regarded Mr. Gandhi's decision as a confession of failure and saw in it a desire to make a graceful retreat from an organisation which he had failed to lead to victory.

Soon after Mr. Gandhi's decision to withdraw individual civil disobedience there was a general demand in the country that Government should lift the ban on the Congress and allied organisations and that political prisoners should be set free. Government responded to this appeal by removing the ban on the Congress and putting no obstacles in the way of the meeting of the A. I. C. C. which was held at Patna. Gradually one by one of the restrictions imposed on the Congress organisations were removed, except the ban on the Red Shirt organisation in the North-West Frontier Province and on other organisations which were proved to be guilty either of violence or of terrorist inclinations. The list of political prisoners was carefully gone through and those who were not guilty of any crime involving violence were released one after another. Buildings and other property belonging to the Congress, which had been confiscated during the 1932 civil disobedience movement, were restored to the Congress, which once more became a live organisation. The session called in October was marked by a newly generated vigour.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who had shown marked ability in conducting relief operations in the earthquake-stricken area of Bihar, was unanimously voted to the chair and the city of Bombay accorded a unique welcome to the president-elect on his arrival. The session itself, from a spectacular point of view, was an undoubted success. There was a touch of the tragic in the retirement of Mr. Gandhi which took place at the end of the session. But those who stayed behind reconciled themselves to the inevitable and pleaded with the rank and file to accept it in a philosophic spirit and to run the Congress with ever greater zeal.

The most outstanding achievement of the Congress was the reform of the Congress constitution which was effected at the instance of Mr. Gandhi. Till then it had been a loosely knit organisation with the elective element functioning indifferently. The annual session was a huge gathering which was more spectacular than efficient in the conduct of business. Mr. Gandhi converted it into a compact steel frame affair, reducing the number of delegates from thousands to a few hundreds and introducing the element of indirect election in the A. I. C. C. Primary Congress members were to elect the office bearers of their respective local territorial organisations who in their turn were to send representatives to the provincial executive, whose nominees comprised the A. I. C. C. The members of the A. I. C. C. were to constitute the delegates at the open session. The scheme met with a great deal of opposition, but Mr. Gandhi's influence on the eve of his retirement was so great that the session adopted his suggestions without even having seen the various propositions in print. He brought a rough draft with him, made a cursory review of it, explained the broad principles underlying them and the meeting said "Yes" to his proposals.

No less important was the creation under the aegis of the Congress of a Village Industries Association. It was to be an organisation of the Congress, but not in the Congress. Its work was to be done with the blessing and support of the Congress, but its management was to rest with Mr. Gandhi.

When the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published towards the end of the year the Congress joined the general outburst of protest. Every section of political opinion, Liberals, Congressmen, Socialists and even people who were known to be the supporters of Government were opposed to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which were regarded as more reactionary than the provisions of the White Paper.

This inability on the part of the Congress to join hands with others was responsible for the failure of Congress members in the Assembly to fulfil their election pledges as far as the "rejection" of the White Paper scheme was concerned. Congress members' speeches contained no mention of the constituent assembly, while the motions sponsored by them avoided the word "rejection". Their attitude of neutrality towards the Award until an agreed scheme was evolved was also turned down by a combination of Muslim and Nationalist votes. Their neutrality in respect of a Muslim proposal accepting the Award resulted in the Assembly according its approval to the Award. Eventually a motion made by Mr. Jinnah, in effect accepting provincial autonomy with certain modifications but rejecting the federal scheme, was carried with Congress support.

Side by side with the Assembly's session the Hindu opponents of the Communal Award and the Muslim supporters thereof organised two conferences, one to condemn it and the other to approve of it. The communal feeling generated by these two conferences embittered the atmosphere.

Indian Princes.

During the past four or five years the Indian Princes have figured largely in discussions on the future constitutional machinery of British India. They became actively interested in British Indian Reforms with the announcement made by representative Princes at the First Round Table Conference that they would join an All-India federation provided there were adequate safeguards for them. This enthusiasm, however, waned in 1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronouncements of Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The Maharaja of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States directly in relationship with the Crown. He was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that unless adequate guarantees were given for the continued maintenance of their rights and privileges, they should not give their consent to join the proposed Federation.

When the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the idea, on behalf of his brother Princes, at the first Round Table Conference, to join the All-India Federation, no details of the scheme for the entry of the Princes were discussed. When the question was later gone into at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. it became evident that the Princes had a number of mental reservations and conditions precedent to their entry. On their return to India they had mutual consultations and the Maharaja of Patiala became the sponsor of a modified plan of federation, namely, that, instead of each Ruler entering the Federation singly on his own terms, the matter should be discussed by the Chamber of Princes and the terms for their entry should be so settled that the Princes as a body should form one group of their own and join the federation only for certain specific purposes and to the extent that they consented to do so.

This gave a new aspect to the whole question. For some time there was difference of opinion between one section of Princes led by the Maharaja of Bikaner and another led by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Later on they arrived at a settlement between themselves and a common plan was evolved whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of entry of all of them. It was also proposed that unless a proportion of over fifty per cent. of the States joined no State should join singly. As regards their representation in the two federal Chambers, it was found that however widely the legislatures were enlarged seats could not be provided for each one of the 600 odd Indian States. Out of these 600 more than half are what may be called small or minor States. And the larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda naturally objected to be placed on the same

level as the smaller States which are no more than mere principalities. Then an attempt was made to give representation to the smaller States on the group system. At the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi in March 1933 the Princes made a serious attempt to bring about a settlement of this question. Efforts were also made since then to settle this thorny problem, but the general opinion seemed to be in favour of leaving it to be settled by Government.

Apart from this, the main anxiety of the States in joining the federation is that their integrity and their rights under treaties should not in any way be affected except to the extent that they voluntarily agree to accede in what are called treaties of accession. They fear that once they enter democratic chambers they will not be able to hold on against the onslaught of democracy and by a process of wearing down they will soon be reduced to the position of mere principalities. It was with this object that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, proposed several safeguards for guaranteeing the position of the States against the danger foreshadowed above.

Almost all the Princes of India or their representatives had gathered at Delhi about the time of the publication of the White Paper. The scheme was generally supported by the Princes, subject to the incorporation in the Constitution Act of safeguards for the maintenance of internal autonomy, an equitable distribution of seats among the States in the federal legislature and a satisfactory settlement of the claims made by the Princes under the vague term "paramountcy".

Interest next shifted to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee took evidence on the Reforms proposals. Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber demanded statutory provisions rendering it permissible for States to enter the proposed Federation collectively through a confederation, measures to secure weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation and inviolability of treaties. These conditions were considered essential, but entry into federation would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

In the course of the proceedings of the Committee, the Princes' representatives declared that the States would not take more than a year after the Constitution Act and the Treaty of Accession had been finally formulated to come to a final decision on federation, provided the door was left open for federating at a later stage.

A certain amount of confusion was created by the claim made by Sir Manubhai Mehta, on behalf of the Chamber of Princes, for the right to secede if the Princes felt it necessary to do so after their experience over a period of time. He conceded the same right to Burma. Sir Akbar Hydari, however, opposed this. The proposal was stoutly opposed by the Secretary of State also. Sir Samuel Hoare said in the course of his evidence before the Committee that when the Crown placed the power acquired from the Indian States at the disposal of the

ederation for the functioning of the Federation, it became part of the Federation and the Crown could not return it to the States; nor could the States demand or resume it later on.

Yet another sensation was caused by the assistance of Mr. Churchill and his followers that the Princes were being jockeyed into accepting federation so that the White Paper scheme could be pushed through. This, however, was unequivocally repudiated by the representatives of the Princes themselves and by the Secretary of State.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee having accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the new Government of India Bill should not confine itself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all India, the position of the States in the Federation naturally became an important consideration with the Princes. They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1935, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as they stood.

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers' Committee and related to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the States, the special responsibilities of the Governor-General vis-à-vis the Indian States, provisions consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation laws and powers vested in the Governor-General.

The Princes objected to clause 2 of the Bill which enabled the King to assign Paramountcy powers to anyone whatsoever, and to clause 6, whereby, according to the Princes, everything in the Act would become *ipso facto* binding upon the States. They wanted specific guarantees for the preservation of their treaties and agreements with the Crown. The idea was to make only such provisions of the Act as were specified in the Instrument of Accession made by individual States applicable to those States and to specify items with respect to which the Federal legislature might make laws for the State concerned. Similarly it was desired that the executive authority of the Federation should be subject to conditions that might be laid down and accepted under the Instruments of Accession. The clause empowering the Governor-General to assume the control of the administration in the event of an emergency, with a view to "maintaining the tranquillity of the country" was objected to on the ground that it might afford an excuse for the Federal authority to interfere in the internal affairs of the State. In short, the States demanded that their powers should remain untouched in the event of the suspension of the constitution. They also

objected to the provisions vesting in the Governor-General the power to enforce federal laws and to give direction to States in respect of Federal subjects in regard to which they (the States) failed to maintain a system of administration adequate for the purposes of the Act. The Princes refused to accept the principle of setting off privileges and immunities against a share of taxes, etc., assigned to the federating States. They also protested against the implied subordination of State Railways to the Statutory Railway Authority.

The Princes' decision caused a great sensation and was promptly seized upon by the Conservative die-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation. Mr. Churchill and his friends strove hard to make it appear that the Princes were unwilling to enter the proposed Federation. In reply to this, prominent States Ministers pointed out that their object was not to refuse to co-operate in the reformed constitution or to oppose the formation of the Federation, but to insist on certain changes in the Bill which they regarded as essential for the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the States.

Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory spirit and offered to consider the Princes' representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Paramountcy, which was definitely outside the purview of the Government of India Bill. He declared emphatically that, "though His Majesty's Government recognise the advantage of further clarifying the practice governing the exercise of Paramountcy, such issues cannot be determined by the consideration whether the States do or do not federate. Still less can a settlement of any outstanding claims of individual States be based on any such consideration."

On the question of specifying the subjects in respect of which the Princes were to federate, Sir Samuel Hoare said, "His Majesty's Government have never contemplated a Federation of India only as an association in which British India, on the one hand, and the Indian States, on the other, would do no more than act in concert on matters of common concern. From an early stage the discussions have centred on the creation of an organic union between the two, with the Federal executive and legislature exercising, on behalf of both, the powers vested in them for that purpose." At the end of an acrimonious debate in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare said "Firstly, the question of Paramountcy is one for consideration in India, and it is to a great extent distinct from the consideration of a federal constitution; secondly, we stand on the principle that the Crown's representative must retain ultimate discretion; Thirdly, we recognise there are matters which, by further discussion in India, may be adjusted, while in any case through federation the States will exchange the control of Paramountcy for a due share of constitutional control over a wide field of subjects."

"Three conclusions I draw from these considerations are—One, the Bill, far from worsening the position of the Princes in regard to Paramountcy, will make it better. Two, the

greater part of the Bill has nothing to do with Paramountcy, which is not mentioned in the Bill. The greater part of the Bill has therefore to be decided on other considerations, and the introduction of Paramountcy into the controversy should in no way complicate or delay our proceeding steadily and normally with the Bill. Three, Paramountcy must be dealt with in a normal way in India. It affects all Princes whether they federate or not and whether the Bill is passed or not."

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers. During the report stage of the Bill amendments were introduced by the Government which, it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes.

A notable contribution to the discussion about the position of the Princes in the future India was made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastry in a series of public lectures delivered early in the year. His point was that the increasing emphasis laid by the Princes on the doctrine of the Paramountcy of the British Crown had assumed such magnitude that the entire basis of the fabric which British India and the Princes were hoping to realise had changed, and Federation as such threatened to swallow the Dominion Status for which they were till then striving. Under the present Government of India Act it was the Governor-General acting with his Council that looked after and maintained all the powers of Paramountcy under the Crown. But when the constitutional machinery of the Government of India was sought to be changed and substituted by Federation, the Princes claimed for the first time that the powers of Paramountcy should in the future Federal Government vest in the Viceroy alone, acting under the Crown, with certain modifications demanded by them. Mr Sastry argued that so long as the doctrine of the separate individual allegiance of each Prince to the Crown and not to the Federal Government of the future exercising those powers under the Crown was maintained, the dominionhood of India would not be complete. Mr Sastry called upon the Princes to make three declarations: that Dominion Status was the central goal of Indian political evolution; that the army should be completely Indianised within a stated period; and that the Princes would liberalise their administration, set up representative institutions, accept the principle of a privy purse and in other words make their subjects politically efficient.

Congress in 1935-36

Persistent indecision characterised the affairs of the Congress in 1935-36. There were repeated demands from many sections among Congressmen themselves for a clear enunciation of policy. The country was kept in the dark about the Congress attitude towards the impending constitution, and whether, if Congressmen were returned in a majority in one or more provincial councils, they would accept responsibility for the administration. Similarly, Congress Hindus continued their agitation against the neither-accept-nor-reject attitude of the Congress towards the communal award. They had proved to the orthodox section

in power that Hindus were not in favour of the wavering attitude of the Congress on this question by successfully contesting the elections to the Assembly in November, 1934. They fought the Congress openly at these elections, but, having succeeded at the polls, they did not wish to continue to be rebels against the Congress, especially as some of the leaders of the dissentients were old and respected Congressmen. They therefore tried to secure a revision of the Congress resolution on the communal award.

The Congress party in the Legislative Assembly failed to implement its election promise—it could not get the House to pass resolution "rejecting" the new constitution, nothing was mentioned on the floor of the House about the constituent assembly, nor did it succeed in repealing any "repressive" measures.

But encouraged by certain successes which it scored, the party asked permission to extend its parliamentary activities. The resolution of the 1934 Bombay Congress session permitted only the contesting of the then imminent Assembly elections; it said nothing about the elections to the provincial councils under the new constitution. The Parliamentary Board wanted to reject the Government of India Act of 1935 not only by entering the new Councils but also by entering the Cabinet and from there forcing Government to abandon the scheme.

There is among Congressmen a section of opinion which has always been opposed to taking part in constitutional or parliamentary activities. Although they are unable to produce an alternative programme of political work—non-co-operation or civil disobedience or any other form of direct action was unthinkable—they cannot bring themselves to support the proposal to carry the Councils into a programme to its logical conclusion of accepting ministries if and where the party happens to be in a majority.

The controversy between these two sections continued for several months without the executive of the Congress, namely, the Working Committee, or the All-India Congress Committee, giving any definite lead in the matter. There were several meetings of the Working Committee and two meetings of the All-India Congress Committee, not one of which squarely faced the problem.

Procrastination marked some other activities of the Congress during the year 1935-36. There was repeated talk of concerted action on the part of Indian political parties, more especially Congressmen and Liberals, to resist the new constitution. The idea originated so far back as December, 1934, when the Liberal Federation, which met at Poona, adopted some strongly worded resolutions on the reform proposals. The president of the Liberal Federation for 1935 made an extensive tour of India in the course of which he had opportunity to consult political opinion throughout India. Babu Rajendra Prasad, too, toured the country from one end to the other. By perhaps, of the past Presidents of the two premier political organisations have travelled so widely or acquired so much first-hand

knowledge. Opinion in the country apparently favoured joint action by Congressmen and Liberals, but the leadership of both organisations seemed opposed to the idea, and the proposal was eventually dropped.

The year was also remarkable for the rapid growth of the Socialist Party in the Congress. They first measured swords with the orthodox section in an open session of the Congress in 1931 at Karachi. They repeated the attempt at Bombay. On both occasions they did not achieve much, but during the period 1934-36 they consolidated their position and scored at more than one provincial political conference. A source of encouragement to them was the choice of their dove, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the President of the Congress for the current year. Although even in the latest session of the Congress at Lucknow their success, if any, was negative, they have undoubtedly become a force to be reckoned with. There are many who forecast that it will not be long before the Congress machinery passes into Socialist hands.

We now come to the Lucknow session of the Congress. The choice of the President against the convention if a man not presiding over a session in his own province can be explained only by the inscrutable workings of Mr. Gandhi's mind. Was it a desperate step calculated to abandon the Congress to the left wingers? Or was it done with the hope that the responsibility of office would curb the enthusiasm of Pandit Nehru and compel him to exercise a check on his over-vocal followers? Or, again, was it no more than an expression of the country's appreciation of the sacrifices which Pandit Nehru had made in the cause of political freedom?

Whatever the reasons, Pandit Nehru showed no desire for compromise. He was more than ever a Socialist and made no secret of his doctrines. His presidential address at Lucknow was a more outspoken utterance than the speech delivered by him as the President of the Lahore session seven years previously. It was an unequivocal condemnation of the parliamentary mentality of some Congressmen and an open appeal to the Congress to adopt the goal and methods of the Soviet with alterations to suit Indian conditions. He saw no remedy for India's ills except through socialism. He would destroy private property, expropriate vested interests without compensation, nationalise land and industries and secure the transfer of power from the present holders to the proletariat. To him India was part of a world movement against capitalism and imperialism. He was equally opposed to the Fascist idea which defies the middle classes. In short, he wanted the Congress to become a workers' and peasants' organisation, but—this is important and shows that the Pandit is not absolutely devoid of the sense of the practical—he announced that, in spite of his strong convictions, he had no desire to force his programme on an unwilling Congress.

A man holding such views could hardly be expected to countenance a proposal that Congressmen should accept office and run the administration under a constitution which he had denounced as calculated to consolidate the

hold of imperialism on India. But he found that the majority of his colleagues and Congressmen generally were inclined to give a chance to those who advocated office acceptance as a means of wrecking the constitution from within, or at least preventing communalists and reactionaries from occupying places of power and influence. He bowed to the inevitable. In doing so, however, we revealed that he was in violent conflict with his co-workers but that he yielded to them in order to save the Congress from disintegration and the awkward situation that would arise from his resigning the presidency on the eve of, or in the midst of, the session.

If Pandit Nehru made an open exhibition of his clear cut views, Gandhian Congressmen too made no secret of their stout opposition to the Moscow cult preached by Pandit Nehru. Babu Rajendra Prasad created a stir by declaring that his knowledge of the Indian masses was derived from personal contact and life in their midst, not from books written by foreign authors and foreign conditions—a glibe at Pandit Nehru's doctrinaire philosophy. Thus the session progressed neither side appreciating the others viewpoint, but both intent on keeping the Congress machinery intact. Pandit Nehru agreed to postponement of a decision on the question of office acceptance.

The Socialists succeeded on one or more minor points, such as the abandonment of the manual labour franchise for Congress membership and other changes in the Congress constitution. They tried to secure for workers' and peasants' organisations direct representation on the Congress. In this, however, they failed and the whole subject of making the Congress more and more representative of the masses and responsive to their views and interests was referred to a Committee.

On the question of Congress attitude towards the new constitution, the following resolution was passed at Lucknow—

"Whereas the Government of India Act, 1935, which is based on the White Paper and the Joint Parliamentary Report and which is in many respects even worse than the proposals contained in them, in no way represents the will of the nation, and is designed to facilitate and perpetuate the domination and exploitation of the people of India and is imposed on the country to the accompaniment of widespread repression and the suppression of civil liberties, the Congress reiterates its rejection of the new constitution in its entirety.

"The Congress, as representing the will of the Indian people for national freedom and a democratic state, declares that no constitution imposed by an outside authority and no constitution which curtails the sovereignty of the people of India and does not recognise their rights to shape and control fully their political and economic future can be accepted. In the opinion of the Congress such a constitution must be based on the independence of India as a nation and it can only be framed by a constituent assembly elected on adult franchise or a franchise which approximates to it as nearly as possible. The Congress, therefore, reiterates and stresses the demand for a constituent

assembly in the name of the Indian people and calls upon its representatives and members in the Legislatures and outside to work for the fulfilment of this demand.

"In view of the fact that elections for the Provincial Legislatures under the new Act may, according to official statements, take place before the next session of the Congress, this Congress resolves that, in such an event, candidates should be put forward on its behalf to contest such seats in accordance with the mandate of the Congress and in pursuance of its declared policy. Such candidates must be chosen from those who fully support the Congress objectives of Indian independence and pledge themselves to carry out its policy in regard to the Legislatures.

'The A I C C shall place before the country prior to the election a manifesto explaining the political and economic policy and programme of the Congress in conformity with the resolutions passed by it from time to time. The Provincial Congress Committees may further supplement the manifesto by adding thereto specific items which have a special application to their respective provinces. All provincial manifestoes must be approved by the Working Committee of the A I C C.

"Resolved further that the functions of the Parliamentary Board be discharged in future by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The Working Committee is authorised to appoint such boards or committees as may be necessary to organise elections to Legislatures as well as to guide, co-ordinate and control the activities of Congress members in the Legislatures. Accordingly, the Parliamentary Board need not be reconstituted hereafter.

"The question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices by Congress members elected to the Legislatures under the new Constitution having been agitated in the country, the Congress in view of the uncertainties of the situation as it may develop, considers it inadvisable

to commit itself to any decision at this stage on the question and leaves it to be decided at the proper time by the A I C C after consulting the Provincial Congress Committees."

Mr. Gandhi acted throughout as consultant-in-chief. He even attended the session, but as a visitor paying for his entrance. Although he did not take part in the proceedings, it was known that his personality influenced most of the decisions at Lucknow, and later at Wardha when an open breach was averted through his good offices. It may be mentioned as an illustration of the growing power of Socialists inside the Congress that for the first time in Congress history two advocates of Moscow philosophy were given seats on the executive of the Congress.

No review of the activities of the Congress in 1935-36 is complete without a reference to the celebration of its Golden Jubilee. The Congress to-day is not as it was a few decades ago, it has been transformed out of recognition. Its development has been such that several of the old-stagers had to leave it and form themselves into rival political organisations. Its creed has been changed and its method of work altered, but it remains to-day the most powerful political organisation in the land.

It was proposed by some former Congressmen that as far as the Jubilee celebrations were concerned the present managers of the Congress should so frame the programme as to make it possible for non-Congressmen and erstwhile Congressmen to participate in them. Those in charge of the machinery did respond to this request. This attitude, coupled with the fact that the session of the Liberal Federation was timed to meet at Nagpur about the same time, prevented several prominent ex-Congressmen from taking part in the principal celebration of the Jubilee which was held in Bombay in December at the place where the first session of the Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress.

When the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published at the end of 1934, the Liberal leaders pointed out that it not only retained all the objectionable features of the White Paper but was retrograde in respect of one or two essential factors of democratic government, such as the method of election to the Central Legislature.

Within a short time of the publication of the report, the Liberal Federation met at Poona under the presidency of Pandit Hindyavath Kunzru. In his address to the Federation he surveyed the entire political situation in the country and was very outspoken in his analysis of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. He condemned it for its communal basis, for the place of enunciation it assigned to the Services, for the introduction of indirect election to the Central Legislature, for the safeguards, for the proposal to establish second chambers in two additional provinces, and above all for the omission of any reference to Dominion Status as being the goal of India.

The session was remarkable for the show of defiance to authority staged by a small section of young Liberals who tended to move towards the left. Their manoeuvre failed, however, and

the session contended itself with passing a resolution of strong protest against the reforms proposals contained in the J. P. C. Report. Another notable feature of the proceedings at Poona was the outspoken speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri who said: "Liberals cannot give their active co-operation to a Government prepared to enact a constitution in defiance and disregard of our dearest wishes, that would be suicide." His speech caused a sensation at the time, inasmuch as he used language which is not ordinarily used by Liberals or by himself. For instance, he said that the safeguards in the J. P. C. Report amounted to blackmail. He warned Britain that "her trade would suffer if she persisted in thrusting on unwilling India the White Paper Reforms proposals." The lead given by Mr. Sastri was taken up by the Federation which passed the following resolution —

"The National Liberal Federation of India records its profound regret at finding that the Joint Select Committee Report, instead of removing the glaring defects and short-comings of the White Paper proposals that were pointed out by the Federation at its two previous sessions, has, in utter disregard of almost the entire body of Indian opinion of all shades, including the British Indian delegation to the Joint Select Committee, introduced further highly objectionable and reactionary features, rendering responsible government in the Provinces and the Centre, which the British Government profess to give to India, wholly illusory. The Federation is convinced that any constitution based on the lines of the Joint Select Committee's report will be wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion and will, far from allaying, very much intensify the present deep political discontent in the country. This Federation therefore does not want any legislation based upon the Joint Select Committee's report."

Their warning and advice produced no effect on the British Government, who went on with their plan to complete the scheme. The Liberals put up very few candidates for election to the legislative Assembly and even those few suffered defeats, the only Liberal to be returned being Sir Cowasji Jehangir from Bombay.

The extremist tone of the proceedings of the Poona session of the Liberal Federation made the Liberals very popular among Congressmen, although the latter still continued to look upon the Liberals with a certain amount of political condescension. The outburst of protest with which the Liberals greeted the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, gave rise to the hope in some quarters that there might be a repitition of the united front which Indian political parties presented to the Simon Commission in 1927. Open suggestions were made by leaders of Congress and other schools of thought that the two should come closer together and explore the possibilities of united action. Both Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, the Presidents of the Congress and the Liberal Federation respectively, were undoubtedly anxious to find a formula whereby the two groups could take concerted measures to meet the new constitution.

The country was deeply interested in this move, which was widely discussed in the Indian press. The extreme left wing warned the Congress against having anything to do with the Liberals, while right wing Liberals opposed any joint action with the Congress. Eventually, however, the proposal fizzled out mainly owing to fundamental difference between the two in their goal and policy.

The position of the Liberal Party was clearly explained at the annual session of the Liberal Federation which met at Nagpur in December 1935. Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri who presided said — "We who claim to be progressive and nationalist should go in and work the new Government of India Act and, to the extent possible, keep out unprogressive elements from the Councils. Entering the Councils, are we too to wreck the Act by indiscriminate opposition? I do not expect any such programme to succeed. The unity required has yet to be created," he added, "and when that unity is created, wrecking may not be necessary for securing changes in the constitution."

He entered upon an elaborate criticism of the Government of India Act of 1935, and said that "it had erected as far as the combined ingenuity of lawyers and Parliamentary draftsmen can erect them, barricades against full Dominion Status ever being attained." He continued: "It we do not work the Act, the Act does not thereby become imperative. A considerable section of our countrymen can be got to work the Act. We are disorganised and disunited. We who claim to be progressive and nationalist should go in and work the Act, and, to the extent possible, keep out unprogressive elements from the Councils. The work within the Councils will quicken the work in the country. In power, we can do a great deal more than in opposition, contacts and associations will make smooth the path of work and achievement. In the provinces, a programme of wrecking is unwise and entry into Councils and acceptance of office should not be avoided. In the centre, there is little chance of a majority. All progressive parties should welcome opportunities of working in and out of Councils in collaboration with one another without in any way breaking with their own loyalties. A party programme should be drawn up without delay. In such a programme should be included relief to agriculturists, landless labourers and urban workers and the educated unemployed."

The session was remarkable for the element of realism imported into the proceedings as compared with the threats voiced at the previous session at Poona. The following resolution was passed at the Nagpur session —

"(a) The National Liberal Federation of India, while reaffirming its resolution of last year, regrets that, in utter disregard of the almost unanimous Indian opinion, the British Parliament not only did not accept a single suggestion for improvement from India's point of view but imposed the Government of India Act 1935 on the country with further objectionable provisions added.

"(b) Yet, the National Liberal Federation considers that, in the circumstances of India, anything like a boycott of the new constitution is

futile and impossible and is therefore of the opinion that all nationalists of all parties and groups in the country should, in the supreme interests of India, act together in the general election which are to be held under the new Act, so as to extract from it whatever good it can yield, so as to accelerate the reform of the constitution on lines demanded by, and acceptable to, Indian opinion.

"(c) The Liberal Federation reiterates that no constitution can satisfy Indian opinion, which does not approximate as nearly as may be to the constitutions of the Dominions and concede to the people of India the full rights of national self-government with the irreducible minimum of reservations for a short period fixed by statute and which further does not make for national solidation."

It is not noteworthy that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who was in recalcitrant mood at Poona, gave the Liberal delegates constructive advice at Nagpur. Referring to the apparent incongruity in parts (a) and (b) of the resolution he justified it by saying that the constitution was thrust upon them in a way they could not escape. If they did not work the reforms some one else would work them. However dark the

situation might be, it was necessary that they should come out of the wilderness and work the constitution. What they could do in 100 years by accepting office they could not do in 100 years by remaining out of it. The Muslims must be men of clear vision and carry on their duties with honour and be prepared to resign if retaining it involved betraying the interests of India. The constitution could be used to good purpose—the building up of a constitution more acceptable to the people.

Mr. Sastri advocated catching children young and imbuing them, in their education, with the ideas of brotherhood and nationalism. To no people who had known greatness once could it be denied altogether said Mr. Sastri. Despite the reference to joint action in conjunction with other political parties Liberal leaders lost no time in making it clear that they had no intention of abandoning their adherence to the goal of Dominion Status and their opposition to Congress wild talk. The door to co-operation between Congressmen and Liberals was finally closed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was chosen to preside over the Lucknow session of the Indian Nationalist Congress. The Moscow doctrine which he preached in April, 1935, compelled Liberals to pursue their own course.

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 by the Aga Khan to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. His Highness succeeded in the former, but failed in the latter. Nevertheless, the split of unity that was engendered by the peace move persisted and, although the League and the Conference functioned separately, they worked with a commonness of purpose

which benefited the community as a whole and secured for it rights and privileges which unity alone could bring. This work was carried a step farther in 1935-36 when a complete unity of outlook characterised the activities of all Muslim organisations. As these lines go to press the leaders of the community are striving to perfect the unification and organise the community all over the country so as to enable it to face the first elections under the provincial autonomous scheme.

The Muslim League—The All-India Muslim League came into being in 1906 out of the universal desire among leading Mussalmans of that time for an effective organisation to protect their communal interests. With a view to secure separate Muslim representation in the legislative bodies of the land under the Minto-Morley scheme of constitutional reform then under discussion, Indian Moslems who had been hitherto keeping aloof from politics organised the League. Its original objects were the promotion of loyalty to British Government, the protection of political and other rights of Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in temperate language and to promote inter-communal unity without prejudice to the other objects of the League. Moslem opinions slowly advanced; and in 1913 the securing of self government within the British Empire was included in the objects. The League was a powerful and influential body in 1916 and 1917 and what is known as the Lucknow pact of communal representation arrived at between the League and the Congress in 1916 was incorporated in the Government of India Bill, 1919. The birth of the Khilafat Committee, however overshadowed the League which

1919 had almost disappeared till April 1928 in 1924, however, some influential Moslem leaders like Mr. M. A. Jinnah thought that the Khilafat Committee's functions having ceased in view of the Turkish deposition of the Khalifa decided to revive the League which met under Mr. Jinnah's chairmanship at Lahore in May 1924.

A schism set in with the announcement of the personnel of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. The non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission was construed by a certain section of the Muslims as an insult to India; and those who held this view decided to boycott the Commission. The majority of the community, however, thought otherwise. The League's domestic quarrels were, however, settled early in 1934 and it has since been functioning with vigour under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

The publication of the Nehru Report hastened the advent of the All-Parties Muslim Conference. The Conference was called in 1928 to counteract the effect of the Nehru Report and to formulate the Muslim community's demand in regard to the future constitution of India. With the rehabilitation of the League early in 1934, the Conference naturally suffered somewhat in influence. The present position of the Conference is that it represents extremist Muslim opinion, while the League stands for conciliation with Hindus and, politically, holds more advanced views.

Muslim Activities in 1933 36—The publication of the White Paper set the various Muslim organisations busy. The executive board of the All-India Muslim Conference met together and asked for the largest measure of fiscal, administrative and legislative autonomy for the provinces, demanded the curtailment of the Governor's powers and urged statutory safeguards for the protection of the personal law, education and culture of Muslims. Similarly, the League session at Calcutta expressed dissatisfaction with such of the provisions of the Communal Award and the White Paper as fell short of the Muslim demands in respect of their representation in the legislatures. The Delhi Session of the League wanted the Governors' powers to be clearly defined in the constitution and opposed all efforts to change the Communal Award.

The publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee towards the end of 1934 caused an outburst of opposition in the country and most leaders showed a tendency to join others in condemning the Committee's findings, but Muslims as a rule rested content with criticism and did not go to the length of urging the rejection of the new scheme. Except for a small group of Nationalist Muslims in the Congress, the community as a whole expressed its readiness to work the new constitution to its defects.

The Muslim League, too, condemned the White Paper as more reactionary than the Nehru Report, but decided to accept the Award as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned. On that basis it declared its readiness to

co-operate with any other party "with a view to securing such a future constitution for India as would satisfy the people".

There was a full in the political activities of Muslims until late in 1935. During the Budget session of the Legislative Assembly, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, held prolonged consultations with Mr. Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreed formula to replace the Award. The Muslim spokesman was ready to explore avenues of inter-communal concord but refused to consider any proposal which sought to take away from the community what it had been given under the Award. The Congress leader on his part was willing to make any sacrifice to the minority community provided "the anti-national separate electorates" were substituted by joint electorates. After about a fortnight's negotiation they evolved a formula whereby Muslims retained the rights given to them under the Award, but agreed to substitute separate by joint electorate on the understanding that a franchise different to that governing the Hindus was made applicable to Muslims so as to bring the latter's voting strength in proportion to their population ratio. This formula did not prove acceptable to Bengal and Punjab Hindus who opposed the differential franchise and also objected to Muslims becoming a statutory majority in those two Provinces. Thus the peace parleys broke down and the two communities continued to drift apart.

Recently the Muslim League has again been concentrating its attention on efforts to consolidate the position of the Muslim community. Unlike the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and allied organisations, the Muslim organisation and leaders maintained discreet silence on public questions. The only exception to this was their advocacy of the rights of the Muslims to what is held to be a mosque in the compound of a Sikh Shrine in Lahore, which was demolished in the course of one night and on which prolonged communal warfare was waged between the Sikhs and the Muslims of the Punjab resulting in serious damage to life and property. The Muslim silence was obviously due to their desire to tackle their problems in a realistic manner.

The speech of the President to, and the resolutions adopted by, the 1936 session of the All-India Muslim League which met in Bombay indicate the attitude of the community towards political questions. Sayyed Sir Wazir Hassan, who presided, complained about the defects of the constitution of 1935, but declared himself against any proposal to wreck it, it by wrecking was meant the creation of deadlocks in the legislatures. The League unanimously passed the following resolution—"Whereas the Parliamentary system of Government which is being introduced in this country with the inauguration of the new constitution presupposes the formation of parties with a well defined policy and programme which facilitate the education of the electorate and co-operation between groups with approximate aims and ideals and ensures the working of the constitution to the best advantage; and whereas in order to strengthen the solidarity of the Muslim community and to secure for the Muslims their proper and effective

share in the provincial governments, it is essential that the Muslims should organise themselves as one party, with an advanced and progressive programme, it is hereby resolved that the All-India Muslim League do take steps to contest the approaching provincial elections, and for this purpose appoint Mr Jinnah to form a central election board under his presidentship, consisting of not less than 35 members, with powers to constitute and affiliate provincial election boards in various provinces, having regard to the condition of each province, and devise ways and means for carrying out the aforesaid objects."

While agreeing to work the provincial schemes under the new constitution for what it is worth despite its objectionable features, the League criticised the federal scheme incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935 as "most reactionary, retrograde, injurious and fatal to the interests of India."

The following is the text of the resolution criticising the Act which was moved by Mr Jinnah the permanent President of the League —

"The All India Muslim League enters its emphatic protest against forcing the constitution, as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, upon the people of India, against their will and in spite of their repeated disapproval and dissent, expressed by various parties and bodies in the country.

"The League considers that, having regard to the conditions prevailing at present in the country, the provincial scheme of the constitution be utilised for what it is worth in spite of the most objectionable features contained therein, which render the real control and

responsibility of the Ministry and the Legislature over the entire field of Government and Administration nugatory.

"The League is clearly of the opinion that the All-India federal scheme of the Central Government, embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, is fundamentally bad, it is most reactionary, retrograde, injurious and fatal to the vital interests of British India *vis-à-vis* the Indian States, and it is calculated to thwart and delay indefinitely the realisation of India's most cherished goal of complete responsible government and is totally unacceptable.

"The League considers that the British Parliament should still take the earliest opportunity to review the whole situation with regard to the Central scheme before it is inaugurated, or else the League feels convinced that the present scheme will not bring peace and contentment to the people, but on the contrary it will lead to disaster if forced upon and persisted in, as it is entirely unworkable in the interests of India and her people."

Another feature of the activities of the Muslim leaders during 1935-36 was their desire to secure the betterment of the condition of the masses. The lead in this matter was given by H. H. the Aga Khan, who pleaded for a sustained economic programme for the uplift of the large body of Muslims. With this economic programme on their lips, the Muslim leaders, at the time of writing, are busily engaged in educating Muslim electorates and perfecting local communal organizations so that the policy and programme of the Muslims in regard to the coming provincial governments could be pursued with a singleness of purpose all over the country.

Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in October, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

The Act proposes to set up a Federation with responsibility at the Centre, and to provide for provincial autonomy as a preliminary step.

The Federation which the Act provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian

States differ widely from the British Indian Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislation that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties."

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Government

General, and his Ministers are appointed to and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

In contrast, however, with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place, the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Defence are "reserved" and will be administered by him through the agency of councillors, in the second place, in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers' advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilities for

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities
- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests
- (e) The prevention of discrimination
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment
- (g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof
- (h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by, or under, the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter

The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers, the Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of State will consist of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 156 representatives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Council of State.)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 250 representatives of British

India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures—the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus, the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats. Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.)

An "annual financial statement" setting out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation, and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation. Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature. With a view to the observance of the well-recognised principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Executive, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor-General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any federal subject and the Provincial Legislature alone may make laws upon any subject treated as "concurrent", but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent.

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the India Federation. When half of the Indian States, on the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber, have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the federation of India.

The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All-India responsibilities was the

main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume (See page 671.)

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway authority.

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, in the latter in appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States. Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court.

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions.

It may take two or three years before the federal part of the constitution is ready to function. In the meantime Provincial Autonomy will be set up. Under the Act there will be eleven Governor's provinces, namely Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N. W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order-in-Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province or alter the boundaries of any Province. The Provincial Executive will be similar to that of the Federation in form.

In addition to the Governor's Provinces there will be the following Chief Commissioners' provinces—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panth Piplda and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam will have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative

Assembly, while the others will have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Representation in the Legislative Assembly will be by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 2, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats will be reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislatures will be the same as that of the Federal.

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-considered legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there will be no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House will be elected—the Governor will have the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists. (See tables at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies.)

The constitution sets out the qualification of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately as in some cases the payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 3 per cent of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification. Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 6,000,000 female electors as compared with 315,000 provided by the Act of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secured representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban rate-payers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes.

At present the Provinces have no original or independent powers. The local Governments are under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The first step which the new constitution proposes to take is to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. There will be a transfer of all subjects to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial will, as indicated above, be exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which will have power to make laws for peace and good government. There will be no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects will be "transferred." The administration of all these subjects will pass from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects will include public order, courts, police, prisons, education

health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation

Generally the Ministers will be entrusted with the administration of their own departments under the existing constitution they are merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new constitution they will be effective executives only in those spheres where the Governor will retain a special responsibility will he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. But normally such occasions should not be very frequent

Both the Upper and Lower Houses will have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills will be initiated in the Lower House only should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor will be empowered to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed

Under the new Constitution the Governor will have almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace or tranquillity of the Provinces. The grant of these powers will ensure a smooth working of the constitution and prevent a breakdown

Indeed, the proposed constitution will enable India to achieve considerable political power. Everything depends on whether it is worked in a spirit of co-operation, sincerity and unity or in a spirit of irresponsibility or, communal bias. In the former event, India's advance along the path of responsible Government is assured, in the latter, the Governor's or Governor-General's special powers will be more than justified

THE COUNCIL OF STATE. Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for scheduled castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Women's seats.
Madras	20	14	1	.	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	.	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	.	10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1	.	7	1
Punjab	16	3	.	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	.	4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1	.	1	.
Assam	5	3	.	.	2	.
N. W. F. Province	5	1	.	.	4	.
Gujarat	5	4	.	.	1	.
Sind	5	2	.	.	3	.
British Baluchistan	1	.	.	.	1	.
Delhi	1	1	.	..	.	.
Amrit-Merwara	1	1	.	..	.	.
Coorg	1	1	.	.	.	.
And-lo-Indians	1	.	.	.	.	.
Europeans	7	.	.	.	.	.
Indian Christians	2	.	.	.	.	.
Total	150	75	6	4	39	6

**THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.
Representatives of British-India.**

Province	Total seats.	General seats						Anglo-Indian seats.	Eurpn seats.	Indian Christian seats	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry	Land-holders' seats	Seats for representatives of labour	Women's seats
		Total of general seats	General seats reserved for scheduled castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats									
Madras ..	37	19	4		8		1		1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay .	30	13	2		6		1		1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal .	37	10	3		17		1		1	1	3	1	2	1
U P	37	19	3		12		1		1	1		1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14				1	1		1		1
Bihar	30	16	2		9				1	1		1	1	1
C P and Berar	15	9	2		3							1	1	1
Assam ..	10	4	1		3				1	1			1	
N W Fr Province	5	1	•		4									
Orissa .	5	4	1		1									
Sind .	5	1			3				1					
Br Baluchistan	1				1									
Delhi	2	1												
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1												
Coorg .	1	1												
Non-Province seats	4										3		1	
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	8	2	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Province	Total of seats	General seats	Muslims	Euro-peans	Indian Christians	Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly	Seats to be filled by Governor
Madras	54-56	35	7	1	3		8-10
Bombay	26-30	16	5	3			3-4
Bengal	63-65	16	17	3		27	6-8
United Provinces	55-60	34	17	1			6-8
Rajput.	29-30	9	4	1		12	3-4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2			3-4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province	Total of seats	General seats	Seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and Tribes	Sikhs	Muslims	Anglo-Indians	Europeans	Indian Christians	Representatives of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	Landholders	University seats	Labour	General	Sikhs	Muslim	Anglo Indian	Indian Christian	Seats for women.
Madras	146	36	1	28	2	3	3	6	6	6	1	9	6	6	1			
Bombay	114	15	1	29	2	3	3	7	7	2	1	1	3	3	2	1		
Bengal	250	78	30	117	3	11	2	19	3	5	2	8	2	2	2	1		
C. P.	228	40	20	64	1	2	2	3	1	5	1	1	3	4	1	1		
Punjab	175	42	8	84	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	3	1	1			
Bihar	152	15	7	39	1	2	2	1	4	3	1	2	3	3	1			
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	14	1	1	1	1	11	3	1	4	3	1				
Assam	108	47	9	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. F. Prov.	50	9	4	36	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	..
Orissa	60	44	6	4	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Sind	60	18	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

The Indian Legislature.

The annual Budget session of the Indian Legislature commenced with the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly on 21 January. Proceedings began with a motion for adjournment, moved by the Congress party as a means of censoring the Government of India over a confidential circular issued by the Home Government in connection with decisions of the recent meeting of the Indian National Congress party in Bombay. The main point of this circular was that in the opinion of the Home Department Mr. Gandhi's scheme for the establishment of an All-India Village Industries Association was probably part of a plan for increasing Congress influence in the rural villages, with a view to later utilizing the rural population for a renewed revolutionary campaign, and that the development of the Association's activities, after they were started should carefully be watched. A critical feature of the debate was the insistence of Congress party members of the House upon the legitimacy of Congress thus mixing politics and economics. The motion was talked out.

This being a new Assembly following a general election, the election of the President was taken up in the early stages of the Session. The choice of the House at its meeting on 24th January was Sir Abdul Rahim, and his election received the necessary approval of His Excellency the Viceroy within an hour of being made. The same afternoon His Excellency addressed the House.

The Viceroy, having congratulated the new President on his election and welcomed the newly elected Members of the House, referred to the forthcoming celebrations of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, and briefly described the measures taken for the protection of Indian interests in Zanzibar. His Excellency next announced the decision of Government to revive the Central Advisory Board of Education. He then emphasised the improvements of the newly established Marketing Board established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and referred to several activities undertaken by the Council for the assistance of agriculture in different parts of India. Lord Willingdon spoke with satisfaction of the development of the Indian Air services and of the useful work being performed by the Indian Roads Congress, a body comprising engineers from all Indian provinces and several important States and specifically concerned in problems connected with road making.

His Excellency in referring to forthcoming legislation specially mentioned Bills arising out of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. The Viceroy dwelt at some length upon economic questions. He spoke of the economic depression still affecting India and of the measure taken by Government to meet the problem which arose and specially directed attention to the Supplementary Agreement signed on 9 January 1935 to supplement the Trade Agreement between India and the United Kingdom, which followed the Imperial Economic Con-

ference at Ottawa in 1932. The new Agreement was laid on the table of the Assembly on the morning of the day of His Excellency's address and the Viceroy declared, "It is the hope of my Government that the clear and unequivocal statement of their tariff policy contained in the new Agreement will remove any lingering doubts or suspicions and help to inaugurate an era of good-will and friendliness with profound benefit to the trade and political relations of Great Britain and India."

His Excellency finally dwelt upon the new scheme of Constitutional reform. He begged Hon. Members to lay aside the arguments and discussions of recent years, the evidence and the memoranda, the documents and the reports and all the literature of the reforms and then to centre their thoughts on the great principles which had increasingly asserted themselves until they dominated the new scheme. "They are the foundations on which the scheme is built: Provincial Autonomy in British India and a Federation comprising the whole Continent."

His Excellency added "Look back over India's history to the time before the British connection established itself. This dream of a Dominion extending its authority from one end of the Continent to the other from age to age seized the mind and gripped the imagination of the great rulers of the past. We, the British in India, have brought peace and ordered government over a long period of years. Under our hand, the political life of the country has grown and expended. New ideas of public and personal liberty have been encouraged and have taken root. But in a Federation of all India I see the coping stone of British achievement." Let us, said His Excellency, as practical men recognize that in such a large and general question as the new Constitution differences of opinion must exist. His Excellency referred to some of the criticisms which had been raised in different quarters and went on "But I am satisfied that the scheme gives to India the opportunity, to which she so earnestly aspires, to mould her future nearer to her heart's desire. Let Indian leaders work to secure changes or improvements on points to which they attach importance. But I counsel them in all earnestness to take the scheme as the only path likely in any period of time that we can yet foresee to bring within their reach the great idea of an All-India Federation, my faith in which I have just expressed. I am convinced that the path that leads to Federation is the path that leads to India's sure advance. The constitutional scheme that takes India on that road is a scheme well worth the exercise of her best exertions."

The Member for Commerce and Railways, the Honourable Sir Joseph Bhoré, on 29 January moved a formal resolution to facilitate a discussion of the recently signed Indo-British Trade Agreement. He pointed out that the Agreement attempted to do little more than to formulate, in more or less precise terms, the principles which

have guided Indian fiscal and tariff policy and practice since the resolution passed on the subject by the Assembly in 1923, when it endorsed the policy of discriminating protection.

Analysed briefly, its terms amount to this. His Majesty's Government for their part recognise that the economic well-being of this country may demand the application of a policy of discriminating protection, that, in pursuance of that policy and in the cases in which it is applied, the Indian industry is entitled to adequate protection against all its outside rivals and competitors, whosoever they may be, and that the revenue needs of this country must normally dictate the level of those duties which are not fixed upon a protective basis. The Government of India for their part have enunciated in this Agreement the principles which govern their existing policy of protection and its application in practice."

Sir Joseph went on to show that the Government of India in the first place agreed to continue their adherence to the policy of discriminating protection and in the second place undertook to apply that policy in the manner in which they had applied hitherto. "We have done nothing more than to crystallise our past fiscal practice and the principles which have been accepted either directly or indirectly by this Legislature."

The Member of the Independent Party, moved an amendment declaring the House to be "of the opinion that inasmuch as the said Agreement is unique to India, the Government of India should terminate it forthwith." He declared that the Agreement was one-sided, giving away everything and getting absolutely nothing. Let there by all means be a commercial treaty with the United Kingdom but it should be a treaty in which, in return for a certain amount of give, there is a certain amount of take."

Another non-official Member, a representative of Indian Commerce in Bengal, moved for the cancellation of the Treaty to all Chambers of Commerce and that consideration by the House be postponed until their views were received. He criticised various provisions of the Agreement and contended that if the Government of India had consulted Indian commercial bodies before signing it they would have been more successful in their negotiations. The Bengali non-official member objected to the Agreement on the ground that in it "We find that the principal and policy of Imperial preference have been accepted in their entirety," an opinion from which the Commerce Member immediately indicated his emphatic dissent. He objected to British industries being given an opportunity to make representations to a tariff board when it was examining the claims of an Indian industry for protection, as British industries could do in similar cases in Canada and Australia.

Mr Ramsay Scott, spokesman for Indian Commerce in the United Provinces, supported the new Agreement. Another Bengal Member condemned it for several reasons already set out by the President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Mr F. E. James, speaking for the non-official European Group, replied to a large number of criticisms offered and strongly supported the Agreement. Sir H. P.

Mody, representative of the Indian Millowners' Association, regretted the suspicion and prejudices which charged the atmosphere of this debate on a matter of agreements. He accused Government of at least partial responsibility in the creation of that atmosphere. He profoundly disagreed with the stand-point of Members who so long as Indian political demands were not satisfied refused to have anything to do with either Great Britain or other British interests and he stoutly supported the Treaty as a whole and in detail. He was constantly heckled and the interruptions frequently showed considerable ignorance about the details of the Treaty and their implications. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Govind Billabhai Pant and other members spoke against the Treaty. Sir Cowasji Jehangir joined the critics. Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai, winding up a two days debate for the Opposition, said that by the Agreement India was called upon to legalise and regularise the high-handedness and one-sidedness on the part of those who wielded executive and political power to her own detriment. The Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Blore, replying to the debate for Government, repudiated what he described as two amazing and grotesque allegations, that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention had been thrown to the winds and that hereafter it would be impossible for India to protect her industries against the competition of the United Kingdom. In the end, the amendment demanding the termination of the agreement forthwith was carried by 66 votes to 58.

The Law Member of Government as Leader of the House, the Honourable Su Nripendra Sircar, on 4th February moved a formal resolution to facilitate discussion of the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian constitutional reforms. Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai, leader of the Congress party in the House, moved an expression of the Assembly's opinion "that the proposed scheme of Constitution for the Government of India is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and transfers no real power to the people of India and that the acceptance of such a Constitution will retard instead of furthering the political and economic progress of India and recommends to the Governor General in Council to advise His Majesty's Government not to proceed with any legislation based on the said scheme. As regards the 'Communal Award' this Assembly deems it most conducive to national harmony and to a solution by mutual agreement of the problems involved that it should refrain from expressing any opinion at the present juncture either accepting or rejecting the "Communal Award." There were several other amendments and among them one was moved by Mr M. A. Jinnah, asserting that the House accepted the 'Communal Award' "so far as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned," but declared the scheme of Provincial Governments to be "most unsatisfactory and disappointing" and unlikely to satisfy any section of Indian opinion unless certain "objectionable features are removed," and with regard to the scheme of the central Federal Government pledged the House to the opinion that "it is fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable to the people of British India," and urged that

steps should immediately be taken for consultation between His Majesty's Government and Indian opinion with a view to the establishment in British India alone of "a real and complete Responsible Government."

The total number of amendments which were moved filled six pages of small print in the official proceedings of the House. The prime feature of the debate was a contest between the Congress representatives, with their amendment declining to express any opinion upon the Communal Award, and the general body of Muhammadans, with their amendment expressing approval of it. For the rest, the debate largely consisted on the one hand of protests against "the safeguards" proposed to be included in the new constitution, and on the other of such a plethora of arguments resting upon communal viewpoints, and protection for them as in effect amounted to a strong demand for more safeguards than the Joint Select Committee's report proposed. The speeches lasted for four days, and in the end the amendments were voted upon in sections and though amendments hostile to the report were carried the division list emphasised the mixed and often contradictory motives with which members voted for one and another section of the whole amendment.

The first part of Mr. Bhulabhai's amendment condemning the whole constitutional scheme was rejected by 72 votes to 61. Mr. Bhulabhai's amendment refusing to express an opinion upon the Communal Award was rejected by 84 votes to 44, and Mr. Jinnah's amendment accepting the Award was adopted by 68 votes to 15, the Congress party and their nearest political friends abstaining from voting. The House then adopted by 74 votes to 58 the second part of Mr. Jinnah's amendment concerning the proposed Provincial and Central Governments. The Congress party and their immediate friends voted for Mr. Jinnah.

A highly interesting expression of opinions by different sections of the Assembly on general problems of taxation was obtained on a non-official motion moved by Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad running "that this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take immediate steps for revising their present taxation policy." Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad began by declaring export duties all to be unhealthy and some to be vicious. He argued on financial grounds that the income-tax was too high. He protested against what he called the heavy postal charges. Turning next to import duties, he said "Two years I was protectionist but the manner in which we did apply this protection duty in 1934 has made me mad, so much so that I have now given up all belief in the protection theory and think that the whole thing requires a good deal of revision." The debate spread over two days, and during that time industrial protectionists and representatives of agrarian and other sections gave full vent to an interesting collection of opinion. The speeches did not follow the ordinary party lines. Several amendments were moved and adopted and in the end the resolution as amended was accepted in the following terms "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take immediate steps for revising

their present taxation policy, with a view to redistribute the incidence of taxation as to lower its burden upon the poorer classes of the country, particularly with respect to the assessment of income-tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 and the excise duties on matches and sugar and with a view to assess land revenue in the Centrally administered areas on the basis of income tax."

Railway Budget

The Honourable the Railway Member, Sir Joseph Blore, presented on 18th February the annual Railway budget. He was able to show that the course of events in the past year had fortunately borne out the belief he expressed when presenting his budget for 1934-35, that the improvement which had begun to manifest itself in traffic in 1933-34 indicated that the railways were fairly on the road to recovery and that it would be continued. The actual deficit for 1933-34 was shown to be just under 8 crores. The budget estimate for 1934-35 provided for a deficit of 5½ crores (including the loss on strategic lines which amounts to approximately 2 crores). The revised estimate for the same period reduced the figure from 5½ crores to 4½ crores. The loss on the commercial lines now being placed at about 3½ crores. The deficit as in previous years, would be met by a temporary loan from the depreciation fund. The actual balance in the fund at the end of the financial year would thus be 11 crores as against 9½ crores at the beginning of the year. Sir Joseph's estimates for the year 1935-36 provided for traffic receipts on State lines amounting to 99½ crores, against 90½ crores in 1934-35, and for a final deficit of 190 lakhs, after providing for a deficit of 197 lakhs on strategic lines. Sir Joseph said that "the steady almost continuous improvement shown this year in our goods traffic and the increase in the passenger traffic, though not in earnings, can in our opinion be taken as definite indications of a regular upward trend, which may be expected to continue. All signs at present point to a future which is likely to be sustained, if not spectacular. We feel we are justified in giving practical expression to this conclusion by a reduction in certain freight rates and it is this feeling of confidence in the future which has led to the decision announced a few days ago of a reduction in the surcharge on coal freights."

Sir Joseph speaking of the Convention under which the method of calculating the contribution to be paid from railway profits to the general exchequer is prescribed, specially referred to the contributions paid to the Railway Depreciation Fund and to the criticisms to which Government were subjected on that account and said, "I regret to say that we have not been able to arrive at final conclusions on the wide and complicated question of what should be the theoretically proper allocation of works expenditure between capital and revenue, but pending such a decision we have decided after consultation with the Auditor General and with the concurrence of the Standing Finance Committee for railways and the Public Accounts Committee, and with the approval of the Secretary of State to simplify our calculations for the depreciation fund by taking the amount to be put by for depreciation

as a definite fraction, viz. 1/80th of the total capital at charge. As a result, during 1935-36 the amount that we have to set aside for depreciation will be 13½ crores, about 45 lakhs less than during the current year. The apparent return of prosperity Sir Joseph regarded as justifying an increase in works expenditure in 1935-36. He expressed a high opinion of the essential strength and soundness of the financial position of Indian railway notwithstanding the successive deficits since 1930-31, and he concluded with a warm tribute to the Chief Commissioner and with an exhortation to the several railway administrations to maintain and improve the efficiency of the different lines.

The debates which followed took the customary lines of comment and criticism. There was a wide demonstration of opinion, especially on the part of non-official members of the European Group, in favour of the early establishment in the Government of India of a portfolio of Communications.

General Budget

The Honourable the Finance Member Sir James Grigg presented his annual general budget on the evening of 28th February. He showed that when his predecessor a year earlier presented his budget for 1934-35 it was anticipated that the year 1933-34 would close with a surplus of 129 lakhs. The actual figure Sir James stated to be 272 lakhs. The revised forecast for 1934-35 similarly showed an improvement over the original budget. The total revenue for 1935-36 Sir James estimated at 90.19 lakhs, or 81 lakhs less than the revised estimate for 1934-35. He reminded the House that his predecessor uttered a warning that the figure of 44.58 crores could not be regarded as representing the permanent level of defence expenditure, though expenditure under this head had been cut to that figure for 1934-35. The contingency then foreseen had, he said, arisen, with the result of a net increase of 47 lakhs in the defence estimates. He expected the final position at the end of 1935-36 to be revenue 90.19 lakhs, expenditure 88.69 lakhs.

Dealing with the balance of 3.80 lakhs expected at the end of March, 1935, the Finance Member said Government had decided to set aside 1.00 lakhs for distribution to the provinces and for expenditure on schemes for the economic development of rural areas, 10.15 lakhs of the amount being allotted to measures to assist the development of the co-operative movement on sound financial foundations. Out of the same surplus, Sir James announced that Government proposed a special contribution of 40 lakhs to their reserve in the Road Development Fund and a further 25 lakhs for schemes of development in the North West Frontier Province, mostly for the construction of roads in the tribal areas, and the remainder for schemes of economic development in that area. He took a further 20 lakhs for the development of broadcasting, the programme specially in view under this last head including the construction of a large transmitting station in Delhi and of a similar new station at Madras, and the improvement and extension of the broadcasting stations in Calcutta and Bombay. After these special grants there

remained a surplus balance of 2.04 lakhs and out of this Sir James proposed to allocate 9½ lakhs for the civil aviation programme and about 36 lakhs for the transfer of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institution from Pusa to Delhi.

As regards the surplus of 150 lakhs expected to be available for tax reduction in 1935-36, the Finance Member proposed to reduce forthwith the import duty on silver to 2 as, an ounce and to abolish the export duty on skins. Sir James said he was disposed to think that the protective import duty on salt ought to be abolished at once, but that as the abolition would perhaps have been a little harsh to vested interests which had grown up he proposed that the duty should be extended for another year without prejudice to any action which Government might see fit to take at the end of that year. The remaining estimated surplus of 1.12 lakhs he proposed to devote in accordance with the pledge of his predecessor when he said that "relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income tax now to be imposed." The removal of the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax altogether would cost 3.34 lakhs a year, while the removal of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 would cost another 75 lakhs. Sir James added, "Clearly with a surplus of Rs. 1.12 lakhs we cannot remove the whole of the two surcharges and the quasi-surcharge, but what we can do is to reduce them all by one-third and this is what I propose. The cost will be Rs. 1.36 lakhs, leaving us with a purely nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs."

The discussion of the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill was unusually prolonged. It extended over five days and ended in the motion being carried without a division. The detailed discussion of the Bill commenced on 1st April and concluded on 4th April and at the end of that day, as a result of amendments made by majority of the House, the Finance Member said the scheme placed before the House had been mutilated in a great many respects and that Government must therefore obviously consider the position thus created. Hence, he gave notice that he did not intend to move that the Bill be passed either that day or on the next morning which was allocated for official business.

When the House met on the following morning, the President read a message from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. This pointed out that the amendments made in the Finance Bill by the Assembly would if accepted entail a loss of revenue from four to five crores and so involve budgeting for a heavy deficit and all the deleterious results to India's credit which have invariably followed an unsound procedure of this character. The amendments therefore could not be accepted and His Excellency recommended the Assembly to restore the Bill to the form in which it was originally introduced. His Excellency added, "I have further considered whether it is possible to accept some of the financially less important amendments made, but one of these is definitely opposed to the interests of the agriculturist and the others are minor postal concessions which, though affording little or no benefit to the poor, would more than double the estimated deficit on the

Posts and Telegraphs Department and postpone the restoration of solvency in that service. Everyone of the remaining amendments involves a loss of at least half a crore of revenue and so must be ruled out so far as the current year is concerned.' To the message His Excellency attached a formal recommendation that the Bill be passed in its original form.

There was an inquiry of the Finance Member whether the Bill as recommended contained the Government's original provision for the removal of export duty on skins which the House had rejected. The Finance Member answered in the affirmative and at the same time handed in a notice of the amendments necessary to bring the Bill as the House left it into the form recommended. The Finance Member proceeded to move these amendments next morning. The most serious change made by the Assembly in the Bill in its original form was a reduction of the salt excise from Rs. 1-4 to Ag. 12. The Finance Member's first motion was for his restorative amendment to reinstate the Rs. 1-4 in the Bill. There followed long political speeches by the leaders of the Congress Party, the Independent Party and the Congress Nationalists. The leader of the Non-official European Group expressed disappointment that Government had not accepted at any rate some of the amendments which the Group had supported and declared that he and his friends would remain neutral when the amendment was put to the vote. A long debate ended in a division, in which 41 voted with Government and 64 on the other side. The Finance Member thereupon immediately asked the President to give a certificate that "the Chamber has failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended," and after some discussion on a point of order the President announced that he would give a certificate to that effect.

The Bill was afterwards passed without serious opposition in the Council of State and thereafter became law on receiving the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

An important non-official Bill dealt with during the Session was one promoted by Sir Cowasji Jehangir to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsees. The Assembly concurred with the Council of State in referring the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Autumn Session

The Autumn Session of the Legislature commenced with the opening of the Legislative Assembly in Simla on Monday, 2 September.

At the outset of the proceedings of the House speeches of condolence were made concerning the recent deaths of Sir Basil Blackett, formerly Finance Member to the Government of India, and of other passed Members of the House.

The Assembly Session was remarkable for the number of motions for the adjournment of the House which were moved by members of the Congress. Such motions are normally regarded as votes of censure upon the Government, but in effect the Congress Party succeeded in converting them into a means of raising a variety of current topics on which they desired to make their views known and would not have been able to do so by the ordinary process of the ballot

for non-official resolutions. Some of the motions of which notice were given were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General or ruled out of order. Three were thus prohibited on the first day of the Session. Their subjects dealt with such variety of matters as the despatch of troops to Abyssinia, the refusal to grant protection to the Indian Glass Industry and the acoustics of the Assembly Chamber.

An official Bill of much interest which was dealt with during the Session was one already passed by the Council of State, to provide for the censorship of posters advertising cinema shows, a measure drafted in view of the improper and suggestive form of posters exhibited in public places.

The most important measure of the Session was an official Bill to amend the Criminal Law. The measure was designed to take the place of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed in 1932 and due to expire at the end of the current year. The new Bill provided for the renewal of most but not all the provisions of that Act and added nothing to the Act. The Act was directed mainly but not entirely against the Civil Disobedience movement. Government when they introduced it had in mind also two other threats to peaceful progress, namely Terrorism and Communism. On the present occasion, the Home Member in moving for the consideration of the new Bill added a third, namely "the baneful shadow of communal dissension" which he said now seems to be an even more dangerous third. It was against these three dangers, he said, that the existing Act provided most necessary safeguards. He added that while Civil Disobedience had only been suspended and not stopped it had now been quiescent in some of its manifestations for some time and Government had therefore decided to drop those sections of the Act which were directed particularly against its manifestations. The Hon. Member made an unusually long speech and explained in some detail the particular reasons requiring the maintenance of different provisions of the existing law which it was proposed to renew. He was able to quote Mr. Gandhi himself in support of his argument. The Home Member cited grave reports from different Provincial Governments on the same subject and as an example of the kind of agitation that was going on quoted from a Bihar paper a poem of which he said this was a rough translation:

Set fire to every house
 Stir up life everywhere
 Allow the breast to be riddled by gun shot
 Drive out the country's enemies
 Give the cloth with your blood
 Destroy the British rule
 Let the head hang on the gallows
 Throw away the foreign goods.

The first speaker on the Non-Official side of the House rose on a Congress Party front bench and declared the Bill to represent in effect an atrocity. This may be regarded as a key to the substance and tone of the criticism which followed from the left of the House. Many of the Members there had themselves been punished under the Act of 1933.

at all ex-convicts on this side of the House," declared a Congress Party front bench. Sir Mohammed Yakub, supporting the Bill on the second day of its discussion, trenchantly condemned communalists who excited tension and riots in India and pointedly declared that many of them sat in Simla and at the expense of the Government of India "because they also draw their allowance of Rs. 20 a day." "In the present circumstances of the country," he said, "for a Government to impose restrictions became more a duty than a mere convention and a Government would not be worthy of the name if it did not restrict the liberties of some in the interests of all." Some speeches were of great length and after many days debate the motion was defeated by 71 votes to 61.

Another measure dealing with the same department of affairs which was discussed during the Session was a Bill promoted by Mr. B. Das, of the Congress Party, to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Act of 1908, this Act being a measure which declares unlawful organizations whose aim is the promotion of violence and empowers Provincial Governments to declare unlawful associations whose object is the overthrow of the administration or the promotion of disorder. Mr. Das introduced his Bill in the preceding Delhi Session and in Delhi on 29th March also moved for its consideration. There was considerable debate on this measure but up to the close of the Simla Session the time for putting the motion to the vote was not reached.

There was a lengthy discussion on a motion moved by a member of the Congress Party for the appointment of a Committee to investigate whether the situation arising out of the Quetta

earthquake was properly handled, particularly with regard to the rescue of and search for the living wounded and dead and the salvage of property. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Congress Party, accepted responsibility for having drafted the resolution. The Hon'ble the Home Member in reply asked "Is there a lower form of exploitation than that of exploiting this horrible tragedy, which has shocked the world, in order to gain a political advantage?" When the Home Member completed his speech, Members on the Left moved the closure. The House divided on the subject and the closure was refused by 65 votes to 67. The minority included the Congress Party and the majority nearly everybody else. The first speaker after this division was Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who said it had never been his misfortune to listen to a more grossly atrocious speech than the one delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, or a more illogical speech containing specious arguments unworthy of the Leader of the Opposition, unworthy of a great lawyer. He was he said aghest at the speech. Sir Cowasji said he hoped Mr. Desai did it "unconsciously," a remark which was immediately greeted with "No, No" from the Congress benches. The main resolution was at the end of a long debate thrown out by 76 votes to 51, the minority again being almost entirely the Congress Members.

An important Government measure briefly discussed during the Session was the Bill to regulate the Payment of Wages of a certain class of persons employed in industry. This measure came up on report by Select Committee and after a brief debate the Government motion for its consideration was adopted. Further proceedings of the Bill stood over until the next Delhi Session.

The Indian Tariff Board.

Cotton Textiles—The Government of India, announced on 10th September, 1935, the appointment of a Special Tariff Board. The Government Resolution on the subject quoted the Agreement made between the British Textile Mission and the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay, in the Autumn of 1933. The Agreement, it was pointed out, was due to end on 31st December 1935. Government noted that when the Agreement was being negotiated they were considering what protective duties were necessary for the Indian industry and that the duties specified in the Agreement were with one slight modification set out in the Indian Tariff

(Textile Protection) Amendment Act, which became law on 1st May, 1934. The Resolution continued: "In the course of the debate on the Bill, the then Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Blore, in moving that the Bill be referred to Select Committee stated on behalf of the Government that though it was intended to continue the textile industry protection for a period of five years, the tariff rates on British goods would remain in force for two years, in accordance with the terms of the Agreement between the Lancashire delegation and the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay. On the expiry of the two years

covered by the Agreement, the duties on British goods for the remaining period of protection would have to be decided on a review of the conditions then existing and in the light of such experience as may have been gained. The period of Agreement will expire on 31st December, 1935, and it will be necessary to introduce in the course of the next Budget session legislation to give effect to any changes in the duties which may be found necessary. The Government of India have therefore decided that the inquiry foreshadowed by Sir Joseph Bhoré's speech should take place at an early date and that it should be entrusted to a Special Tariff Board constituted as follows—President, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Members, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

The Resolution specified the following terms of reference—"To recommend, on a review of present conditions and in the light of the experience of the effectiveness of the existing duties, the level of duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from the United Kingdom of (a) cotton piecegoods (b) cotton yarn (c) fabrics of artificial silk, (d) mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

"By adequate protection is meant duties which will equate prices of imported goods to the fair selling price for similar goods produced in India. In the course of this inquiry, the Board will give a full opportunity to the Cotton Textile Industry whether in India or the United Kingdom to present its case and if necessary to answer the cases presented by the other interested parties.

"The Board will not be required to make any recommendations in respect of revenue duties."

Firms or persons desirous of having their views considered by the Special Tariff Board were invited to send their representations to the Secretary of the Board.

The Board often long continued sittings, duly reported to Government, and their report has not yet been published.

The Government of India in September, 1935, also published the report of the Indian Tariff Board on the question of equality in respect of the manufacture of shuffles. The Board stated, "The competition is at present not much more than fear for the future but we recommend that the situation should be watched. Should the fear of Japanese competition materialise Japanese prices would become relevant and the case for tariff inequality will be clearly established."

Woolen Textile Industry—A Tariff Board comprising Mr. G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (President), Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, and Mr. H. R. Batliwala, appointed on 20th October, 1934, to consider a representation received from certain woollen mills requesting extension of protection to the woollen industry, signed its report on 10th June, 1935, and the report was published by Government on 23rd January, 1936. The Board reported that the British India Corporation, which controls two of the largest woollen mills in India, namely the

Cawnpore Woollen Mills and the New Egerton Woollen Mills, at Dhanuwal, did not reply to the Board's communique calling upon all firms and persons interested to state their case to the Board and that in answer to the questionnaire which was sent to them as to other mills, the Corporation wrote to the Board regretting that they found it necessary in the interest of their shareholders to refuse to divulge any statistics of costs or output. The document in question expressed sympathy with the application of other mills for protection, but asserted that the Corporation did not require additional protection except against Italy and Japan. This attitude, the Board stated, was confirmed in oral evidence by the representative of the Corporation.

The Board added "The Corporation must therefore, know perfectly well that their refusal to divulge statistics which are necessary for the examination by the Tariff Board of the claim of the rest of the industry to protection can only be interpreted in one way, *viz.* that they themselves do not require protection." The output of the mills abstaining from the application for protection is the Board pointed out at least half that of the whole industry. The Board, therefore, realized that there would be some justification for rejecting the application forthwith. They were, however, so impressed by the rapid inroads being made by Japan into the Indian markets that they thought it necessary to complete their examination of the general case, so far as they were able to do so, in the absence of complete statistics, and we arrive at certain conclusions which lead us to recommend the imposition of a form of protection in spite of the disabilities under which we have acted." The Board accordingly made a series of recommendations.

The Government of India, in view of the attitude of the British India Corporation declined to accept them, except certain recommendations for the assistance of the hand loom industry and small factory industry. The Tariff Board emphasised the increasing competition from the shoddy fabrics of Italy and Poland which this section of the industry were experiencing. The Board described the unorganized condition of this "cottage industry," as it is called, and said "We think that the hope of the industry must lie in the help which can be given by the Industries Departments of local Government, and by such organization as the All-India Spinners Association and by the gradual improvement in the quality of Indian wools. Technical advice and assistance in marketing arrangements are doing much to foster the sister cotton industry, and we believe that similar advice and assistance, particularly in the finishing of woollen goods, and help both in keeping weavers in touch with the demands of the market and in disposing of their manufactures without the intervention of the grasping middleman, should be equally effective in this industry."

The Government of India provided Rs. 5 lakhs in their annual Budget for giving such assistance to the cottage industry and a Bill implementing this decision was negotiated through the Indian Legislature in its Budget Session early in 1936.

Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns, is as follows —

Name of country.	Indian population.	Date of Information.
<i>British Empire.</i>		
1. Ceylon	6,50,577†	1932 Agent's Report.
2. British Malaya* .. .	6,24,009	1931
3. Hong Kong .. .	2,555	1911
4. Mauritius .. .	2,65,796	1931 Protector of Immigrants' Report.
5. Seychelles .. .	332	1911
6. Gibraltar .. .	50 (approximately)	1920
7. Nigeria .. .	100	1920
8. Kenya .. .	39,611	1931 Census.
9. Uganda .. .	13,026	1931 Census
10. Nyasaland .. .	805	1926
11. Zanzibar .. .	14,242	1931 Census.
12. Tanganyika Territory .. .	23,422	1931 Census.
13. Jamaica .. .	17,950	1932 Report of the Protector of Immigrants
14. Trinidad .. .	1,10,689	1932 Do.
15. British Guiana .. .	1,31,059	1932 Do.
16. Fiji Islands .. .	78,975	1932 Report of Secretariat for Indian Affairs.
17. Basutoland .. .	172	1921
18. Swaziland .. .	7	1921
19. Northern Rhodesia .. .	56 (Asiatics)	1921
20. Southern Rhodesia .. .	1,700 (")	1931
21. Canada .. .	1,22,911	1931 Census
22. Australia— Western Australia .. 300 Southern Australia .. 200 Victoria .. 400 New South Wales .. 700 Queensland .. 300 Tasmania .. 100	2,000 (approximately)	1922
23. New Zealand .. .		
24. Natal .. .		
25. Transvaal .. .		
26. Cape Colony .. .		
27. Orange Free State .. .		
28. Newfoundland .. .	1,166	1932 Official Year Book.
29. United States of America .. .	3,175 (Asiatics)	1933 Protector of Immigrants Report.
30. Madagascar .. .	5,272 (Indians)	1926 Statistics of Immigration Department
31. Rennell .. .	2,194	1921
32. Dutch East Indies .. .	832,667 (Orientals, chiefly Chinese & Arabs) (say 50,000 Indians)	1920
33. Surinam .. .	34,957	1920
34. Mozambique .. .	1,100 (Asiatics and half-castes)	Not known.
35. Persia .. .	3,827	1922
Total of Indians in Foreign Countries .. .	100,525	
Total of Indians in British Empire .. .	22,32,076	
Grand Total of Indians Overseas .. .	23,33,201	

* Including Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

† Indian Estate Labourers only.

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastres, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards, Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tobacco, and coconut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Reunion and Bourbon, which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control

it was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatnam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pether and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. F. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were

satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

(a) Control of emigration.

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration.—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—

"10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to

such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions:

(1) The emigrant shall—

(a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or

(b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters' Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by

notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed:—

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the *Gazette of India* on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative:—

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 600 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment of subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent. of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

“(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

“(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

“(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.”

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be not suited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules “for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile.” With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921 which was recorded in the following terms:—

“This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference,

therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, N. Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows:—

(1) **South Africa**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:—

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914: "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows:—

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics, but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions:—

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted.

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia*:—

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business

(f) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommen-

dations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government.

Present Position.—Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal. In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration. In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law.

The anti-Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians. Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms. Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are:

(a) **The Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance**, transferring the power of granting trading licenses from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not sit.

(b) **The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance**. This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it for particular communities, and to that extent to secure segregation, has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

(c) **Kenya Colony.**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—Lord Elgin decided in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision

has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration in the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities

would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation as to which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee:—

“(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Collating statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question.”

With regard to the announcement in connection with “Lowlands” the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, viz., an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January, 1927.

In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation

tion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

- (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike;
- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll;
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya;
- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination the questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana.**—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji. In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members, Messrs Srinivasa Sastri and Hridaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkayapati Raju, C. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to

their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February, 1920, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 4th November, 1920, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency. Two subsequently elected members also withdrew from the Council owing to the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the introduction of a common electoral roll in Fiji is impracticable at present. This is still the position. The issue now is whether the present system of election shall be replaced by nomination and on that the Government of India have made representations, but no decision has yet been announced by the Colonial Office.

British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt. and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

(4) **Other Parts of the Empire.**—In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory and the matters have gone smoothly. The Government of India maintain their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Govt. of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt. of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i.e., the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as "Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927." The Standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January 1929. In 1931, however, it was decided with the concurrence of the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued from estates being fixed at Rs. 4.80 instead of Rs. 6.40 per bushel. In regard to Malaya, Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas. The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber trade. The questions affected by these details have recently received much attention by the Indian and Malay Authorities. The world-wide economic depression has also had repercussions on Indian labourers employed on tea and rubber estates in Ceylon. Wages have had to be reduced, but the Government of India have, with the co-operation of the Colonial Government, successfully prevented such reduction from materially affecting the labourers' standard of living. For those who are unwilling to work on reduced wages facilities for repatriation to their homes in India have been secured. The position in both the countries is being watched by the Government of India, through their Agents.

The Zanzibar Government recently passed legislation for the economic assistance of their people which caused great difficulty to their Indian population and this was the subject of negotiation. His Majesty's Government have sent out Mr. Binder to inquire in to the new legislation and to recommend what modifications, if any, in it are desirable. He sailed from England in the fourth week of April, 1926, and at the time these details were written was engaged in his inquiries.

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar (now Shri) Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1926. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia", the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hope held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant of the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter and Sir Dinsha Mulla—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government. In the spring of 1923 Mr. (now Sir) Dadiba Dalal was appointed High Commissioner for India being the first Indian to hold the office. He resigned towards the end of 1924 to be succeeded by Sir Atul Chatterjee, who in 1931 was followed by Sir B. N. Mitra. The early years of the present century saw the gathering of a new Indian element in permanent residence—that of retired officials and business men, or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England, leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever visit it again. Further the stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who come regularly.

Sectionally, the only Indian community to be fully organised is that of the Parsis. They have an incorporated and well-endowed Parsi Association of Europe. Its central Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, West Kensington, opened in 1920, includes a room devoted to ritual and ceremonial purposes, a reading room and library, and rooms for social intercourse. The Arya Bhavan, a home for orthodox Hindus visiting London, was opened at 30, Helsze Park, Hampstead, in the summer of 1928. Indian business interests have been organised by the formation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, with offices at 85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3. The East India Association (3 Victoria Street S. W. 1), established in 1867, provides a non-partisan platform for the discussion of Indian problems, and exists "to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of India." The India League (140, Strand, W. C.) under the chairmanship of Mr. Bertrand Russell exists "to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule)". At the other end of the scale in Indian political

controversy is the Indian Empire Society, 12, Alfred Place, South Kensington S. W. 7, with Lord Sumner as President and Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

India House.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering. From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koku, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural

paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into our public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about half the total.

The Advisers.

It is well known that for many years ago Indian students were left to their own devices apart from inadequately supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families. But in April 1909 Lord Morley created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed the late Sir Thomas Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser. The Bureau was located at 21, Cromwell Road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarter for their social work among the young men. In India the provincial advisory committees to help and advise intending students have been replaced in some instances by University Committees. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangement under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Mallet who resigned at the close of 1916. He was succeeded by Dr. Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State. Mr. N. C. Sen followed Sir T. Arnold as Local Adviser in London. At Oxford the Oriental Delegation, and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally; whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These arrangements underwent far-reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom. The "agency work" Sir William Meyer took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students. Sir Thomas Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr. N. C. Sen and Dr. Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21, Cromwell Road, was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers. Dr. Quayle is now Secretary in the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner and is assisted by Messrs. P. K. Dutt, R. M. J. Knaster and V. I. Gaster with Miss C. H. Bose to look after women students.

The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton. Arrangements had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant. This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922. This opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India. Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar. The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations, to the works of manufacturing firms in Great Britain for all Indian students competent to profit by the facilities afforded, provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements. Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamber recommended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court. An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926, but has not narrowed the stream of students at the Inns-of-Court.

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co-ordinating their efforts. Accordingly Sir Atul Chatterjee held a conference in July 1925, when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of students more particularly in respect to suitable boarding accommodation in London: The subject had been previously discussed at a meeting of the East India Association (April 27

1925) when a paper was read by Mr. F. H. Brown. The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hotel and club at 21, Cromwell-Road, should be maintained, more particularly to provide accommodation for new comers. A small committee with Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell-Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation. But at the end of 1935 it was decided to close the hotel in Cromwell Road from midsummer 1936.

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were made by some Ruling Princes and others, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but further help is required. The cricket eleven of the Club has an excellent record in matches at Lords and the Oval and with suburban clubs.

A notable development of 1920 was the opening of the "Red Triangle" Shakespeare Hut in Bloomsbury, off Gower Street, as a union and hostel for Indian and Ceylonese

students up to the number of 500. The hostel was removed to permanent premises 106 112, Gower-Street, close to University College in the autumn of 1923. It is Indian both in conception and control, the warden and committee being responsible not to the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in London but to the Indian National Council in Calcutta. While the organization has a definitely moral and spiritual, as well as a social purpose, it is not a proselytising agency. There is a steady average of some 550 members, and the hostel is exceptionally fortunate in securing the voluntary services of men and women of great distinction in many fields for the regular Sunday afternoon and other lectures. The Indian Students Central Association had a Club house and restaurant at 2 Beauford-Gardens, S.W.3, but has ceased to exist: a fate which overtakes many short-lived organisations in relation to India.

There has been some recent development in the matter of periodical literature devoted to India. The weekly *Neur East and India* is well known; the fortnightly *Indian Review* is the organ of the India League and the monthly *Indian Empire Review* that of the Indian Empire Society.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON—Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether domiciled in India or not, are eligible. Hon. Sec. F. C. Palmer, 6, Coolhurst Road, London, N. 8.

BRITISH INDIAN UNION.—Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races. Hon. Secretary: R. S. Nehra, 112, Seymour Place, W. 1.

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—Founded to give exposition to Hindu philosophy and culture, to provide for better mutual understanding between Hindus and the British public, and to further the social, economic and political interests of the Hindus in general. President: R. S. Nehra. Hon. Sec. Dr M. I. Kalra, 36, Barrington Road, S. W. 7.

CHIEF PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.—Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations; to promote better understanding between India and Great Britain; to bring about unity between the sister Communities of India; and to raise the standard of living of the people of India. President Sirdar Hardit Singh. Secretary: M. H. Rashid, 445, Strand, W. C. 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The objects and policy of the Association are promoted—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions

affecting India; (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and Englishmen interested in India, partly through the medium of social gatherings and private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions, (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leaflets correcting erroneous or misleading statements about India and its administration; and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administrations in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. President Lord Lamington. Chairman Sir Malcolm Seton. K.C.B. Hon. Secretary F. H. Brown, C.I.E., 3, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE.—Formed to oppose the proposed Constitutional Reforms in India and to preserve Britain's status as an equal partner in the future development of our Indian Empire. President: The Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, K.G., Chief Organiser Captain H. Orr-Ewing, Hon. Secretary Mr P. W. Donner, M.P., address: King's Court 48, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1, Tel. Victoria 5635. *East India Branch*, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India. Hon. Secretary: Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E., 48, Broadway, S.W. 1.

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS)—Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of Indian art and literature in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by or have influenced India especially Java, Siam, Indo-China, Afghanistan,

- Persia and the Middle East. *President*: The Marquis of Zetland. *Chairman of Council*, Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. *Vice-Chairman*: John de La Valette. *Hon. Secretary*: F. J. P. Richter, M.A. 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL.—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. *Chairman*: Sir Ewart Greaves. *Warden*: T. D. Santwan, B.Sc.
- INDIA LEAGUE, THE.—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes *India to-day* (monthly) 165, Strand, W. C. 2. *Chairman*: Bertrand Russell. *Secretaries*: James Marley and V. K. Krishna Menon.
- INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP.—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N. W. 1). *Chairman*: Carl Heath. *Secretary*: Agatha Harrison, 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S.W. 11.
- INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION.—4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. (To collect information on rural activities in India and to promote and arouse interest in rural reconstruction). *Chairman*: Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. *Hon. Secretary*: Miss A. It. Caton.
- INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB.—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley. To promote the physical well-being of Indian students. *Secretary*: Mr David S. Erulkar, "Africa House," 44-46, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.
- MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions. *President*: T. W. Salim Babonau. *Secretary*: Ahmed Bennett. Headquarters. 451, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.
- NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Chief aims to promote the welfare of Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Secretary*: Miss Dove.
- NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—Makes grants to deserving Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Hon. Secretary*: E. Oliver.
- PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED.—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, London, W. 14.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824, "for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and the Arts in relation to Asia". *Secretary*: Col. D. M. F. Hoysted, C.B.E., D.S.O. 74, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.
- ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.—*President*: Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. *Chairman*: The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. *Secretary*: Miss M. N. Kennedy, 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.
- ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W. C. 2. *Secretary*: R. E. H. Bailey, C.B.F., address during re-building —17, Carlton House Terrace, W. 1. 2.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS has an Indian section before which lectures are delivered on industrial, historical and commercial questions. 18, John Street, Adelphi, W. C. 2. *Secretary*: W. Perry, M.A. *Secretary, Indian Section*: K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St. James' Square, S. W. 1. *Secretary*: Ivison S. Macadam, C.B.E.
- SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS.—*President*: The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *Chairman of Council*: Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E. P.H.I. *Chairman of Executive Committee*: Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. Information from the *Hon. Secretary*, 17, Bedford Square, W. C. 1.
- STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—*Secretary*: E. C. Mackie, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11.
- VICTORIA LEAGUE.—81, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Secretary*: Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.
- WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committee. *Hon. Secretary*: Miss Avalai Mehta, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law 171, Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

Sport.

Sport in India during the year under review received a filip by the visit of the Maharaja of Patiala's team of Australian cricketers, and the team of tennis players from Central Europe. India is rapidly becoming sports-minded. The Press is allotting much more space to reports of the chief sporting events, and throughout the country the attendance at the big tournaments and competitions in all branches of sport have shown a decided increase.

Racing, of course, still claims pride of place and the huge crowds which swarm on the race-courses of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other parts of the country prove that the Indian is as keen on "the sport of kings" as the man in any other part of the world. The chief events are the Viceroy's and the King-Emperor's Cups in Calcutta and the Eclipse Stakes in Bombay.

The King Emperor's Cup was this year won by Messrs. A and A. J. Hoyt's Play On, ridden by the younger Hoyt (C. Hoyt), this victory thus being a regular family affair. Play On was beaten into third place in the race for the Viceroy's Cup by Nawab of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes, a horse he had beaten in the King-Emperor's Cup. The Eclipse Stakes in Bombay, the richest race in India, was also won by Play On—the second time this horse has won this race.

Cricketers tested.

The visit of the Australian cricketers aroused considerable interest. The visit served the purpose of testing Indian cricket talent, which was particularly useful in view of the tour to England in the summer of 1936. The Australians included many players of reputation—Macartney, Ryder, Hendry, Oxenham, Ironmonger and Ellis, all having been proved in the fire of Test match battles with England. It was only natural, therefore, that wherever this team played that large crowds should turn up to watch them. The tourists proved, on the whole, too strong for the majority of India's sides although the last two unofficial Tests were won by the Indian team.

The cricket season unfortunately was marred by internal strife centred on the nomination of the captain for the Indian eleven to meet the Australian visitors, and this had an unfortunate repercussion when the team to tour England was elected, the Yuvaraj of Patiala refusing to be nominated either as the probable captain or as a member of the side.

The tennis team consisted of R. Menzel of Czechoslovakia, Count Bowroski of Austria, C. Von Moxata also of Austria, and L. Hecht of Czechoslovakia. The tennis players were too good for India's best, but their visit gave India's premier players an opportunity of playing against first class European players.

A hockey record.

In the hockey world the Bombay Customs made hockey history by winning the Aga Khan and Beighton Cups, the two premier tournaments in the country in the same season—a feat never before accomplished. They proved themselves to be the best club side in India although singularly enough they have not a single player in the team which will represent India at the 1936 Olympic games.

Matters did not run smoothly in the football world. The All-India Football Association came into being, but at the time of writing, the Indian Football Association whose headquarters is in Bengal, have not affiliated to the new body, and the unfortunate split which occurred over the meeting at Darbhanga has not yet been healed. The East Yorkshire Regiment won the I. F. A. Shield and the King's Regiment the Rovers Cup and the Border Regiment the Durand Cup.

Rugby was played as usual during the monsoon and the All-India tournament was won by Ceylon who beat Bombay in the final.

The golf champion of India this year turned out to be Mr. A. Glennie who beat Mr. F. A. Bagley by 9 to 7 in the final. The ladies' championship was won by Mrs. A. A. Marr who beat Mrs. F. A. Scott by 5 to 4 in the final.

The Indian Polo Association championship at Calcutta was won by Jaipur who beat Kashmir in the final.

Athletics revive.

Athletics received a big filip by the holding of Olympic Games in Bombay in commemoration of the late King George's Silver Jubilee and the final Olympic trials at Lahore. Bombay, particularly in athletics, showed a welcome revival and the future should see further development on field and track. The All-India Games at Lahore were very successful although there were not many individual performances up to international Olympic standards. As a result, however, India will probably send at least three athletes to Berlin. C. S. A. Swami the Bombay athlete, promises to become a Marathon discovery.

Capt. Tuck, R. A. also made history by winning the Kadir Cup for Pig-sticking at Meerut on Manifest, this being the third time this fine pig-sticker has won that trophy.

Sport is rapidly becoming more organised throughout the country and there are now central governing bodies for practically every branch of it. The Indian Cricket Board has done an immense amount of good for cricket and with the inauguration of the Cricket stadium in Bombay in the coming year cricket in that city should maintain the premier place it has always held in the country.

Detailed results of the chief sporting events throughout India will be found on the following pages.

Racing.

Bangalore.

Bangalore Cup (Div. I) Distance 1 mile —
 Messrs Lalvani and Mulkham's Solar Barn
 (7st 10lbs.), Davison .. 1
 Brigadier Hill, Sir Cusrow Wadia and
 Messrs Johnstone and Tosh's Gold Period
 (7st 2lbs., cd 7st 3lbs.), J. P. Neale .. 2
 Mr Annamalaichettiar's Solingen (7st
 8lbs.), Whittle .. 3
 Sir D'Arcy Lindsay's Sole Helress (7st
 4lbs.), H Black .. 4
 Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, a neck.
 Time—1min 44 1-5 secs

Bangalore Cup (Div II). Distance 1 mile—
 Mr M. Wemyss's Whatanight (8st.),
 Meekings .. 1
 Mr J Hormusji's It (7st. 10lbs),
 Davison .. 2
 Messrs Nugent Grant and W. C. Jones's
 Mellot (7st 8lbs), H Black .. 3
 Mrs A H C Rostron's Grayfon (7st
 10lbs), Flynn .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
 Time—1 min 45 secs.

Steward's Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Mr K T Sampat's Azdashir (8st 10lbs),
 H McQuade .. 1
 Mr A C Ardeshir's Aziza (7st 12lbs),
 Raffaele .. 2
 Mr I S Shemtob's Taj Kasma (9st. 4lbs),
 Brace .. 3
 Miss V Parker's Hitler (8st. 5lbs),
 Thompson .. 4
 Won by a head, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
 Time—1min 54 1-5 secs

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile —
 Mr Gem's Achieve (9st. 4lbs), Brace .. 1
 Mr S Khanna's Wallridge (7st. 3lbs),
 Holland .. 2
 Raja Parlakimedi's Miss Winsome (7st.
 1lb), Moore .. 3
 Mrs John Yorke's Tree Top (8st 11lbs),
 Meekings .. 4
 Won by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, a short head.
 Time—1min 44 1-5 secs

Madras Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
 Mr V L Govindraj and Capt D'Arcy's
 Snow Leopard (8st 5 lbs), Meekings .. 1
 Lt-Col. Sir the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's
 Laden La (8st. 13lbs), Forsyth .. 2
 Mr J Hormusji's It (9st. 10lbs.), Brace .. 3
 The Raja of Parlakimedi's Flinty (9st.
 3lbs), Sibbritt .. 4
 Won by neck, neck, head Time—1min.
 21 1-5secs

Total Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr C A. Murad's Neddins (9st), Flynn .. 1
 Mrs M Clarke's Cybo (8st. 5lbs).
 M. O'Neale .. 2

Mr W C Jones's Broken Link (7st 11lbs).
 H Black .. 3
 Mr Shantidas Askuran's Starford (8st
 9lbs), Forsyth .. 4
 Won by length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
 Time—1min 21 2-5secs

Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile.—
 Mr K S Malkani's Tedford (8st), Brace .. 1
 Mrs M Clarke's Fanciful (8st. 6lbs),
 M O'Neale .. 2
 Mr K. S. Malkani's Daftrum (9st. 1lb),
 Davison .. 3
 Mr Gemini's Poetry (7st 12lbs), Graham .. 4
 Won by 6 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
 Time.—1 min 45 secs.

**Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile,
 3 furlongs —**
 Mr V. L. Govindaraj and Capt D'Arcy's
 Helen's Glory (8st 1lb), Meekings .. 1
 The Raja of Bobbili's Rob (7st), Graham .. 2
 Mr G N Musry's Dunedin (7st 13lbs),
 Whittle .. 3
 Mr A Mirani's Chivalresque (9st. 4lbs),
 Sibbritt .. 4
 Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time.—2 mins 26 1-5 secs

**Yuvaraja of Mysore's Cup. Distance 1 mile
 3 furlongs —**
 Mr N Rupchand's English Star (7st 2lbs),
 Balfour .. 1
 Mr Hedeshizuda's Goolab (7st. 4lbs),
 Graham .. 2
 Mr Lookmanji's Breach (9st), Brace .. 3
 Mr A C Ardeshir's Buick (8st 12lbs),
 Rylands .. 4
 Won by a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 4 lengths. Time—
 2 mins 43 secs

Merchant's Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Messrs J H. Mashal and P. Kishendas's
 Abaris (7 st 11lbs), H. Black .. 1
 Mr Gem's Nassirwan (8st 12lbs), Davison .. 2
 Mr A Lookmanji's Breach (9st 7lbs),
 Bowley .. 3
 Dr S K Pillay's Poppy Day (7st 4lbs., cd.
 7st 5lbs.), Whittle .. 4
 Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—
 1 min 57 3-5 secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—
 Mr Nugent Grant's Love Tale (7st , cd 7st
 4 lbs) J O'Neale .. 1
 Mr E F Neilson's Strength (8st. 12lbs),
 Selby .. 2
 Mr. T. N. Banerjee's White Paper (7st. 11bs),
 F. Black .. 3
 Mr W Hayhoe's Battling Boy (8st 3lbs),
 Cullen .. 4
 Won by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time.—2 mins. 36 1-5 secs.

Borannah Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Messrs P M G Gramani and Shunmugam's
Gazi (7st. 5lbs.), H. Black 1

Mr. Imamdin's Abrash (7st. 13lbs., cd. 8st.
3lbs.) Thompson 2

Mr. A. C. Ardeshrir's Aziza (9st. 4lbs.),
Raffaele 3

Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Karim Beg (8st
6lbs.), Davison 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 5 lengths, 5 lengths
Time.—2 mins. 49 secs.

Bombay.

The General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold
Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil (9st.),
Davison 1

Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (7st. 7lbs.), W.
Sibbritt 2

H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's
Tamin (8st. 5lbs), Whiteside 3

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali (9st.),
C. Hoyt 4

Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths.
Time—2 mins. 19 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

The Grand Western Handicap. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$
miles.—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev
(9st. 4lbs.), W. Sibbritt 1

Maharaja Madan Singh's Count Ito (9st.
2lbs), Burn 2

Raja Dhanragir's Rapsonia (7st.2lbs., cd.
7st. 5lbs.), Cook 3

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman (7st. 3lbs,
cd (7st. 7lbs.), Davison 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, short head, short head.—
Time—2 mins. 6 secs.

The Chief of Nagal Memorial Plate. Distance
7 furlongs.—

Mr. Eve's Risque (8st. 2lbs), Brace 1

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee (9st.
2lbs.), Wilson 2

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On
(9st. 7lbs.), C. Hoyt 3

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes
(9st. 1lb.), Blyth 4

Won by head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length. Time—
1 min. 25 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

The Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st.),
Cook 1

Mr. Diamond's Savonette (8st. 7lbs.), Selby 2

Mr. R. H. Tucker's Honey Boy (8st. 2lbs,
cd. 8st. 3lbs.), Wilson 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York (8st 8lbs),
Northmore 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, short head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
Time—1 min. 15 seconds.

The Bombay Arab Derby. Distance about
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara (8st
9lbs.), Wilson 1

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil (9st.
7lbs), Davison 2

Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (7st. 8lbs., cd. 7st
10lbs.), W. Sibbritt 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshrir's Shogat Aziz (8st. 2lbs
cd 8st. 4lbs.), Munro 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length. Time—
2 mins 56 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

The Malabar Hill Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (8st. 5lbs),
Munro 1

Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (7st. 13lbs),
M. Hoyt 2

Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black
Peril (8st. 8lbs.), Lowrey 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer
(8st. 2lbs.), Cook 4

Won by head, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length. Time—
1 min. 13 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.

The Eclipse Stakes of India. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$
miles —

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On
(9st. 5lbs), C. Hoyt 1

Nawabzada Yeminul Mulk's Mas D'Antibes
(9st. 7lbs.), Wilson 2

H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver
Plated (9st.), Munro 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Rentenmark
(9st.), W. Sibbritt 4

Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, short head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time—2 mins. 5 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.

The Willingdon Plate. Distance 1 mile —

Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito (9st),
Burn 1

Mr. Eve's Risque (8st. 5lbs.), Brace 2

Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Private
Seal (7st. 8lbs), J. O'Neale 3

Mr P B Avasia's Dr Strabismus (7st 7lbs).
Davison 4

Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck Time—
1 min. 38 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.

The Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian
(8st. 11lbs.), W. Sibbritt 1

Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji
(9st), Cook 2

Mr. Diamond's Savonette (8st. 2lbs.), Selby 3

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Carnival (8st. 11lbs),
Brace 4

Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 3 lengths
Time—1 min 41 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

The Hughes Memorial Plate. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$
miles.—

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev
(9st.), W. Sibbritt 1

Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito (9st),
Burn 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver
Plated (9st), Munro 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshrir's Robert (8st. 5lbs),
Britt 4

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 6 length—
Time—2 mins. 9 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

The Druids Lodge Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs—

Nawabzada Fakrulkul's Zuyder Zee (9st. 4lbs.), Wilson	1
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E Esmond's Black Peril (7st. 11lbs., cd. 7st. 12lbs), Lowrie	2
Mr H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman (7st. 4lbs.), Britt	3
Mr A. Higgin's Tel Asur (8st 1lb), Northmore	4
Won by short head, 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths	
Time—1 min 26 3/5 secs	

The Gaye Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Mr Gem's Farat Prince (8st. 3lbs.), W Sibbritt	1
Mr Sultan M. Chino's Al Hamil (9st 7lbs), Davison	2
Nawabzada Fakrulkul's Jahan Ara (8st 11lbs), Wilson	3
Mr Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen (8st 5lbs), Northmore	4
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length	
Time—2 mins 18 3/5 secs	

The Colaba Cup (Div II) Distance 1 mile —

Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st 10lbs), Selby	1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (8st 8lbs), Burn	2
Mr N D. Bagree's Hesperitus (9st 2lbs), Scanlan	3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir (8st 10lbs), Cook	4
Won by neck, 1 length, neck	
Time—1 min 38 2/5 secs	

The C N Wadia Gold Cup Distance about 1½ miles.—

Mr A C Ardesheir's Rivalli (8st 11lbs), Hutchinson	1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes (9st. 6lbs), Wilson	2
H H the Maharaja of Parlakmedi's Silver Plated (8st 13lbs), Munro	3
Messrs A Hoyt and A J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 8lbs), C Hoyt	4
Won by short-head, short head, 3 lengths	
Time—2 mins. 37 3/5 secs.	

The Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile —

Mr G McElligott's Clicquot (7st. 11lbs.), Whiteside	1
Mr P B Avasia's Dr. Strabismus (7st 4lbs), Simmons	2
Messrs G. McElligott and P D Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 3lbs), Scanlan	3
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Rentenmark (9st 7lbs.), W. Sibbritt	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ length, ½ length.	
Time—1 min. 38 secs	

The Colaba Cup (Div. I) Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs G. McElligott and G. C. R. Coleridge's Fearless Prince (8st. 3lbs., cd. 8st. 4lbs.), C Hoyt	1
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Mr N D. Bagree's Benevento (9st 4lbs.), Munro	2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth (8st. 8lbs), Graham	3
Mr O. Randall's Lady Brendan (8st. 5lbs), Selby	4
Won by head, neck, ½ length. Time—1 min 39 4/5 secs.	

The Manton Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (8st 6lbs), Wilson	1
Mrs L Musry's Teller (8st. 4lbs.), Cook	2
Mr A M. Khairaz's Redress (8st. 12lbs), Blyth	3
Mr Eve's Provence Rose (8st.)	4
Won by 1½ lengths, neck, short head. Time—1 min 13 4/5 secs	

The Lloyd Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st 4lbs.), Selby	1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron (7st. 5lbs), Cook	2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth (8st 4lbs), Burn	3
Mr R. Higgins's Le Mont Chevalier (8st 4lbs.), Britt	4
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, ½ length.	
Time—1 min 39 4/5 secs.	

The Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles—

Mr A M Khairaz's Fiery Face (7st 7lbs), Simmons	1
Nawabzada Fakrulkul's Jahan Ara (8st 12lbs), Wilson	2
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamim (8st 4lbs), Brace	3
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaffah (8st), Whiteside	4
Won by neck, short head, short head	
Time—3 mins 20 secs.	

The Byculla Club Cup. Distance 1½ miles—

Mr A C Ardesheir's Rivalli (8st 10lbs), G Hutchins	1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Complet (8st 4lbs), W. Sibbritt	2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes (9st 5lbs.), Wilson	3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 5lbs), Burn	4
Won by short head, head, 2½ lengths.	
Time—3 mins.	

The Mansfield Plate. Distance 6 furlongs—

H H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (9st. 4lbs.), Cook	1
Sir David Ezra and Mr E Esmond's Black Peril (8st), Burn	2
Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J Hoyt's Goolash (7st 7lbs.), Graham	3
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (8st. 4lbs, cd 8st. 5lbs.), Munro	4
Won by ½ length, length, short head.	
Time—1 min. 13 2/5 secs.	

The Aga Khan's Cup. Distance 1½ miles —

H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Clicquot (9st. 4lbs.), Cook .. 1

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hesperitus (8st.), Britt .. 2

H H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (8st. 9lbs.), W Sibbritt .. 3

Mr V. Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st. 7lbs.), Selby .. 4

Won by head, 1½ lengths, 1 length Time—2 mins. 4 2/5 seconds.

Calcutta.

The Macpherson Cup. Distance about 1½ miles.—

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hesperitus (7st. 11lbs.), Stead .. 1

Messrs. H. P. and B. K. Poddar's Filter (10st. 7lbs.), Jones .. 2

Sir David Ezra's Spenser (7st. 9lbs.), Wallace .. 3

Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (7st. 8lbs.), Raffaele .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, and 1 length Time.—2 mins. 36 secs

Cooch Behar Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Messrs. H. P. and C. K. Poddar's Filter (9st. 4lbs.), Jones .. 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Rivali (7st. 10lbs.), Dobie .. 2

The Raja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st. 5lbs.), Scanlan .. 3

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (8st. 5lbs.), W. Sibbritt .. 4

Won by a head, 2 lengths, 2½ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 23 secs.

The Carmichael Cup. Distance about 1½ miles.—

Messrs. H. P. and B. K. Poddar's Filter (8st. 10lbs.), Jones .. 1

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 10lbs.), Wilson .. 2

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st. 10lbs.), Scanlan .. 3

Won by 1 length and 2½ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 9 1-5 secs.

The Beresford Cup. Distance about 1½ miles.—

Mr. D. K. Bhattar's Lovalot (7st. 4lbs.), Christie .. 1

Mr. E. S. Gubbay's Scalback (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan .. 2

Mrs. Alec A. Apcar's Phidias (8st. 8lbs.), Bond .. 3

Mr. Panmick's Silvadare (9st.), Edwards .. 4

Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths, and 3 lengths. Time.—3 mins. 4 2-5 secs.

Ronaldshay Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Roger's Goolash (8st. 10lbs.), Howard .. 1

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins' Cercello (9st. 3lbs.), Scanlan .. 2

Messrs. A. and S. Hoyt's Private Seal (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt .. 3

Mr. S. Bagree's Court Card (8st. 1lb.), Jones .. 4

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min. 27 4-5 secs.

Burdwan Cup. Distance (about) 1½ miles.—

Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (10st. 3lbs.), Regan .. 1

Messrs. H. P. Poddar and M. D. Somany's Old Time (10st. 10lbs.), Baker .. 2

Prince Aly Khan and Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra (10st. 3lbs.), Glynn .. 3

Mr. C. P. Sherston's Tetramarte (10st. 10lbs.), Sherston .. 4

Won by a short head, 2 lengths, 3 lengths Time—3 mins. 21 2-5 secs.

The King Emperor's Cup Distance about 1 mile.—

Messrs. A. and A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st 3lbs.), C. Hoyt .. 1

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 3lbs.), Scanlan .. 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st. 3lbs.), W. Sibbritt .. 3

Nawabzada Aminulmuluk's Mas d'Antibes (9st. 3lbs.), Carslake .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, short head Time—1 min. 40 1-5 secs.

Wellesley Plate. Distance about 1½ miles —

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (7st 11lbs.), W. Sibbritt .. 1

Nawabzada Aminulmuluk's Mas d'Antibes (9st. 6lbs.), Wilson .. 2

Mr. Eve's Star of Italy (9st. 7lbs.), C. Hoyt .. 3

The Raja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st. 13lbs.), Morris .. 4

Won by a head, a short head, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 10 secs

The Grand Annual Distance about 2 miles —

Mr. C. P. Sherston's Tetramarte (12st 3lbs.), Goswell .. 1

Sir Edward Benthall and Mr. W. W. K. Page's Myrtol (9st.), Howard .. 2

Messrs. D. Hendry and Mr. N. D. Harris's Border Raider (9st.), Regan .. 3

Prince Aly Khan and Hon'ble Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra (11st. 13lbs.), Glenon .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 5 lengths Time.—3 mins. 34 2-5 secs.

The Viceroy's Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Nawabzada-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes (9st.), Wilson .. 1

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 3lbs.), Scanlan .. 2

Messrs. A. and A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st 3lbs.), M. Hoyt .. 3

J. C. Sen's Birthday Book (9st. 3lbs.), Baker .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—3 mins. 4 secs.

The Kashmir Cup. Distance about 7 furlongs—
 Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Zuyder Zee (8st. 7lbs.), Wilson .. 1
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Rentenmark (8st. 10lbs.), W. Sibbritt .. 2
 Messrs. A. and A. J. Hoyt's Private Seal (7st. 8lbs.), Christie .. 3
 Mr A. Higgins's Tel Asur (8st. 4lbs.), Morris .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, and short head. Time.—1 min. 25 4-5 secs.

Colombo.

Herbert Stanley Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
 Mr G. L. Lyon's Why Worry (7st. 5lbs.), Baker .. 1
 Mrs. F. Fenwick's Sorriso (8st. 7lbs.), Billet .. 2
 Messrs R. C. Boustead and C B. Collisson's Mount Alice (8st. 11lbs.), Ward .. 3
 Mr M. Subbiah's Kudos (9st 3lbs), Williams .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths. Time—2mins. 12 2-5secs.

Bartlett Stakes. Distance 956 yards.—
 Mr Francis's Dorinda (9st 2lbs.) Marrs .. 1
 Mr M Subbiah's Garm (7st. 8lbs.), H Black 2
 Messrs W Coombe and G. Fellowes's High Heels (7st.), Corkhill .. 3
 Mr Wilmot Fernando's Peggy Royal (7st. 10lbs), White .. 4
 Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths. Time—50 4-5 secs.

Turf Club Plate. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Mr C. A. Laing's Star of the South (9st.), Marrs .. 1
 Mr G. L. Lyon's Tallard (8st. 5lbs), Baker 2
 Mr P. J. Stanley's Inherited (8st. 11lbs.), Burn .. 3
 Mr. Bert's Cairngorm (8st. 5lbs.), Hill .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—3 mins. 2 1-5 secs.

Bandaranaike Cup. Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards —
 Mr Baiden bin Khalaf's January (8st. 2lbs.), Perkins .. 1
 Mrs G N G. Walles's Wafadar (7st. 2lbs), H Black .. 2
 Mr C. A. Laing's Mink (7st. 10lbs.), Corkhill 3
 Mr N. Rupchand's Argonaut (10st. 13lbs.), Burn .. 4
 Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

Colombo Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—
 Mr A. E. De Silva's L'Allegro (8st. 11lbs.), Marrs .. 1
 Mr. Joseph's Faul (8st. 7lbs.), Perkins .. 2
 Mr A. C. Abdeen's Red Knight (8st. 10lbs.), Warren .. 3
 Mr G. L. Lyon's All Clear (9st. 4lbs.) Young .. 4
 Won by 5 lengths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—2 mins. 23 1-5 secs.

Planters' Purse Distance 1 mile.—
 Mr. Brooke's Indrani (11st. 4lbs.), Mr. Craven .. 1
 Mr. Belsize's Goose (11st. 6lbs.), C. Wales .. 2
 Capt. F. Fernwick's Dick Deadeye (11st. 6lbs.), Claughton .. 3
 Won by a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—1 min. 46 1-5 secs.

Newmarket Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs.—
 Mrs. G. N. G. Walles's Carslae Croft (7st. 11lbs), H Black .. 1
 Mr. Rasallan's Gallant Knight (9st. 3lbs.), Marrs .. 2
 Mrs. A. C. Abdeen's Wenda (9st. 6lbs.), Warren .. 3
 Mr G. Rosen's Greek Goddess (9st 4lbs), J. Rosen .. 4
 Won by a head, 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 29 1-5 secs.

Madras Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Mr. P. J. Stanley's Suidan (9st. 3lbs), Marrs .. 1
 Mr. Photnix's Wahee (9st 2lbs), Perkins .. 2
 Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Fayik (9st 9lbs), Townsend .. 3
 Mrs Dorita's Bulbul Hazar (7st. 2lbs.), J. Rosen .. 4
 Won by a neck, a head. Time—2 mins. 53 3-5 secs.

Bachelor's Purse. Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards.—
 Mr Rigel's Bushranger (7st), J. Rosen .. 1
 Mrs W. B. Bartlett's Ciss (7st 5lbs.), H. Black .. 2
 Mrs. F. Fenwick's Ritzy (8st. 11lbs.), Baker .. 3
 Mr. Douglas's Guadaluquivir (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs .. 4
 Won by a neck, a short head. Time—1 min 2 4-5 secs.

Robert's Cup Distance, 1 mile—
 Capt F Fenwick's Sea King (10st. 1lb.), Marrs .. 1
 Mr Phonix's Waheed (8st. 7lbs.), Perkins .. 2
 Mr. G. Fellowes's Hamdi (9st. 1 lb.), Burn .. 3
 Mr P. J Stanley's Suidan (9st. 6lbs.), H. Black .. 4
 Won by a shorthed, 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 52 3-5 secs.

Lawyers' Stakes. Distance 1 mile.—
 Mr. A. E. De Silva's Mountain Spy (8st. 13lbs.), Perkins .. 1
 Mr C. A. Laing's Star of the South (9st. 3lbs), Marrs .. 2
 Mr. G. L. Lyon's Chatternach (7st. 10lbs.), Bell .. 3
 Mr. Rasallan's Gallant Knight (8st. 13lbs.), Baker .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck. Time—1 min. 42 2-5 secs.

Flying Stakes. Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards.—
 Mr. V. C. Baker's Gay Kitty (8st.), Hill .. 1
 Messrs. A. Fellowes and Gordon's Armentieres
 (9st. 2lbs.), Baker 2
 Mr. Pen's Daffodil (7st. 8lbs.), Williams .. 3
 Mr. G. Fellowes's Fortunate Gal (7st. 7lbs.),
 White 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min.
 4 2-5 secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—
 Mr. C. A. Laing's Silverton (9st. 3lbs.), Marrs 1
 Mr. A. E. de Silva's Mountain Spy (8st.
 13lbs.) Perkins 2
 Mr. M. Subbiah's Kudos (9st. 3lbs.), Williams 3
 Mr. Brooke's Butty (9st. 3lbs.), H. Black .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins.
 20 4-5 secs.

Ridgeway Stakes. Distance 6 furlongs.—
 Mrs. A. C. Abdeen's Wenda (8st. 7lbs.),
 Warren 1
 Mr. Rigel's Beau Ideal (8st. 9lbs.), Alridge.. 2
 Mr. M. Subbiah's Garm (7st. 9lbs.), Burn .. 3
 Messrs. J. E. B. Baillie Hamilton and E.
 Cowan's Flittermouse (8st. 9lbs.), Ward.. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—1
 min. 15 secs.

Karachi.

Club Cup. Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr. K. S. Malkani's Daftrum (9st. 7lbs.),
 Cullen 1
 Mr. Oosman Tidani's Blush Rose (8st. 7lbs.),
 Subeya Khalaf 2
 Mr. F. B. Sharma's Jowahar (7st. 9lbs., cd.
 8st. 2lbs.), Balfour 3
 Mr. Moosa Isa's Kutch Mandvi (7st. 6lbs.),
 Lesson 4
 Won by head, neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—
 1min. 10 4-5 sec.

Kolhapur.

Shri Shivaji Maharaja Commemoration Cup.
 Distance 1 mile.—
 Mr. Darbarilal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Touted-
 De-Suite (9st. 11lbs.), Harding 1
 Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York (7st. 13lbs.),
 F. Black 2
 Mr. M. C. Patel's Poetry (7st. 13lbs., cd.
 8st.), Brace 3
 Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up (7st., cd. 7st.
 6lbs.), R. Bell 4
 Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length.
 Time—1min. 45secs.

Stewards Plate. Distance 1 mile.—
 Lt.-Col. J. V. M. Byrne's Nadova
 (8st. 12lbs.), Harding 1
 Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Thornham (9st.),
 Whiteside 2
 Capt. R. V. Gove's Hatless (7st. 10lbs.),
 O'Neale 3
 Capt. R. V. Gove's Clairette (8st. 11lbs.),
 Brace 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
 Time—1min. 43 1-5 secs.

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
 H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ahma
 (7st. 8lbs.), O'Neale 1
 Mr. K. H. Irani's Forat (8st. 11lbs.),
 F. Black 2
 Rani Saheb of Miraj Junior's Talha (7st
 10lbs.), Fletcher 3
 Miss V. Parker's Hitler (8st. 12lbs)
 Thompson 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck, head. Time—
 2mins 28 1-5secs.

Maharaja Cup. Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
 Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady
 (8st. 1lb.), Whiteside 1
 Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle and Rao Bahadur
 M. S. Hakim's Pratapsinha (8st. 12lbs),
 Forsyth 2
 Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh and Raja Dhanraj-
 gir's Zorawar (8st. 8lbs.), Thompson .. 3
 Messrs M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's Last
 Adventure (8st. 8lbs.), Brace 4
 Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time—2 mins. 11 4-5 secs.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 H.H. The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's
 Saloon (7st. 9lbs.), Whiteside 1
 Mr. Darbarilal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Touted-
 De-Suite (10st. 10lbs.), Harding 2
 Mr. M. C. Patel's Poetry (8st. 2lbs),
 C. Hoyt 3
 Mr. G. M. C. Elligott's Dun Laoghair (7st
 9lbs.), O'Neale 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time—2mins. 15secs.

Shri Aalsahab Maharaj Cup. Distance
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—
 Maharaja Madan Singh's Sonia (8st. 8lbs),
 Brace 1
 H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's German
 (8st. 1lb.), Forsyth 2
 S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kutub (8st
 6lbs.), Whiteside 3
 Mr. A. M. Khairaz's The Viceroy (9st. 2lbs),
 Bowley 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length
 Time—2mins. 23 1-5secs.

Shree Yuvraj of Dewas Cup. Distance
 5 furlongs.—
 Mr. Gemminis's Havana II. (7st. 11lbs.),
 Brace 1
 Akkasaheb Maharaj's Comte De Grass
 (9st.), Whiteside 2
 H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermo-
 meter (9st. 4lbs.), Stokes 3
 Mr. Wemys's Roll Up (8st. 4lbs.), Harding .. 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length and neck.
 Time—1min. and 2secs.

Turf Club Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar (8st. 8lbs.), Thompson	1
Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle and Rao Bahadur M. S. Hakim's Pratapsinha (8st. 7lbs.), Stokes	2
Mr C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk (8st. 8lbs.), S. Black	3
Capt R. V. Gove's Clairette (7st. 12lbs.), Harding	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length. Time—1 min. 44 secs.	

R. R. S. Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

Mrs John Yorke's Miss Fisher (8st 6lbs), Brace	1
Mr John Yorke's Sly Abbot (8st 11lbs), Harding	2
Mr M. J. Mahomed's Hooray (7st. 10lbs.), S Black	3
Miss V Parker's Miss Tina (8st. 4lbs.), Thompson	4
Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—1 min. 17secs.	

Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (9st. 7lbs.), Brace	1
Mr C Temoolji's Sky Hawk (7st 12lbs), S Black	2
Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle and Rao Bahadur M. S. Hakim's Pratapsinha (8st. 1lb.), Forsyth	3
Mr A J. Begmahomed's Crusty (8st 7lbs.), Bowley	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, neck, 1 length. Time—1 min 43 secs.	

Lahore.

Indian Grand National. Distance about 3 miles.—

Major J. C. Hara's Captain Hardy (11st. 7lbs), Capt. Wansborough Jones	1
Mr P. A. H. Heneker's Steller (11st.), Owner	2
Capt. Benn's Bloomsbury Square (11st. 7lbs), Owner	3
Messrs H. Haslam and B. Dass's Half Note (10st. 10lbs.), D. L. Delzell	4
Won by 2 lengths, short head. Time—6 mins. 36 secs.	

The Produce Cup. Distance about 6 furlongs.—

Mr S. C. Woodward's Hi-Ho (8st.), Balfour 1	
Mr B. R. Marrott's Amazement (8st. 12lbs.), R Cullen	2
Mr Radha Mohan's Amiable (8st.), E. Roxburgh	3
Mr R. G. Saulez's Credence (9st 1lb), F. R. Brooks	4
Won by 4 lengths, head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—1 min. 19 3-5 secs.	

The Steward's Cup. Distance about 1 mile.—

Mr. Kashi Charan's Arcades Ambo (7st. 2 lbs.), E. Billett	1
Mrs. B. Thorpe's Lord Wensleydale (7st. 7lbs.), Tymon	2
Mrs. J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st.), F. Black	3
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Papwood (9st. 4lbs.), Balfour	4
Won by 1 length, short head, head. Time — 1 min. 43 2-5 secs.	

The Jammu Cup. Distance about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Capt. the Hon. W. Edward's Sunflash (8st. 11lbs), F. R Brooks	1
Mr C. P. Sherston's Alloy (7st. 8lbs), J. Donnelly	2
Capt. L. M. H. Benn's Hollywood Star (9st. 12lbs), F. Black	3
Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (8st 11lbs), F. Malone	4
Won by 2 lengths, head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 11 secs.	

Gold Cup. (Div I). Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Mrs P. L. Orfe's Sans Peur (7st. 12lbs.), F. R Brooks	1
Messrs. Kashi Charan and Raja Mohan Manucha's Troubadour (8st. 3 lbs.), J. J. Wallace	2
Messrs. B. R. Marrott and Datta Ram's Tango (7st.), J. Donnelly	3
Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (9st. 8lbs.), Balfour	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 30 4-5 secs.	

Gold Cup. (Div. II). Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Mr. Rameshwar Pershad's Phalowen (8st. 8lbs.), R. Cullen	1
Mr. R. G. Aulez's Credence (8st.), E. Roxburgh	2
Messrs. Jagjit Singh and S. Bhagat Singh's Ball Baba (7st. 10lbs.), J. Donnelly	3
Mr. K. B. Taj Mohd. Khan's Woodcock (8st. 1lbs.), Leeson	4
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 32 secs.	

Punjab Commission Cup. (Div. I). Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Lt.-Col. G. A. Kelly and Capt. I. H. B. Poer's Had Again (7st. 4lbs.), J. Donnelly	Dead heat	1
Mr. Kashi Charan's Arcades Ambo (8st. 2lbs.), J. J. Wallace		
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Papwood (9st. 12lbs.), Balfour		3
Capt. I. M. H. Benn's Hollywood Star (8st. 6lbs.), F. Black		4
Won by dead-heat, 3 lengths, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 30 3-5 secs.		

Punjab Commission Cup. (Div. II). Distance about 7 furlongs.—

Mrs. B. Thorpe's Lord Wensleydale (9st. 12lbs.), Tymon	1
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Lotus Leaves (8st. 13lbs.), F. Malone	2
Major C. K. Davy, Capt. C. B. Harvery and Mr. I. C. Yetley's Duncan Stewart (9st. 4lbs.), E. Roxburgh	3
Mr. F. Russel Stewart's Let (9st. 11lbs.), F. Black	4
Won by a short head, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 31 1-5 secs.	

The Governor's Cup. Distance about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Sir Henry Craik and Capt. R. G. Saulez's Young Minx (7st. 4lbs.), F. R. Brooks	1
Messrs. Kashi Charan and Raja Mohan Manucha's Philroe (7st. 12lbs.), J. J. Wallace	2
Col. H. MacDonald's Captious (7st. 8lbs.), F. Black	3
Mrs. D. Shaw's Little Welsh (9st. 4lbs.), Tymon	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 12 secs.	

The Merchants' Cup. Distance about 6 furlongs.—

Mr. S. C. Woodward's Marylebone (8st 11lb.), Balfour	1
Mr. H. Carleton's Sliter (9st. 9lbs), R. Roxburgh	2
Rajzada Inder Sain's Arcadian (9st. 2lbs.), Tymon	3
Mr. W. Hayhoe's Green Aloe (8st 12lbs.), E. Cullen	4
Won by 2 lengths, neck $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time — 1 min. 17 secs.	

The C & M G Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Mr. K. B. Taj Mohd. Khan's Southern Glow (9st. 13lbs.), Capt. L. M. H. Benn	1
Mr. C. W. P. Richardson's Selangor (9st. 4lbs.), Parker	2
Lt.-Col. G. A. Kelly and Capt. L. H. B. Poer's Had Again (11st. 2lbs.), F. L. Cundell	3
Major J. J. Clunes's Lochena (10st. 10lbs.), Filt.-Lt. Gore	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 1 sec.	

Lucknow.**The Army Cup.** Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. C. P. Sherston's Battling Boy (11st. 2lbs.), Owner	1
Lt.-Col. G. D. Kelly and Capt. L. H. B. Poer's Had Again (10st.), Cundell	2
Major E. J. Fulton's Curragh Rose (10st. 6 lb.), Capt. Wansborough Jones	3
Mr. J. J. Clune's Queen of the Harem (9st. 4lbs.), Filt.-Lt. Gore	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—1 min. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.	

The Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mrs. J. Thompson's A La Violette (7st. 9lbs.), Black	1
Mr. Kashi Charan's Bardley (8st. 9lbs.), Billett	2
Major C. M. Stewart's Single Star (9st. 4lbs), Roxburgh	3
Capt. J. M. Bernard's Flying Friar (8st. 2lbs.), Balfour	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 28 3-5 secs.	

Governor's Cup. Distance 5 furlongs —

Mr. Kashi Charan's Bardley (8st. 7lbs.), Billett	1
Major M. Cox and Mr. Radha Mohan's Dame Herodene (7st. 13lbs.), Christie	2
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr A. H. Johnstone's King's Lead (8st. 11lbs.), Maher	3
Messrs B. K and H. P. Poddar's Baroda (8st. 11lb.), Jones	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck, head. Time—1 min. 2 sec.	

Jehangrabad Cup. Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr. R. P. Sinha's Philowen (9st. 6lbs.), Cullen	1
Mr. Khanna's Catinka (9st. 12lbs.), Roxburgh	2
Col. H. Macdonal's Captious (9st. 8lbs), Ermer	3
Major D. Vanrenan's Ratulorn (8st. 7lbs.), Bartlan	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, neck, 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 31 1/5 secs.	

Madras.**The R. C. T. C. Cup.** Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr. Mohd. Oomer's Golden Yew (7st 9lbs), Roberts	1
Mr. Wallis's Moyola (9st 4lbs.), Marrs	2
Mr. Beg Mohd.'s Crusty (7st. 10lbs.), B McQuade	3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (8st. 2lbs), Marrable	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—2 min. 0 2/5 secs.	

Venkatagiri Cup. Distance 6 furlongs—

Mrs Even's Wazir Pasha (8st. 5lbs), O'Neale	1
Mrs. Even's Riyad II (9st 4lbs), Burgess	2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Regent (8st. 9lbs.), Roberts	3
Mr. Rahamin's Great Power (8st. 4lbs), Hill	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck, a head. Time.—1 min. 25 1/5 secs.	

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile—

Mr. Eve's Czardas (7st. 9lbs.), Roberts	1
Mr. Khanna's Catinka (7st. 6lbs.), Evans	2
Mrs. Clarke's Fanciful (8st. 9lbs.), Gethin	3
Mrs. Lalithamba's Chanson (8st. 11bs), Hill	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, head, 2 lengths Time.—1 min. 44 secs.	

The Nizam's Cup. Distance 1 mile—

Mr Subbiah's Garm (8st. 11lbs.), H. Black ..	1
Mr S A A. Annamalai Chettiar's Solingen (7st. 13lbs.), Marrable ..	2
Maharani Venkatagiri's Laden La (7st. 4lbs., cd 7st. 9lbs.), Gethin ..	3
Mr Wallis's Moyola (9st. 6lbs.), Marrs ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min. 42 secs.	

Governor's Cup. Race Course and Distance.—

Miss Guthrie's Another Delight (7st 7lbs), Roberts ..	1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (7st 12lbs), Marrable ..	2
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sin (9st 4lbs.), Gethin ..	3
The Raja of Bobbili's Rex (7st. 4lbs., cd. 7st. 8lbs.), Meekings ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 50 secs.	

The Trades' Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Miss Guthrie's Vigilance (8st. 6lbs.), Roberts ..	1
Mr Laing's Chou Chou (8st. 10lbs.), Marrs ..	2
Mr Khanua's Wallridge (8st.), H. McQuade ..	3
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (8st. 11lbs.), Gethin ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 8 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.	

The Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr Gemini's Garden Warbler (8st. 2lbs), Rook ..	1
The Raja of Parlakmed's Good Biz (8st. 4lbs.), Roberts ..	2
Mr. Wallis's Moyola (9st. 2lbs), Marrs ..	3
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension (8st 7 lbs.), H. McQuade ..	4
Won by head, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time.—1 min. 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.	

Nivaganga Cup. Distance 6 furlongs—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (8st. 11lbs), Marrable ..	1
Mr. Gemini's Poetry (7st. 2lbs., cd. 7st 11lbs), Rook ..	2
Mr Khanua's Catinka (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 6 lbs.), Elliott ..	3
Raja Khaja Pershad's Chantry (9st 8lbs), Hill ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 17 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.	

Travancore Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

The Raja of Bobbili's Call O' The Glen (8st. 6lbs), Meekings ..	1
Mr. S A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Dichoric (7st. 10lbs), Gethin ..	2
Mr Laing's Fortunate (7st. 8lbs), Roberts ..	3
Mr Moosa J. Mohamed's Hooray (7st 11lbs), Moore ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 16 secs.	

The Kirlampudi Cup. Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs. Johnstone's Honornie (7st. 7lbs.), Roberts ..	1
Mr. Gemlin's Havana II (9st. 4 lbs), Rook ..	2
Mr. Subbiah's Garm (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 5lbs.), H. Black ..	3
Mrs. Clarke's Mytilus (8st 3 lbs.), Hunter ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time.—1 min 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs	

The Deomar Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Mr. Kolah's Forat (9st 6lbs), Marrs ..	1
Mr. Mashai's Abbadee (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 5 lbs.), H. Black ..	2
Mr Saleh Moo-a's Gold Fish (8st 8lbs), Gethin ..	3
Mr. Somasundaram's Seaman (8st 11lbs.), Hill ..	4
Won by neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—3 mins.	

The Ramnad Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—

Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (8st. 12lbs.), Roberts ..	1
Messrs All Asker Chamarua and Bhatter's London Calling (8st. 8lbs), Meekings ..	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja (8st. 6lbs.), Marrable ..	3
Mr A M M Chettiar's Land of Hope (8st. 8lbs), Lott ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 mins 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs	

Merchants' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—

Messrs Nugent Grant and Jones's Melilot (7st. 13lbs), Evans ..	1
The Raja of Bobbili's Call O' The Glen (7st. 4 lbs., cd 7st. 8lbs.), Meekings ..	2
Mr Gemini's Episode (8st 8lbs.), Hunter ..	3
Mr Mohamed Oomer's Golden Yew (8st.), Roberts ..	4
Won by a short head, a neck, a head Time—1 min. 55 secs	

Ceylon Cup. Distance 1 mile—

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dichoric (8st 11lbs), Gethin ..	1
Mr Mohamed Oomer's Overmills (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 6lbs), Roberts ..	2
Mr. Wallis's Trap (7st. 13lbs), H. P'ack ..	3
Mr Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (9st), Pinksape ..	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length Time—1 min. 43 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs	

The Cochin Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr Rashid Fadhoo's Bam Khasraj (8st. 3 lbs.), Gethin ..	1
Mr Ashe's Marrs (7st 11lbs.), Evans ..	2
Mr Amin's Jawad Pasha (8st 2lbs), Roberts ..	3
Mr Kerrings's Kandahar (7st 13lbs.), Meekings ..	4
Won by 3 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—2 mins. 58 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds.	

Mysore.

His Highness The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—	
Capt. Y. N Lal's Tote De Suite (10st. 4lbs.), Rylands	1
Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Brutus (8st. 5lbs.), Raffaele	2
Mr K Viswanath's Chanticleer (7st. 8lbs.), H Black	3
Mr K S. Malkani's Tetford (?)	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—1 min. 48 secs	
His Highness the Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mr Govindaraj and Capt. D'Arcy's Mallick (7st.), Meekings	1
Mr Nugent Grant's Bathurst (8st 4lbs), Forsyth	2
Mr E R Talreza's Dandy Brush (8st 9lbs), Brace	3
Mr G N Murry's Dunedin (7st 9lbs), H McQuade	4
Won by neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 min 20 secs	
R C T C. Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mr. J M Judah's Alcove (7st. 9lbs), Wallace	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (9st 2lbs), Raffaele	2
Miss J I Guthrie's Another Delight (9st. 7lbs), Brace	3
Mr. W Hayhoe's Battling Boy (8st 2lbs), Cullen	4
Won by a neck, a short head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 mins 17 secs	
Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Messrs M M and A B Tahib's Saifudowla (8st 11lbs) Thompson	1
Haji Rajmohamed Wazir's Muhalsin (8st 9lbs), Selby	2
Mr J A Wadia's Havana (8st. 3lbs), Whittle	3
Mr P. Ranganadhan's Nassaf (8st 3lbs), Stead	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a short head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 mins. 30 1/5 secs	
Stewards' Cup (Div. I) Distance 6 furlongs —	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Hillcot (7st. 9lbs.), Raffaele	1
Mr Gemini's Havana II (9st 3lbs.), Brace	2
Mr E. Evans's Bismarck (9st. 2lbs), Meekings	3
Mrs D P. Johnstone's Honorine (8st. 3lbs), Sibbrit	4
Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.	
Stewards' Cup (Div. II). Distance 6 furlongs.—	
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince (8st. 5lbs), Northmore	1
The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Frosty Bill (8st 5lbs), H. Black	2

The Maharaja of Mysore's Kootop (7st. 9lbs), S. Black	
The Raja of Parlakimidi's Good Biz (8st 12lbs), Sibbrit	4
Won by a short head, 2 lengths, 1 length Time—1 min 15 secs.	
Haji Sir Ismail Sait Memorial Plate. Distance 1 mile —	
Mr A C. Ardeshir's Sunspot (8st 8lbs), Raffaele	1
Messrs Mashal and Kishandas's Abaris (7st 9lbs), Meekings	2
Mr Gem's Nassirwan (8st 10lbs), Brace	3
Mr P Ranganadhan's Nassaf (8st 3lbs), Stead	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 54 secs	
Sirdar Laxmikantarajur's Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mr J A Wadia's Poppy Day (8st 12lbs), Whittle	1
Mr F A Banaji's Ferdinand (8st 11lbs), Balfour	2
Mr Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Karim Beg (7st 6lbs), Davison	3
Mr N E Raymond's Fairplay (8st 3lbs), Brace	4
Won by head, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time—2 mins 31 4/5 secs	
Trial Plate. Distance 7 furlongs —	
Messrs Malkani and Lalvani's Solar Barn (9st 4lbs), Davison	1
Mr Ali Asker's Nuncastle (8st 12lbs), Brace	2
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Laden La (9st 3lbs), H Black	3
Messrs Clarke and Delanbenque's Diophanta (8st 3lbs), O'Neale	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 29 1/5 secs	
Desraj Urs' Memorial Plate. Distance 7 furlongs —	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st. 7lbs), Raffaele	1
Mr W M Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (8st 8lbs), Davison	2
Mrs L. Musry's Teller (8st 8lbs), Northmore	3
Mr. A. M. Irani's Chivalresque (9st. 4lbs), Sibbrit	4
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 22 1/5 secs.	
Ootacamund.	
Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —	
Mrs. Mashal and Mr Kishandas's Abaris (8st. 9lbs), Thompson	1
Messrs. Germany and Shanmugam's Jinnu (8st 10lbs), H. Black	2
Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's O'Brien II (7st 4lbs), B. McQuade	3
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's Jalbachii (7st. 4lbs), O'Neale	4
Won by a shorthead, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths Time—2 mins. 29 4/5 secs.	

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Soledia (7st. 7lbs.),	
H. Black	1
Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Hill	
Flower (8st 4lbs), Brace	2
Mr Gubbay's Sealback (9st. 4lbs), Sibbrit	3
Rajah of Parlikimedi's Miss Winsome (7st	
12lbs.), Meekings	4
Won by 8 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths	
Time—1 min. 41 3/5 secs	

Willington Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs Johnstone's Honorine (7st. 9lbs.),	
Moore	1
Rajah of Parlikimedi's Good Biz (8st.),	
Meekings	2
Mr Ali Askar's Pamela Mary (7st 4lbs),	
O'Neale	3
Mrs Selvaratnam's Sathlavan (8st 6lbs.),	
Brace	4
Won by 1/2 length, head, 2 1/2 lengths.	
Time—1 min. 15 2/5 secs	

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr Nugent Grant's Dahra (9st. 7lbs),	
Forsyth	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (8st 7lbs),	
Brace	2
Mr Trivedi's Muignabo (8st. 10lbs.),	
Sibbrit	3
Rajah Dhanrajgir's Neferuti (9st 5lbs),	
Meekings	4
Won by 6 lengths, 3 lengths, 8 lengths.	
Time—2 mins 24 4/5secs.	

Stewards' Plate. Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Bagree's Robin Hood (8st), F. Black ..	1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Soledia (9st 4lbs),	
H Black	2
Mrs Mashal's Cherrymoir (9st 3lbs),	
Forsyth	3
Rajad Dhanrajgir's Rarete (8st 11lbs),	
Meekings	4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths	
Time—1 min 16 2/5 secs.	

Poona.

The Burnett Plate. (Div. II) Distance 1 mile.—

Mr Sultan M Chnoy's Talk (8st 4lbs),	
C Hoyte	1
Mr O Randall's Lady Brendan (8st 9lbs),	
Daniels	2
Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta	
(9st. 1lbs.), Munro	3
Mr P B Avasia's Glen Gowan (7st 2lbs),	
Graham	4
Won by 1 length, neck, 1/2 length Time —	
1 min 42 2/5 secs	

The Burnett Plate (Div. I) Distance 1 mile —

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill	
(8st. 7lbs.), Wilson	1
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette	
(7st. 13lbs.), M. Hoyt	2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer	
(8st. 9lbs.), Cook	3
Mr P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus (9st 4lbs.),	
Selby	4
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, short head.	
Time.—1 min. 42 4-5 secs.	

The Galway Plate. Distance 1 1/4 miles —

Mr. A C Ardeshir's Robert (8st 2lbs, cd.	
8st. 5lbs.) Munro	1
Mr Eve's Quick Image (8st 1lbs)Brace ..	2
Messrs E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirki-	
bost (8st. 2 lbs), Simmons	3
Messrs A Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Cymro	
(8st 11lbs), M Hoyt	4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, short head.	
Time.—2 mins 9 3/5 secs	

The Trial Plate. Distance 1 mile —

Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On	
(9st 7lbs), M Hoyt	1
Messrs. G McElligott and P. D Bolton's	
Tolerate (9st 2lbs), Munro	2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes	
(9st. 11lbs.), Wilson	3
Mr. Eve's Star of Italy (9st. 7lbs), C Hoyt.	
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 6 lengths	4
Time.—1 min 44 secs	

The Visitors' Plate (Div. I). Distance 1 mile.—

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermo-	
meter (9st 4lbs), Cook	1
Mr Gem's Achieve (7st. 9lbs., cd. 7st	
12lbs.), Brace	2
Mr A I Begmahomed's Crusty (8st. 2lbs),	
Moore	3
Brig R C R Hill and Mr A H Johnstone's	
Ecclesiastic (9st. 11bs.), Selby	4
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 6 lengths	
Time —1 min 49 3/5 secs.	

The Visitor's Plate Div. II. Distance 1 mile.—

Lt -Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's	
Raghubeer (9st), Marrable	1
Mr R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince (9st 3lbs),	
Daniel	2
Capt J Crawford's Curfew III (8st 2lbs),	
Whiteside	3
Brig R C R Hill and Mr A. H. Johnstone's	
Pest (7st 13lbs), Selby	4
Won by 1/2 length, neck, short head. Time.—	
1 min 49 4/5 secs	

The Poona Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee (8st.	
5lbs), Wilson	1
Mr Diamond's Grandpapa (8st 11lbs,	
cd. 7st 11bs.), Whiteside	2
Mr Gem's Grecian Oib (7st. 10lbs, cd. 7st.	
12lbs), Brace	3
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip (7st	
1lbs), Graham	4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.	
Time —1 min 18 4/5 secs	

H H The First Aga Khan's Commemoration

Plate Distance 1 1/4 miles.—	
Messrs. M M Talib and A A Ali bin	
Talib's Saifudowa (8st 10lbs), Thompson	1
Mr K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik (9st.),	
Burn	2
Mr H. C. H. Jusub's Karam Allah (9st.	
3lbs), Manfi Sulleman	3
H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani	
II (8st 7lbs), Cook	4
Won by 4 lengths, neck, 2 lengths Time..	
2 mins. 30 4/5secs.	

The Autumn Plate Distance 1½ miles —		Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman (8st. 12lbs), Davison	3
Mrs John Yorke's Trelawne (8st. 5lbs.), Harding	1	Mr Sultan M. Chino's Talk (8st. 9lbs) C. Hoyt	4
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballyinch (8st 3lbs.), Whiteside	2	Won by ½ length, ¼ length, ½ length. Time.— 1 min. 13 1-5 secs.	
Mr A. M. Khairaz's Francolin (7st. 8lbs.), Moore	3	The Dealers' New Plate. Distance 1½ miles —	
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st. 4lbs.), Burn	4	Shaik Ali Sullaiman's Hamra Nafea (7st 7lbs, cd 7st 13lbs), Brace	1
Won by head, ½ length, 2½ lengths Time — 2 mins 46 3/5 secs.		H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's German (8st.), Cook	2
The Western India Stakes. Distance 1½ miles.—		Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (7st. 6lbs. cd. 7st, 7lbs), Whiteside	3
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A Ghatge's Draughtsman (7st 12lbs), Burn	1	Mr E M. Khot's Rashid Pasha (7st 6lbs), C. McQuade	4
Mr. Eve's Carnelian (7st 9lbs), Britt	2	Won by head, ½ length, 2½ lengths. Time.— 2 mins 29 3-5 secs.	
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 9lbs), Munro	3	The All India Produce Stakes Distance 7 furlongs —	
Messrs A Hoyt and A J Hoyt's Private Seal (8st 2lbs), M Hoyt	4	Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (9st 13lbs), Munro	1
Won by short head, 2 lengths, 4 lengths Time — 2 mins 18 secs		H H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanaagar's Her Ladyship (8st. 12lbs), Burn	2
The Indian Breeders' Stakes Distance 1 mile —		Mr R H Tucker's Honey Boy (8st. 2lbs), Marrable	3
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (9st 13lbs), Munro	1	Mr D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st 3lbs), Forsyth	4
H H the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanaagar's Her Ladyship (8st. 12lbs) Burn	2	Won by 5 lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length Time — 1 min. 32 2-5 secs	
Mr Eve's Sanguine (9st. 1lbs), Brace	3	The Poona Arab Stakes Distance 1½ miles —	
Mr Diamond's Savonette (7st. 2lbs, cd 7st 3lbs), Britt	4	Lt -Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgur's Alharith (8st 7lbs), Marrable	1
Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 1½ lengths. Time—1 min. 43 4-5 secs		The Chief of Miraj Junior's Mahboobat Tariq (8st 1lbs), Brace	2
The Lawn Plate. Distance 6 furlongs —		Nawabzada Fakrulumul's Jahan Ara (8st 12lbs.), Munro	3
Mr Hoosen Alwan's Karam Allah (9st 4lbs), Spackman	1	H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Almas (7st 13lbs), Whittle	4
Mr H U Oswal's Samra Layali (8st 3lbs), Manji Sullerian	2	Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 2½ lengths Time — 2 mins 54 2-5 secs	
Mr Gem's Burgess (9st. 4lbs), Brace	3	The Criterion Distance 7 furlongs —	
Mr S M Khemara's Watchmaker (8st 4lbs), Marrable	4	Nawabzada Fakrulumul's Zuyder Zee (6st 11lbs cd., 7st. 11lbs.), Britt	1
Won by short head, neck, 1½ lengths Time — 1 min. 21 4-5 secs		H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (8st 3lbs), Cook	2
The St Leger Plate. Distance R C and distance.—		Mr R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince (8st 3lbs), Daniels	3
Mr. A C. Ardeshir's Robert (8st. 5lbs), Munro	1	Mr V. Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st. 3lbs), Simmons	4
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st 1lbs), Burn	2	Won by 5 lengths, short head, 4 lengths Time — 1 min. 28 4-5 secs	
Mr E S. Godfrey's Monreale (6st. 12lbs, cd. 7st.), Graham	3	The Ganeshkind Plate Distance 6 furlongs —	
Mr Diamond's Dunedin (7st 8lbs), Britt	4	Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes (9st 2lbs), Munro	1
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, short head Time.— 2 mins. 49 3-5 secs		Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 7lbs), Davison	2
The Paddock Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—		H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st. 1lbs), Cook	3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer (7st. 13lbs.), Britt	1	Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt	4
Mr Kelso's Knight's Adventure (7st. 10lbs.), Burn	2	Won by short head, head, 2 lengths. Time.— 1 min. 14 3-5 secs.	

The Baldoyle Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. Eve's Heritage (8st. 7lbs.), Brace .. 1
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch (8st. 1lbs.),
Harding 2
Mr H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman (8st. 11lbs.),
Davison 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee
(8st. 9lbs.), Cook 4
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, neck Time.—
1 min. 15 secs.

The September Plate. Distance 1½ miles —
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk (8st. 12lbs.),
C. Hoyt 1
Mr Eve's Bedsocks (8st. 3lbs), Brace .. 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan-
rajgir's Raghuber (8st 1lbs), Marrable .. 3
Mr Diamond's Greek Glen (7st. 12lbs.),
Davison 4
Won by ½ length, neck, 2 lengths. Time —
2 mins 7 secs.

The Aga Khan's Cup. Distance 1½ miles —
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir
(9st), Munro 1
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D. Bolton's
Castleton (8st 7lbs), Britt 2
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st.), Burn .. 3
Mr J C Sen's Birthday Book (9st. 2lbs),
Scanlan 4
Won by 5 lengths, 7 lengths, 5 lengths
Time—2 mins 33 4-5 secs

The Governor's Cup Distance R C and
distance —
Mr Syed Fatah's Hamra Nafea (7st 7lbs.,
cd 7st 8lbs), Burn 1
Mr A M Khairaz's Fiery Face (7st 9lbs),
Simmons 2
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's
Tamim (8st), Brace 3
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan (7st 11lbs.,
cd 8st), Selby 4
Won by 1½ lengths, short head, head.
Time—3 mins. 6 secs

The Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Distance 6
furlongs —
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond
Shower (8st. 2lbs), Cook 1
Messrs A Hoyt and A J Hoyt's Private
Seal (8st. 3lbs.), M Hoyt 2
Mr Kelso's Centoi (7st 7lbs), Whiteside .. 3
Mr Eve's Heritage (7st. 11lbs), Brace .. 4
Won by 2 lengths, neck, ½ length. Time —
1 min 13 1-5 secs.

Secunderabad.

Prince Mukarram Jah's Cup. Distance 7
furlongs —
Mr E R. Talreza's Chapel (8st. 3lbs),
Davison 1
Mr Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess
(7st. 8lbs.), Balfour 2

Nawab Mahdi Jung's Silver Fir (7st. 12lbs.),
H. Black 3
Mrs. Mashal's Cherrymoir (9st. 4lbs.),
Thompson 4
Won by 8 lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 33 4-5 secs.

Turf Club Plate. Distance 1 mile, 1½ furlongs.—
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan-
rajgir's Alharith (8st 7lbs.), J McQuade. 1
Mr K K Ratod's Fakhar London (9st),
Balfour 2
Mrs Mashal's Abbey Guild (7st. 3lbs),
H Black 3
Mr Mohamed Abdulla's Gani Beg (7st.
9lbs), Ahmadali 4
Won by 1 length, ½ length, 1½ lengths.
Time—2 min 23 4-5 secs.

Nizam's Cup Distance 1½ miles.—
Mr S E Peshori's Hero Worship (8st. 6lbs),
Davison 1
Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan-
rajgir's Zorawar (8st 8lbs), Thompson .. 2
Mr A I Begmohamed's Crusty (8st 7lbs),
Moore 3
Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galvale (8st. 7lbs),
H Black 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 mins 16 3-5 secs.

Heir Apparent's Cup Distance 1 mile —
Mr S H Agha's Zainin (7st 6lbs.), Moore .. 1
Mr J H Mashal and Kisendas's Abaris
(7st 7lbs.), H Black 2
Mr Gem's Nassirwan (9st 6lbs), Davison .. 3
Mr M E Patel's Kaballa (9st. 10lbs),
Spackman 4
Won by a neck, 1½ lengths, 4 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 57 1-5 secs.

R C T C Plate Distance 6 furlongs—
Mr. Moosa Jaffer Mahomed's Hooray (7st.),
Moore 1
Mr Gem's Achieve (9st 5lbs), Davison .. 2
Mr Kapilraj Mehta's Thornham (7st),
B McQuade 3
Won by 1 length, neck. Time.—1 min,
15 1-5 secs

Rajahhaja Pershed Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—
Mr M C. Patel's Kaballa (8st. 6lbs), B.
McQuade 1
Mr. N. Rupchand's English Star (8st. 3lbs.),
Balfour 2
Mr A. Lookmanji's Breach (9st. 10lbs.),
Davison 3
Mr. A. H. Hedesnizada's Goolab (8st.),
Moore 4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 mins. 24 secs.

Fakrulmulk Memorial Cup (Div. I). Distance 6 furlongs—

Syed bin Oomer's Tariff (8st. 3lbs.), H. Black	1
Mr H U. Oswal's Colombo (8st 5lbs), Davison	2
Mr Abdul Rahman bin Amin's Naamat Allah (9st 4lbs), Balfour	3
Chief of Miraj's Junior Amirulmulk (7st 10lbs.), F. Black	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths, neck	Time — 1 min. 23 4-5 secs

Fakrulmulk Memorial Cup. (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Rajub Pasha (8st 4lbs), Thompson	1
Mr. S H Agha's Sir Jamal (8st. 3lbs), Amad Ali	2
Syed Albir's Muqbil Al Khair (8st. 11lbs.), Balfour	3
Mr Moosa M. Husein's Emperor (9st 6lbs), Spackman	4
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, head.	Time.— 1 min. 24 secs.

Shahyarjung Memorial Cup. Distance 5 furlongs—

Raja Dhanrajgir's Rarete (9st. 4lbs), Sibbrit	1
Mr. Moosa Jaffer Mahomed's Hooray (8st. 11lbs), Moore	2
Mr E R Talreza's Chapel (8st. 6lbs), Davison	3
Mr Kapilrai Mehta's Thornham (8st. 9lbs), Thompson	4
Won by 6 lengths, 6 lengths, 9 lengths	Time — 1 min 5 1-5 secs.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galavale (7st 13lbs), H Black	1
Raja Dhanrajgir's Nefertiti (8st. 11lbs), Sibbrit	2
Mr Gem's Achieve (9st. 4lbs), Davison	3
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar (8st 11lbs), Thompson	4
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 1½ length	Time — 1 min 34 2-5 secs

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the members of the Australian touring team.—

BATTING AVERAGES

	Matches	Inns	N O	H S	Agg	Ave
J Ryder	20	27	4	139*	1,121	48.7
O Wendell-Bill	14	20	3	118*	740	43.5
R O G Morrisby	20	28	2	145	958	36.8
C G Macartney	13	17	2	106*	485	32.3
F J Bryant	20	30	3	155	743	27.5
A. Alsopp	6	8	0	51	203	25.2
H. S. Love	17	23	2	91	499	23.7
J. L. Ellis	12	14	4	53*	209	20.9
H. L. Hendry	19	26	1	92	507	20.2
R. K. Oxenham	15	19	4	44*	275	18.3
T. W. Leather	16	21	5	46*	252	16
L. E. Nagel	13	16	1	80	240	16
F. Mair	18	23	5	48	286	15.8
H. Ironmonger	4	4	2	21*	25	12.5
H H. Alexander	11	14	4	11	42	4.2

Also batted : F. A. Tarrant, F. Warne, J. H. Davis, L. Tarrant.

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs.	Maidens	Runs.	Wickets.	Average
R. K. Oxenham	425	193	828	101	8.19
C G Macartney	213	66	552	34	16.2
T W Leather	384	91	940	56	16.7
F Mair	383	53	1,280	71	17.8
H. Ironmonger	132	50	323	16	20.1
L. E. Nagel	279	77	756	36	21.0
J. Ryder	78	19	267	12	22.2
H. H. Alexander	171	31	488	18	27.1
H. L. Hendry	104	30	227	8	28.3

Also bowled : F. A. Tarrant, F. J. Bryant, R. O G. Morrisby, O. Wendell Bill, J. H. Davis, L. B. Tarrant, F. Warne.

Catches taken by : H. L. Hendry 19, H. S. Love 17, J. L. Ellis 12, J. Ryder 12, F. Mair, T. W. Leather, R. K. Oxenham 9 each, F. J. Bryant and O W. Bill 7 each; L. E. Nagel and A. Alsopp 5 each; R. O. G. Morrisby and H. H. Alexander 4 each, C. G. Macartney 3, L. B. Tarrant 2, F. A. Tarrant, H. Ironmonger and J. H. Davis 1 each.

Ellis stumped 19, Love stumped 11.

"TEST" MATCH BATTING AVERAGES.

	Matches.	Inns.	N O.	H S.	Agg.	Ave.
F Mair ..	4	7	4	48	99	49.5
J Ryder ..	4	7	1	104	273	45.5
O W Bill ..	3	6	2	45*	119	29.7
R O Morrisby ..	4	8	1	67	143	20.4
F J Bryant ..	4	8	0	29	135	16.8
C G Macartney ..	3	5	0	34	78	16.8
R K Oxenham ..	3	4	0	30	54	13.5
J L Ellis ..	3	4	1	12	31	10.3
H S Love ..	3	5	0	19	49	9.8
T W Leather ..	4	6	0	27	54	9
J H Davis ..	1	2	1	4	4	4.
H Ironmonger ..	1	1	0	4	4	4.
H L Hendry ..	4	6	0	9	22	3.6
H H Alexander ..	1	2	0	2	3	1.5
L E Nagel ..	2	3	0	1	1	.33

"TEST" MATCH BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets.	Ave.
R K Oxenham	48	15	128	13	9.8
J Ryder ..	6	1	11	1	11.
C G Macartney	92	31	214	17	12.5
T W Leather	116	22	284	22	12.9
L E Nagel ..	46	9	84	6	14
H Ironmonger	34	7	106	5	21.2
F Mair ..	37	1	227	10	22.7
H L Hendry ..	34	9	70	3	23.3
H H Alexander ..	6	1	18	—	—

Catches taken by H S Love 7, H L Hendry 6, J Ryder 5, J L Ellis 4, T W. Leather, R K. Oxenham, F Mair 3 each, L E Nagel and O W Bill 2 each, C G Macartney, H H Alexander, R O Morrisby and F J Bryant 1 each.
J L Ellis stumped 9 and H. S Love stumped 1.

Result at a Glance.

Australians 334 beat All-Ceylon 96 and 111, by an innings and 127 runs
Australians 197 and 54 for 4 beat Western India States 154 and 95, by 6 wickets
Australians 315 for 9 (dec) drew with Jamnagar 158 and 128 for 6
Australians 300 for 4 (dec) beat Gujerat 121 and 93, by an innings and 86 runs
Australians 149 and 101 for 3 beat Rajputana and Central India 131 and 118, by 7 wickets
Australians 294 beat Sind 79 and 125, by an innings and 90 runs
Australians 349 for 4 (dec) drew with Maharashtra 205 and 42 for 1.
Australians 468 for 5 (dec) drew with Bombay 241 and 171 for 7

(First "Test.")

Australians 288 and 59 for 1 beat All-India 163 and 163, by 9 wickets.

Australians 89 drew with United Provinces 137
Australians 223 and 272 drew with Central India 380 and 55 for 1.
Australians 351 beat C P and Berar 121 and 123 by an innings and 107 runs
Australians 308 and 13 for 1 beat Bengal and Assam 136 and 184 by nine wickets.

(Second "Test.")

Australians 99 and 80 for 2 beat All-India 48 and 127 by eight wickets.

Australians 340 beat S. Punjab 163 and 115 by an innings and 62 runs.

(Third "Test.")

An All-India XI 149 and 301 beat Australian 166 and 216 by 68 runs.

Australians 484 drew with Patiala XI 352 and 77 for 3

Australians 268 drew with C. C. I 167 and 81 for 6

Moin-ud-Dowla XI 413 for 5 (dec) beat Australians 144 and 154 by an innings and 115 runs

Australians 47 and 262 for 9 beat Madras Presidency 142 and 165 by one wicket and 2 runs.

(Fourth "Test.")

All-India 189 and 113 beat Australia 162 and 107 by 33 runs at Madras.

Australians 392 drew with Mysore 216 and for 3

CENTURIES

For Australians.

Wendell Bill 101 v All-Ceylon.
C G Macartney 106 v. Jamnagar.
J S Ryder 139 not out v. Gujerat
J. S. Ryder 101 not out v. Maharashtra
Wendell Bill 107 v. Bombay.
F. Bryant 155 v. Bombay.
J. S. Ryder 104 v All-India.
R D. Morrisby 119 v. C. P. and Berar.
J. S. Ryder 115 against S. Punjab.
Wendell Bill 118 (retired) against Patiala XI.
R. Morrisby 145 against Patiala XI.

Against Australians.

M. M. Naidu (Maharashtra) 124
 L. P. Jai (Bombay) 115
 J. N. Bhaya (Central India) 106.
 Wazir Ali (Patiala XI) 132
 Amarnath (Moin-ud-Dowla XI) 144.

HIGHEST TOTAL**By Australians.**

468 for 8 (dec) v. Bombay

Against Australians.

413 for 5 by Moin-ud-Dowla XI

LOWEST TOTAL**By Australians.**

47 against Madras Presidency.

Against Australians.

48 by All-India at Calcutta.

Bombay.**Quadrangular Tournament—**

November 24, 25, 26.—Mohammedans 334 (Nazir Ali 197; H. J. Vajifdar four for 64) Parsis 101, (Bazqa Jilani four for 30) and 232 (H. J. Vajifdar 52, S. M. Colah 43, M. Nissar four for 69). Mohammedans won by an innings and one run.

November 27, 28.—Hindus 299, (L. P. Jai 94, R. J. O. Meyer four for 64) Europeans 121, (F. B. T. Warne 49; Amar Singh six for 42, S. K. Godambe four for 33) and 146, (R. J. O. Meyer 51, Godambe five for 31, Amar Singh four for 50). Hindus won by an innings and 32 runs.

December 1, 4.—Mohammedans 209, (M. Hussein 86, Amar Singh five for 78), and 198 (Wazir Ali 44, S. R. Godambe four for 56, Amar Singh four for 70). Hindus 180, (C. K. Nayudu 97, M. Nissar six for 69) and 127, (Nayudu 53, Nissar four for 56, Mustaq Ali three for 15). Mohammedans won by 100 runs.

Allahabad.**International Matches.—**

Singles.—R. Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat Chaus Mohamed (India), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, and C. von Metaxa (Austria) beat W. H. S. Michelmores (India), 8-6, 7-5.

Doubles.—R. Menzel (Czechoslovakia) and Count Baworowski (Austria) beat D. A. Lodges and W. H. S. Michelmores (India), 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

L. Hecht (Czechoslovakia) and G. von Metaxa (Austria) beat L. Brooke Edwards and C. S. Beatty (India), 6-3, 6-1.

Exhibition Singles.—Weiss (Austria) beat Murad Khan (India), 5-2, 14-12.

All-India Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles.—R. Menzel beat G. von Metaxa, 6-4, 6-2, 8-6.

Cricket Championship of India ("Ranji" Trophy)—

Semi Final—(Played at Madras on February 14, 15 and 16.)

Madras beat Bengal and Assam by 91 runs.

Madras, 195 and 158.

Bengal and Assam, 144 and 118.

Semi Final—(Played at New Delhi on March 22, 23 and 24)

Bombay beat Northern India by 12 runs.

Bombay, 170 and 223

Northern India, 140 and 241.

Final—(Played at New Delhi on March 27 to April 1)

Bombay beat Madras by 190 runs.

Bombay, 384 and 199.

Madras, 268 and 123.

Karachi.**Sind Pentangular Tournament—**

Muslims vs. The Rest—Muslims won by 92 runs.

Muslims, 155 and 141.

The Rest, 108 and 96

Hindus vs. Europeans—Hindus won by 136 runs.

Hindus, 120 and 210.

Europeans, 78 and 116.

Muslims vs. Parsis—Parsis won by 6 wickets

Parsis, 109 and 150 for 4.

Muslims, 123 and 132.

Final—Hindus vs. Parsis. Hindus won by 113 runs

Hindus, 171 and 282 for 9.

Parsis, 117 and 223.

Nagpur.**C. P. and Berar Quadrangular.—**

Final.—

Hindus, 126 and 101 for 3.

Muslims, 90 and 133.

Hindus won by 6 wickets and 4 runs.

TENNIS.

Men's Doubles.—R. Menzel and L. Hecht beat G. von Metaxa and Count Baworowski, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles.—Hodges and Miss Gibson beat R. K. De and Miss Woodcock, 6-3, 6-4
 Women's Singles—Miss Leila Row beat Miss R. Gibson, 6-1, 6-0.

Women's Doubles.—Miss Gibson and Miss Harvey Johnston beat Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Wyld, 6-3, 7-9, 6-4

Bangalore.**Bowring Institute Championships—**

Men's Singles—Final—Blake beat Bobb, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

Women's Singles—Final—Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs. Darby, 6-0, 6-3.

Bombay.**Y. M. C. A. Open Lawn Tennis Tourney.—**

Men's Singles.—A. G. Gupte beat R. F. Vakharia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's Singles.—Miss L. Row beat Miss R. Portlock, 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles.—Miss L. Row and Mrs. K. Row beat Mrs. and Miss Portlock, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles.—A. M. D. Pitt and A. G. Gupta beat A. C. Sunkook and F. F. Vakharla 6-4, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—Mr and Mrs. J. E. Tew beat Mrs. Portlock and A. M. D. Pitt 6-4, 6-2.

Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament—

Women's Singles.—Mrs. J. E. Tew beat Miss W. Hill, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Doubles.—Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. W. A. Bell beat Mrs. M. C. Captain and Miss F. Talyarkhan 6-4, 6-1.

Parsi Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tournament—

Men's Singles.—B. T. Blake beat E. V. Bobb, 7-5, 6-3.

Men's Doubles.—J. Charanjiva and B. T. Blake beat E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira, 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss P. G. Dinshaw and B. T. Blake vs. Miss L. Row and E. V. Bobb, 7-5, 4-6, 10-10 (unfinished)

Women's Singles.—Miss L. Row beat Miss W. Hill, 6-2, 6-0.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament—

Men's Singles.—S. A. Azim beat E. Padamji, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Doubles.—J. Charanjiva and Rambhair Singh beat E. Padamji and V. M. Vanarse, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. J. E. Tew and J. E. Tew beat Miss L. Portlock and J. Charanjiva, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Singles.—Miss L. Row beat Miss M. Dubash, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles.—Mrs. J. E. Tew and Miss W. Hill beat Miss L. Row and Mrs. K. Row, 6-4, 6-3.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships—

Men's Singles.—R. Menzel beat L. Hecht, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Doubles.—R. Menzel and L. Hecht beat P. Henderson-Brooks and B. T. Blake, 6-2, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss J. Boland and E. V. Bobb beat Mrs. J. E. Tew and J. E. Tew, 6-2, 8-6.

Women's Singles.—Mrs. J. Boland beat Miss Harvey Johnstone, 6-3, 6-3.

Women's Doubles.—Mrs. J. Boland and Miss Harvey Johnstone beat Mrs. J. E. Tew and Miss W. Hill, 6-3, 14-12.

The All-Bandra Open Lawn Tennis Championships—

Women's Singles.—Miss Leela Row beat Miss L. Woodbridge, 6-1, 7-5.

Women's Doubles.—Miss Leela Row and Mrs. K. Row beat Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss F. Talyarkhan, 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles.—E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira beat J. Charanjiva and R. A. Wagle, 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Single.—E. V. Bobb beat J. Charanjiva, 7-5, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss L. Woodbridge and A. C. Pereira beat Miss F. Talyarkhan and E. V. Bobb, 6-4, 6-4.

Suburban Open Tennis Tournament—

Men's Singles.—Final.—E. V. Bobb beat Chunilal, 6-1, 6-2.

Men's Doubles.—Final.—S. K. Koul and Chunilal beat Bobb and A. C. Pereira, 7-5, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—Final.—S. K. Koul and Miss P. D'Lima beat A. C. Pereira and Miss Wadia, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles.—(Final)—Mrs. M. C. Captain beat Miss P. d'Lima, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Calcutta.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles.—D. A. Hodges beat W. H. S. Michelmores, 6-4, 8-10, 11-9, 6-3.

Women's Singles.—Miss O. Webb beat Mrs. J. Boland, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Doubles.—D. A. Hodges and R. G. MacInnes beat I. Brooke Edwards and W. H. S. Michelmores, 6-4, 9-7, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles.—D. Hodges and Miss Harvey Johnstone beat R. G. MacInnes and Miss Webb, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Doubles.—Mrs. J. Boland and Mrs. Graham beat Miss O. Webb and Miss Cooper, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

East India Lawn Tennis Championships—

Men's Singles.—L. Hecht beat R. Menzel, 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5.

Men's Doubles.—R. Menzel and L. Hecht beat G. von Metaxa and Count Baworowski, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4.

Women's Singles.—Mrs. J. Boland beat Miss O. Webb, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

Women's Doubles.—Miss O. Webb and Mrs. Graham beat Mrs. J. Boland and Mrs. McKenna Baker, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. J. Boland and N. Krishnaswami beat Miss O. Webb and R. J. MacInnes, 6-4, 7-5.

Colombo.

India vs. Ceylon

India beat Ceylon by 3 matches to 1

Men's Doubles.—Savoor and Sohan Lal beat D. S. Charenguivel and J. Kantawal, 6-3, 6-4, Charanjiva and Krishnaswamy beat Pinto and Sansoni, 6-4, 7-5, Savoor and Sohan Lal beat Rennie and F. R. Saram, 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Sansoni and Pinto beat Miss Leela Row and Krishnaswamy, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Exhibition Match.—Charanjiva and Krishnaswamy, beat Savoor and Sohan Lal, 6-4, 6-3.

Madras.

Southern India Championships—

Men's Singles.—Menzel beat Metaxa 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles.—Menzel and Metaxa beat Brooke-Edwards and Krishnaswamy, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

Women's Singles.—Mrs. C. V. N. Sastri beat Mrs. Taylor, 6-4, 6-2.

HOCKEY.

Bombay.

Aga Khan Cup—		
Bombay Customs A. C.	7 goals.	
Kirkee United	1 goal	
Jepsen Cup—		
White Spiders	1 goal.	
G.P.F. By. Inst., (Igatpuri)	<i>Nil</i>	
Gwallor Cup—		
Kirkee United	4 goals.	
Bombay Customs "A"	1 goal	
Exhibition Matches—		
First Match —		
Goans United	3 goals.	
Provincial XI	<i>Nil</i> .	
Second Match —		
Provincial XI	2 goals	
Bombay Combined	2 goals	

Calcutta.

Beighton Cup —		
Bombay Customs	2 goals	
Calcutta Customs	1 goal	
Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament—		
Final.—		
Bengal	1 goal.	
Manavadar	<i>Nil</i> .	
Lakshimbilas Cup.—		
Jhansi Heroes	6 goals	
Mohan Bagan	2 goals.	

Madras.

Madras United Club Tourney—		
Medical College	4 goals	
Telegraph R. C.	2 goals	

New Delhi.

Inter-Railway's Hockey Tournament—		
N. W. Railway	3 goals.	
B. B & C I Railway	<i>Nil</i> .	

Poona.

Aga Khan Cup (Poona)—		
Kirkee United	3 goals	
Poona Contingent (A.F.I.)	<i>Nil</i>	
Kirkee Sportsmen Tourney—		
Kirkee Ordnance "A"	2 goals	
Kirkee United "A"	<i>Nil</i>	

Indian Hockey Tour to New Zealand and

Australia—

Personnel of Contingent—

Behram Doctor (Manager),	P Gupta,
(Asst Manager),	Dhyan Chand (Captain),
M. N. Masud,	Rup Singh, F. Wells, F. Das,
N Mukerji,	E Nestor, L Davidson,
T Blake,	P Fernandes, R Ahmad,
M Naim,	H Singh, S M. Hussein,
Shahabuddin,	M J. Gopalani

Statistics

Matches played	48
Won	47
Drawn	<i>Nil</i>
Lost	<i>Nil</i>
For	580 Goals
Against	44

(One Match was abandoned.)

Highest individual goal scorers:—

Dhyan Chand	200 goals
Rup Singh	187 goals
Wells	112 goals

Result of Test Matches against New Zealand —

First Test—

India	4 goals
New Zealand	2 goals

Second Test—

India	3 goals
New Zealand	2 goals

Third Test—

India	7 goals.
New Zealand	1 goal

FOOTBALL.

Bangalore.

Ashe Cup Tournament —		
1st Bn Wiltshire Regiment	2 goals.	
Bangalore Moslems	1 goal.	

Bombay.

Meakin Cup—		
Royal Warwickshire Regt	2 goals.	
Durham Light Infantry	<i>Nil</i> .	
Rovers Cup—		
King's Regiment	2 goals.	
Durham Light Infantry	1 goal.	
Gossage Cup—		
Bombay Gymkhana	2 goals.	
Bombay City	1 goal	
Harwood League—		
Division I —		
Durham Light Infantry	Winners.	
3rd Field Brigade, R A		
Kirkee	Runners-up.	
Division II.		
Durham Light Infantry	Winners.	
Texaco Club	Runners-up	

Nadkarni Cup—

Bombay City	1 goal
Lower Colaba Sokols S C	<i>Nil</i>

Calcutta.

International Match—

Indians	3 goals
Europeans	1 goal

League Championship—

Mohammedan Sporting	Winners
Calcutta F. C.	Runners-up

I F. A. Shield—

East Yorkshire Regt.	1 goal
Loyal Regt.	<i>Nil</i>

All-India Inter-Varsity Tournament—

Calcutta	4 goals
Lucknow	<i>Nil</i>

Simla.

Durand Cup—

Border Regiment	1 goal.
Royal Norfolk Regt.	<i>Nil</i> .

RUGBY.

Bombay.

Bombay Gymkhana Open Tourney—

Prince of Wales' Volunteers (two tries) 6 points.
8th Field Brigade (R.A.) (one penalty goal) 3 points.

Calcutta.

Bethell Cup—

Calcutta Scottish.. (1 goal, 2 tries) 11 points.
Calcutta Light Horse Nil.

International Match—

England Nil.
Scotland Nil.

Madras.

All-India Rugby Tournament—

Ceylon (one goal, 1 try) .. 8 points.
Bombay (1 try) .. 3 points.

Mhow.

Mhow Brigade Area Tournament—

Gloucestershire Regt... (1 goal, 1 try) 8 points.
8th Field Brigade (R.A.) .. Nil.

GOLF.

Bombay.

Merchants' Cup—

Winners.—Messrs. General Motors (India)
Ltd. Score 228.

Calcutta.

International Match—

Scotland beat England by 13 matches to 9.

Ladies' Golf Championship of India—

Mrs. A. A. Marr beat Mrs. S. K. Scott by 5 and 4.

Golf Championship of India —

A. Glennie beat F. R. Bagley by 9 and 7.

Nasik.

The President's Cup—

Abercrombie (Bombay) 76. Winner.
Wiles (Bombay) 79.
Fido (Bombay) 80.
Prall (Bombay) 80.
Pogson (Bombay) 80.
Walker (Nasik) 81.
White (Bombay) 83.
Deeth (Bombay) 83.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup—

Sausman (Nasik) 93—24=69.
Jessop (Bombay) 75— 4=71.
Hamilton (Bombay) 84—10=74.
Scott (Nagpur) 80— 5=75.

The Jubilee Cup (Ladies)—

Mrs. White (Bombay) —19=4 down.

Mrs. Lowndes (Bombay) —16=5 down.

Mrs. Sanson (Poona) —36=6 down.

Mrs. Bullock (Bombay) —13=9 down.

Mrs. Frazer (Manmad) —30=9 down

Western India Championship—

A G Scott (Nagpur) beat Lt.-Col S. R.
Prall (Bombay) 5 and 4.

The Captain's Cup—

D M Khatau (Bombay) beat J. G. Colderwood
(Bombay) 5 and 3.

The Jubilee Cup—

A J. W. Sanson beat S. E. C. White 1 up

Ladies' Bangle—

Mrs. Lewis (Akola) beat Mrs. Lowndes (Bombay) 2 and 1.

The Advani Cup—

Sherston Baker .. 224 Winner.
Fido 226

Ootacamund.

Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India—

Capt. Wise beat Marsh 5 and 4.

Women's Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India—

Mrs. M. F. Bridge beat Mrs. L. B. Gasson 5 and 4.

POLO.

Bangalore.

Bangalore Open Handicap Tourney—

Bobbili 2½ goals.
Kolanka 2 „

Junior Handicap Tourney—

Royal Deccan Horse .. 7 goals.
2nd Hydersbad Lancers .. 5 „

Bombay.

Western India Handicap Polo Tourney :—

Final —

Golconda 12 goals.
Saugor Wednesday 8 „

Calcutta.

Indian Polo Association Championship—

Jaipur 10 goals.
Kashmir „

Ezra Cup Tournament—

Wanderers (received 4 goals) .. 12 goals.
Kashmir "A" 3 „

Lahore.

Punjab Challenge Cup Tourney—

Wild Geese 9 goals.
6th D. C. O. Lancers 4 „

New Delhi.**Duke of Connaught's Polo Tourney—**

17/21st/Lancers	7 goals.
14/20th/Royal Hussars	2 "

Poona.**Handicap Polo Tourney (Richardson Cup)—**

Royal Deccan Horse "A" ..	5 goals.
Scinde Horse	1½ "

Subsidiary Tournament—

17/21st Lancers	6 goals.
Royal Deccan Horse "B" ..	4 "

Rawalpindi.**Tradesmen's Cup Polo Tourney—**

Skinnors Horse	11 goals
Scinde Horse "A"	5½ "
(Plus 2½ goals on handicap)	

WATER POLO.**Bombay.****Quadrangular Water Polo Tourney—**

Parsis .. .	4 goals
Europeans .. .	3 "

BOXING.**Bombay.****Bombay Presidency Amateur Senior and Junior Championships—****JUNIOR NOVICES**

(6st. 7lbs. and under).—Yusuf Janmahomed (Sassoon Reformatory) beat A A Paghdwalla (Bharda School), on points.

(7st. and under).—Cadet J. Starr (Dufferin) beat Karim Kadar (Sassoon Reformatory), the referee stopping the fight in the second round.

(8st. and under).—Cadet I. Ahmed (Dufferin) beat Cadet J. Ward (Dufferin), on points.

(7st. 7lbs. and under).—Abdul Rashid (Sassoon Reformatory) beat Gafur Abdul (Sassoon Reformatory), on points.

(8st. 7lbs. and under).—K. A. Garthwaite (Procter, Y.M.C.A.) beat Cadet E. Pinto (Dufferin), on points.

(9st. and under).—R. Haddrell (Nagpada N. H.) beat Cadet L. C. Morris (Dufferin), on points.

SENIOR NOVICES.

Bantamweight.—D. A. Shroff (Zoroastrian League), beat J. S. Matcher, (G. I. P.), on points.

Flyweight.—H. Mahomed (Nagpada N. H.) beat P. A. DaCosta (G. I. P.), the latter giving up in the first round.

Featherweight.—C. B. Contractor (Zoroastrian League) beat V. Babbington (Nagpada N. H.), on points.

Lightweight.—Pte. G. Fearon (Durhams) k.o. Pte. S. Lester (Durhams), in the first round.

Middleweight.—Pte. C. Dear (Durhams) w.o. W. J. Carr (G. I. P.), the latter scratching on medical grounds.

Light Heavyweight.—I. Scott (Nagpada N. H.) beat P. E. Connelly (Procter, Y.M.C.A.), on points.

Heavyweight.—Pte. T. Bell (Durhams), w.o. Pte. H. Hall (Durhams), the latter scratching on medical grounds.

SENIOR INTERMEDIATE

Welterweight.—Pte. F. Monaghan (Durhams) k.o. Pte. J. Barker (Durhams), in the last round.

Flyweight.—N. F. Dhanidaduna (Zoroastrian League) beat D. D. Panday (Zoroastrian League), on points.

Featherweight.—Signaller Cowan (Durhams) lost to Pte. Hopkinson (Durhams), on points.

Bantamweight.—I. Sequeira (Nagpada N. H.) beat F. P. Lannett (Nagpada N. H.), on points.

Welterweight.—Pte. P. Turnbull (Durhams) lost to Pte. J. Sayers (Durhams), on points.

Lightweight.—L/Cpl A. Pearson (Warwicks) beat C. Hopkinson (Petit Institute), on points.

SENIOR OPEN.

Flyweight.—H. A. Johnson (Y.M.C.A.), k.o. Bugler Palmer (Somersets), in the first round.

Featherweight.—L/Cpl H. Matthews (Somersets) k.o. L/Cpl A. Atkinson (Warwicks), in the second round.

Welterweight.—Pte. W. Sillis (Somersets) beat Pte. E. Hanley (Durhams), on points after a very good fight.

Bantamweight.—E. Joseph (Nagpada N. H.) beat K. B. Musa (Zoroastrian League), on points.

Lightweight.—J. C. Pithawalla (Zoroastrian League) beat D. C. Lomas (G. I. P.), on points.

The Army and R.A.F. Boxing Championships.—

Other Ranks Flyweight (Final).—Bugler Palmer (Somersets) knocked out Pte. Smith (Norfolks) in the second round.

Other Ranks Bantamweights (Final).—Cpl Lewis (holder) (K.S.L.I.) beat Signaller Warburton (Signals) on points.

Other Ranks Featherweights (Final).—Pte. Bauleh (Northampton) beat Pte. Stone (Norfolks) on points.

Officers' Welterweights (Final):—2/Lieut. Marsh (Royal Scots) beat 2/Lieut. Young (Loyals) on points.

Officers' Middleweight (Final):—P/O Newman (Royal Air Force) beat Lieut. Jenkins (North Staffords) on points.

Other Ranks Welterweights (Final):—Pte. Warderop (Black Watch) beat Pte. Digesso (Norfolks) on points.

Other Ranks Middleweights (Final):—Bandsman Bloxham (Norfolks) w.o. L/Cpl. Garnham (Devons), the latter being prevented from boxing by the Medical Officer because injuries received in the semi-finals.

Other Ranks Lighthheavyweight (Final):—Pte. Ansell (Beds and Herts) knocked out Pte. Morris (Somerset) in the first few seconds, a short right to the point.

Other Ranks Lightweight (Final):—Pte. Gannon (Loyals) w.o. Cpl. Blackwell (14/20 Hussars) scratched on instructions from the Medical Officer.

Other Ranks Heavyweights (Final):—L/Bdr. McKenzie (N. Battery, R. H. A.) knocked out Pte. Bell (Durhams) in the first round.

Other Ranks A.F.I. Featherweight (Final):—Pte. Lomas (G.I.P. Railway Regt.) beat Pte. C. Webber (G.I.P. Railway Regt.) on points.

Other Ranks A.F.I. Flyweights (Final):—Pte. Josephs (Bombay Contingent) beat Pte. D'Costa (G.I.P. Rly. Regt.) on points.

Other Ranks A.F.I. Heavyweight (Final):—Pte. Hayem (Bombay Contingent) knocked out L/Cpl. Roque (G.I.P. Rly. Regt.) in the second round.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships —

Results —

Flyweight —H. A. Johnson (Y.M.C.A.) beat L. P. Clarkson (Dufferin O.B.C.A.) on points.

Bantamweight —S. Simons (Y.M.C.A.) beat Bglr. Palmer (Somerset) on points.

Featherweight —Cpl. Williams (Somerset) beat Bdsman. Thorogood (Somerset) on points.

Lightweight —J. C. Pithawalla (Z.P.C.L.) beat L/Cpl. Owen (Somerset) on points.

Welterweight —Pte. Cocking (Gloucesters) beat L/Cpl. Monaghan (Durhams), in the fourth round, the referee stopping the fight.

Middleweight —D. Chatterton (G.I.P. Rly.) beat Saul Hayem (Edu) on points.

Light Heavyweight —Pte. J. Morris (Somerset) beat E. Stringer (Karachi Police) in the first round.

Heavyweight —Pte. Bell (Durhams) knocked out P. Rocque in the first round.

Special Contest —Ellis Joseph (N.N.H.) beat L/Cpl. Goundry (Durhams) on points.

L'Bdr. Harris (H. Field Battery R.A.) beat Pte. Hazell (Somerset) on points.

Calcutta.

All India Army and R.A.F. Team Boxing Championship —

Final —

Winners —1st Bn. the Royal Norfolk Regiment, 18 points

Runners-up —1st Bn. East Surrey Regiment, 15 points

Bantamweight.—Pte. A. Smith (Royal Norfolk) beat Pte. E. Jackson, the referee stopping the fight in the second round.

Featherweight —L/Cpl. A. Shrimpton (Royal Norfolk) beat Pte. G. Smith on points.

Lightweight (First String)—Pte. S. Girdler (East Surrey) beat Pte. J. Nichols on points;

Second String —Pte. H. Bates (East Surrey) beat Pte. J. Stone on points, **Third String —**

C. S. M. G. Wright (Royal Norfolk) beat L/Cpl. A. Aldridge on points

Welterweight (First String)—Pte. J. Digesso (Royal Norfolk) beat Pte. E. Pocock on points, **Second String —**Pte. W. Francis (Royal Norfolk) beat L/Cpl. L. Bodyscombe on points; **Third String —**Pte. R. Drewitt (Royal Norfolk) beat Pte. J. O'Sullivan on points.

Middleweight (First String).—L/Cpl. E. Diboll (East Surrey) beat Bdsman. T. Bloxham on points, **Second String —**Pte. T. Ellis (Royal Norfolk) beat Pte. E. Batten on points.

Heavyweight —Pte. A. Durling (East Surrey) knocked out L/Cpl. W. Mudford in the first round.

SPECIAL CONTEST.

Pte. T. McDermott (King's Regt.) beat **Pte. R. Naug (B.N.R. Regt.)** on points

ATHLETICS.

Bombay.

Bombay Silver Jubilee Olympic Games—

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

50 Metres Final:—1 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital), 2 Miss I. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital) Time—7 secs.

Putting the Shot. Best Hand —1 Miss M. Webster (St. George's Hospital); 2 Miss M. Craggs (St. George's Hospital). Distance 22 feet, 6½ inches.

Putting the Shot, Both Hands.—1 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital), 2 Miss M. Webster (St. George's Hospital). Distance 43 feet, 7½ inches.

83 Metres Hurdles —1 Miss O. Lincoln (Jubbulpore), 2 Miss I. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital) Time—16 secs

100 Metres Run.—1 Miss N. Menashy (Sir Jacob Sassoon H.S.), 2 Miss S. Kelly (Sir Jacob Sassoon H.S.) Time—13 1-5 secs

Throwing the Javelin —1 Miss M. Craggs (St. George's Hospital), 2 Miss K. Sirwal (Daver's Dancing School). Distance 64 feet, 3 inches.

Broad Jump:—1 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital); 2 Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon H.S.). Distance 12 feet, 9½ inches.

1,500 Metres Cycle Race:—1 Miss P. Valldar, (Malcolm Cycling Club); 2 Miss M. Webster, (St. George's Hospital). Time—3 mins 18 4-5 secs.

High Jump:—1 Miss O. Lincoln (Jubbulpore); 2 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital). Height 4 feet.

400 Metres Shuttle Relay.—1 Sir Jacob Sassoon High School. Time—56 and 56 3-5 secs

MEN'S EVENTS

800 Metres Final.—1 W. D. C. Lewis (B. B. & C. I. Railway); 2 L/Nk Chavan Singh (3/1st Punjab Regiment). Time—2 mins 7secs

Pentathlon—1 A. H. Priestley (Bombay Police), 10 points; 2 P. MacDonald (B. B. & C. I. Railway), 13 points.

200 Metres Low Hurdles:—1 G. H. Jones (G I P Railway); 2 J. Jameson (Bombay University). Time—28 secs.

High Jump—1 A. H. Priestley, (Bombay Police), 2 S. J. Oliveira (Unattached). Height—5 feet, 8 inches. A new Bombay record

100 Metres Run:—1 B. H. Edmonds (B. B. & C. I. Railway); 2 V. G. Allen (Unattached). Time—11 secs

Throwing the Discus—1 A. H. Priestley (Bombay Police), 2 S. A. Megharian. Distance 107, feet 9 inches

110 Metres High Hurdles—1 J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 P. Vaughan (B. B. & C. I. Railway). Time—16 2-5 secs.

Pole Vault—1 J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 P. Vaughan (B. B. & C. I. Railway). Height 10 feet, 3 inches. A new Bombay Record

200 Metres Run—1 B. H. Edmonds (B. B. & C. I. Railway); 2 D. Lean (B. B. & C. I. Railway). Time—24 secs.

Putting the Shot.—1 A. H. Priestley (Bombay Police), 2 H. S. Lynn. Distance—36 feet, 0 3-4 inches. A new Bombay record

Throwing the Javelin—1 A. H. Priestley (Bombay Police), 2 P. McDonnell (B. B. & C. I. Railway). Distance 151 feet, 4 inches

Running Broad Jump—1 M. Dique (Unattached), 2 J. Jameson (Bombay University). Distance 20 feet, 10 1-2 inches. A new Bombay record

15,000 Metres Run—1 L/Nk. Chavan Singh (3/1st Punjab Regiment), 2 T. V. R. Rao (Unattached)

Hop, Step and Jump—1 M. Dique (Unattached); 2 G. L. Walsh. Distance 42 feet, 0 1-2 inch. A new Bombay record.

3,000 Metres Walk:—1 R. G. Nair (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club); 2 D. R. Master (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club). Time—16 mins. 10 secs.

400 Metres Shuttle Relay.—1 Unattached Team; 2 B. B. & C. I. Railway. Time—48 2-5 secs.

3,000 Metres Cycle Race:—1 B. Malcolm (Malcolm Cycling Club); 2 J. B. Guard (B. B. & C. I. Railway). Time—5 mins 33 secs.

1,600 Metres Medley Relay.—1 B. B. & C. I. Railway. Time—4 mins. 12 2-5 secs.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Games.—

200 Metres Low Hurdles:—1. G. Jones (G I P Railway); 2. L. Romer (G.I.P. Railway). Time—28 4-5 secs.

Running High Jump—1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 R. D. Moolchand (Grant Medical College). Height: 5 ft 7 inches.

100 Metres Run—1 P. Sweeny (Customs); 2, F. C. Woodcock (Bombay Telephones). Time—11 2-5 secs.

110 Metres High Hurdles.—1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 A. G. Game. Time—16 3-5 secs.

Throwing the Discus—1. Lt. Gibbs-Kennett (Durhams); 2. H. S. Lynn (Customs). Distance 103 feet, 8½ inches.

Pole Vault—1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 W. P. Shanta (Veterinary College). Height 9 ft. 1½ inches.

200 Metres Run—1 P. Sweeney (Customs), 2 I. Jooma. Time—23 1-5 secs. This is a new Bombay record.

Putting the Shot—1. Lieut Gibbs-Kennett (Durhams), 2 T. Scott (City Police). Distance 37 feet 8½ inches. This is a new Bombay record

400 Metres Run—1 I. Jooma; 2. B. J. Gardener. Time—55 2-5 secs.

Throwing the Javelin—1. N. Priestley (City Police); 2. T. Scott (City Police). Distance 140 ft. 4 ins.

Broad Jump—1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2. W. P. Shanta (Veterinary College). Distance 21 feet 5 ins. This is a new Bombay record.

1,500 Metres Run—1. C. S. A. Swami (R.I.A.S.C.); 2 T. V. R. Rao (Mysore Gymkhana). Time—4 mins. 28 2-5 secs. This is a new Bombay record.

Hop, Step and Jump—1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2. A. E. Game. Distance 41 ft. 1 inch.

1,500 Metres Steeplechase.—1. C. S. A. Swami (R.I.A.S.C.); 2. S. D'Souza (St. Sebastian High School). Time—4 mins 41 4-5 secs

400 Metres Shuttle Relay.—1. Nasik Trotters. Time—47 2-5 secs. A new Bombay record

3,000 Metres Cycle Race.—1 R. K. Bastani (Sassanian Wheelers); 2. J. Guard (Malcolm Cycling Club).

1,600 Metres Medley Relay:—1. Nasik Trotters.
2. Bombay Telephone Coy. Time—3 mins.
53 4-5 secs. This is a new Bombay record.

800 Metres :—1. R. Davis (Unattached); 2. R. N. Uchil (Unattached). Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.

10,000 Metres :—1. C. S. A. Swami; 2. S. Ganpat; 3. H. P. McGee. Time—35 mins. 35 2-5 secs.

5,000 Metres Run :—1. S. D'Souza; 2. C. S. A. Swami; 3. P. R. Ghatkal. Time—16 mins 50 4-5 secs.

5,000 Metres Walk :—1. R. G. Nair; 2. S. H. Kutar; 3. Y. A. Gole. Time—28 mins. 4 4-5 secs.

100 Kilometres Cycle Race :—1. W. Turner; 2. A. K. Bastani; 3. N. B. Irani. Time—3 hrs. 26 mins. 31 secs.

Marathon :—1. C. S. A. Swami; 2. S. Gunpat; L. G. Ghatpande. Time—3 hrs. 13 mins 34 secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

83 Metres Hurdles :—1. Miss S. Kelly (Jacob Sassoon High School); 2. Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital). Time—16 1-5 secs.

50 Metres Run :—1. Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon High School); 2. Miss P. Thomas (Unattached). Time—7 1-5 secs.

Putting the Shot (8 lbs. 12 ozs.) :—1. Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital); 2. Miss B. C. Shore. Distance 21 ft 6½ ins.

100 Metres Run :—1. Miss B. C. Shore (Unattached); 2. Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon High School). Time—13 4-5 secs.

Throwing the Discus :—1. Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital); 2. Miss M. Craggs (St George's Hospital). Distance 60 ft. ¼ ins

Running High Jump :—1. Miss B. C. Shore (Unattached); 2. Miss M. Craggs. Height 4 ft. 5½ ins., a new Indian record.

Throwing the Javelin :—1. Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital); 2. Miss M. Craggs (St. George's Hospital). Distance 63 ft. 5½ ins

1,500 Metres Cycle Race :—1. Miss P. Vajifdar; 2. Miss B. Thakkar. Time—4 mins. 32 secs.

Running Broad Jump :—1. Miss B. C. Shore; 2. Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital). Distance 13 ft. 8½ ins.

Lahore.

Punjab Olympic Championships.—

MEN'S FINALS,

400 Metres Hurdles :—1. Bashir Rahmad (Lahore); 2. Mackinnon (N.W.R.). Time—52.2 secs.

Pole Vault :—1. Abdul Shafi (Lahore). 2. Tahir Hussain (Lahore). Height 12 ft. ½ ins. (New All India record.)

100 Metres. :—1. J. Hart (Ambala); 2. Whiteside (N.W.R.) Time—11 secs.

Hop. Step and Jump :—1. Mehrchand Dhawan (Lahore); 2. Abdul Aziz (Lahore). Distance 45 ft. 10½ ins.

400 Meters.—1. Babu Singh (Ludhian); 2. G. M. Arthoon (Ambala). Time—51.5 secs.

110 Metres Hurdles :—1. Cox (Rawalpindi); 2. L. Jennings (N.W.R.). Time—15-9 secs. (New provincial record.)

5,000 Metres :—1. Rounak Singh (Patiala); 2. Amar Singh (Patiala). Time—15 mins. 9-5 secs. (New All-India record.)

Javelin Throw :—1. Ahmad Hussain (Lahore); 2. Laidin (N.W.R.). Distance 164 ft 5 ins.

200 Metres.—1. Whiteside (N.W.R.); 2. J. Hart (Ambala) Time—22-55 secs. (New provincial record)

Ten Miles Cycle Race :—1. Jankidas (Lahore); 2. Yadonath (Lahore). Time—24 mins. 39 secs.

800 Metres.—1. Harnaran Jansingh (Lahore); 2. A. R. Malik (N.W.R.) Time—2 mins 2 secs. (New provincial record.)

High Jump :—1. Cox (Rawalpindi); 2. P. C. Bahl (Lahore). Height 5 ft. 6½ ins.

1,500 Metres :—1. Naikram Karan (Sangroor); 2. Prithviraj (N.W.R.) Time—4 min. 18 1-5 secs.

Shot Put :—1. Zahur Ahmed Khan (Shahpur); 2. Nazar Mahomed (Jhelum) Distance: 42 ft. 5 ins.

Long Jump :—1. Mehr. Chand (Lahore); 2. Tehl Singh (Amritsar) Distance 21 ft. 7½ ins.

Hammer Throw :—1. T.A. Combe (Rawalpindi); 2. H. Kenny (Royal Signals, Sialkot) Distance 123 ft. 6 ins.

Discus Throw :—1. Chanan Singh (Ludhiana); 2. D. Phillips (N.W.R.). Distance 113 ft. 5 ins.

10,000 Metres (about six miles) :—1. Amar Singh (Patiala); 2. Rounaq Singh (Patiala). Time—33 min 30 2-5 secs.

800 Metres (Juniors) :—1. S. D. Bukhare (Lahore); 2. Abdul Majid (Jhang). Time—2 mins. 29 secs.

50 Metres (Juniors) :—1. Salahuddin (Mughalpora); 2. Iqbal Singh (Montgomery). Time—6 secs

Pole Vault (Juniors).—1. R.K. Singh (Lahore); 2. Inder Singh (Ludiana). Height—8 ft. 6½ ins.

400 Metres (Juniors) :—1. Iqbal Singh (Montgomery); 2. Salahuddin (Mughalpora). Time—58-9 secs.

Long Jump (Juniors).—1. Dilbagh Rai (Ludhiana); 2. Ihsan-ul-Haq (Lahore). Distance 16 ft. 8½ ins.

WOMEN'S FINALS.

50 Metres :—1. Miss D. Forest (Lahore); 2. Miss Jean (Lahore). Time—64-10 secs.

100 Metres :—1. Miss R. Jean; 2. Miss D. Forest. Time—13-7 secs.

80 Metres Hurdles :—1. Miss D. Forest; 2. Miss Patsy Hayes (Lahore). Time—15-7 secs.

Discus Throw:—1. Mrs. Lewis (Lahore).
2. Miss Rankin (Lahore). Distance 59 ft 8 ins.

Javelin Throw—1. Miss Duke (Lahore),
2. Miss D. Murz (Lahore). Distance 69 ft 4 ins.

High Jump—1. Miss I. Myers (Lahore);
Height 3 ft. 8½ ins.

Shot Put—1. Miss Rankin (Lahore); 2. Mrs.
Lotus (N.W.R.). Distance 24 ft. 6½ ins.

All-India Olympic Games.

The following are the final results:—

400 Metres Hurdles.—1. B J Pereira (Madras),
2. G Jones (Bombay), 3. Bashir Ahmad
(Punjab). Time—57.8 seconds.

Pole Vault—1. S. Shafi (Punjab); 2. Chaudhri
(Bengal) 3. Mukerjee (Bengal) Height
11 feet, 7-7/8 inches

100 Metres.—1. J Hart (Punjab); 2. E.
Whiteside (Punjab), 3. Hamid (U. P);
Time—10.9 seconds.

1,500 Metres (Penthalon)—1. A. H. Rajwa
(Punjab); 2. A. Priestly (Mysore), 3. N.
Priestly (Bombay). Time—5 mins 3.7 secs

Long Jump.—1. Bristley (U. P), 2. Narinjan-
singh (Patiala); 3. Mehrchand (Punjab) Dis-
tance 21 feet 9-¼ inches

Hop, Step and Jump—1. Mehrchand (Punjab),
2. A. M. Kunjeveeran (Madras), 3. Steele
(Bengal) Distance 46 feet, 1½ inches.

Hammer Throw.—1. T. A. Combe (Punjab),
2. H. Kenny (Punjab), 3. Haig (U. P)
Distance 120 feet 11 inches

200 Metres (Penthalon).—1. Abdul Hamid
Bajwa (Punjab), 2. Ahmad Hussain (Pun-
jab); 3. A. Priestly (Mysore) Time—24.2
seconds

50 Metres (Women)—1. Miss M. Smith
(Bengal); 2. Miss D. Pritchard (Bengal), 3.
Miss D. Forest (Punjab). Time—6.8 seconds.

400 Metres.—1. F. Gantzer (Bengal), 2. C. B.
Pitt (Bengal); 3. K. M. Chengappa (Mysore)
Time—50.2 seconds

Discus Throw (Women)—1. Mrs. Lewis (Pun-
jab), 2. Miss Priestly (Mysore), 3. Miss Rankin
(Punjab) Distance: 77 feet, ¾ inches.

Javelin Throw (Penthalon)—1. A. Priestly
(Mysore); 2. A. H. Bajwa. (Punjab);
3. Priestly (Bombay). Distance: 152 feet
¾ inches.

110 Metres Hurdles—1. Bristly (C. P.); 2. J.
Jameson (Bombay); 3. G. Jones (Bombay)
Time—15.6 seconds.

5,000 Metres—1. Raunag Singh (Punjab), 2.
Amarsingh (Punjab); 3. Daniels (Army),
Time—15 minutes, 23 seconds.

100 Metres (Women):—1. Miss M. Smith
(Bengal); 2. Miss D. Pritchard (Bengal),
3. Miss D. Forest (Punjab) Time—12.9
seconds.

Javelin Throw.—1. Ahmad Hussain (Punjab),
2. Lakhin (Punjab), 3. A. Priestly (Mysore).
3. Distance 64 feet, 4½ inches

200 Metres—1. J. Hart (Punjab); 2. E. White-
side (Punjab); 3. F. Gantzer (Bengal)
Time—22.4 seconds.

80 Metres Hurdles (Women)—1. Miss
Pritchard (Bengal); 2. Miss Forest
(Punjab); 3. Miss Priestly (Mysore)
Time—15.5 seconds.

High Jump (Women).—Dorothy Pritchard
(Bengal) 1; B. C. Shore (Bombay) 2; F.
Michael (U. P.) 3. 4 ft. 4½ inches.

Steeplechase.—1. C. S. A. Swami (Bombay),
2. Amarsingh (Punjab), 3. Rao (Bombay)
Time—10 minutes 43½ seconds

800 Metres—1. G. A. Haig (U. P); 2. Benham
(Bengal), 3. R. S. Petrie (Bengal) Time—
1 minute, 59.8 seconds.

Four Into Hundred Metres Relay Race—
1. Punjab, 2. Bengal; 3. Bombay Time—
43 seconds

Penthalon—1. A. H. Bajwa (Punjab); 2. I.
Priestly (Mysore), 3. N. Priestly (Bombay)

BASKET BALL

In the final of the All-India Basket Ball
Championships, the Punjab beat Mysore by 37
points to 18

VOLLEY BALL

In the final of the All-India Volley Ball
Championships, the Punjab scored a con-
vincing victory over Bengal winning in three
straight games, the score being 15/8, 15/2, 15/4

WRESTLING.

The following are the final results of the
Wrestling:—

Bantamweight.—1. Chanansingh (Punjab)
2. Chorai (Baroda),

Featherweight.—1. Mohd. Latif (Punjab);
2. Piara (Bengal),

Lightweight.—1. Chaman (Punjab); 2. S. Bose
(Bengal);

Welterweight.—1. Ashraf (Sind); 2. Mehr Singh
(Punjab),

Middleweight.—1. Karam Rasul (Punjab)
2. Amarsingh (Punjab)

Light-Heavyweight.—1. Rashid Anwar (U. P),
2. M. C. Goha (Bombay).

Heavyweight.—1. Ghulam Nabi (Punjab),
2. D. Lokre (Baroda).

Punjab 92 points, Bengal 23 points, Bombay
19 points, Madras 13 points, Central Pro-
vinces 10 points, Mysore 7 points, United
Provinces 7 points, The Army 6 points,
Patiala 3 points.

PIGSTICKING.

Meerut.

The Kadir Cup—

Capt Tuck, R A., on "Manifest"—Winner
Lieut Oldling, R H A., on "Wiekie"—
Runner-up.

Hog Hunters Races—

Heavyweight.—Capt C B Harvev, 10th
Hussars, on "Puff" 1; Lieut. J. A. Norman.

R A., on "Khazipur" 2; Capt. H. C.
Carden, 17/21st Lancers, on "Charles" 3.

Lightweight.—Lieut. J H Brandford, R A.,
on "Shakes" 1; Capt M G. Roddick,
10th Hussars, on "Bedsocks" 2; Lieut.
J A. Norman, R A., on "Flying Fox" 3

SHOOTING.

Meerut.

The Army and R A F. Rifle Championships of India—

INDIA CUP REVOLVER THIRTY

Final Stage.—R Q M S W E Morgan, 1st
K S L I., 81+86=167; Capt C F. T Clifton,
Royal Fusiliers, 89+71=160; Capt E E E
Cass, D S O., M C, K O Y L I. (Small Arms
School), 80+75=155; Corpl E Harris, 1st
Royal Fusiliers, 86+67=153; R Q M S
Stonestreet, 17/21 Lancers, 81+68=149,
Lieut P Foster, East Yorkshire Regt, 81+67
=148, Lieut W P Dixon, Leicestershire
Regt, 70+77=147; C Q M S Harwood, 1st
Royal Fusiliers 74+72=146; Lieut N
Boyer, R Warwickshire Regt, 78+68=146;
Capt H B Morkill, Green Howards, 76+69=145

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION INDIA CUP

Sowar Lal Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala,
45+44+44+45+178, L Havr Karkarbir
Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 46+43+37
+46=172, Sergt Brayson, 2nd K. O Y
L I., 43+43+42+40=168, Havr Budha
Khan, 1/10th Baluch Regt, 40+44+42+
39=165, B H M Nandabhadur Thapa,
1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 42+47+36+39=164,
L Cpl Stevenson, 2nd Durham L I. 39+45
+35+45=164; Jemadar Harkarbahadur
Rana, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 42+44+40
+37=163, L/Nk Noor Mohammed, Dholpur
Narsingh Inf., 35+42+41+45=163, Naik
Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 40+43+38
+41=162, L/Nk Perand Gurang, 1/5th R
Gurkha Rifles, 41+41+38+42=162

BOUPEL CUP

B H M Nandabhadur Thapa, 1/5th Gurkha
Rifles, 47+48+33=128; Lieut P. Foster, 1st
East Yorkshire Regt., 42+43+40=125, R
Q M S J Cunningham, 1st D C L I 44+42
+37=123, C S M Lemon, 1st West York-
shire Regt., 44+42+34=120; Sergt C S.
Cole, Simla Rifles, 42+44+34=120; R S M
J Somerville, 1st Bed and Herts, 42+42+
36=118; Lieut. C. G. McLaren, 2nd Duke of
Wellington's Regt., 47+37+33=117; Jemadar
Bir Singh, 2nd Jammu K Rifles, 46+39+
32=117; R Q M S J Gibbs, 2nd R War-
wickshire Regt., 39+40+38=117; F/Sgt
Sealy, 10th Hussars, 36+42+39=117.

THE LUCOCK CUP.

C S M A S. Farmer, First K S L I., 33+47+
39=119; Lieut J G. Steward, R. Norfolk
Regt. 31+45+33=109; Havr Wilayat Khan,
1/15th Punjab Regiment, 36+38+34=108;
Pte F Jones, First K S L I, 39+31+38=
108, Captain E E E Cass, D S O, M C, Small
Arms School, 40+34+32=106, Lieut N.
Boyer, R Warwickshire Regt, 35+27+44=
106; Capt H B Morkill, Green Howards,
31+45+29=105, R S M C Jelley, First
East Yorkshire Regt., 35+29+40=104;
Naik Gopal Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, 37+
33+33=103, L-Havr Larkabir Gurung,
1/5th T G. R. Gurkha Rifles, 36+27+37=
100

THE KING'S MEDAL

B H M Nand Bahadur Thapa, 1/5th Gurkha
Rifles, 39+45+41+47=172; L-Havr
Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles,
43+45+40+43=171; L-Naik Ganesh Baha-
dur Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 42+45
+44+38=169; Pte. F Jones, K S L I., 44+
40+42+40=166; Lieut N Boyer, R
Warwickshire Regt, 42+40+40+41=163;
L-Naik Abdulla Khan, 1/10th Baluch Regi-
ment, 38+44+35+44=161; Havr Budha
Khan, 1/10th Baluch Regiment, 41+45+39+
36=161, Captain E E E Cass, D.S.O, M C,
Small Arms School, 43+46+33+38=160,
R S M. C Jelley, East Yorkshire Regt.,
37+37+40+45=159; 10 L-Naik Noor
Mohammad, Dholpur Narsingh Infnt, 34+
40+41+44=159;

THE BIRDWOOD VASE

1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, L/Havr Harkarbir
Gurung, 364, B H M Nandabhadur Thapa,
375, Havr Gagraj Ghale, 367; Naik Jitar
Ghale, 328=1,434 Birdwood Vase and
Replica.

THE CHETWODE CUP

1st East Yorkshire Regiment, R S M C Jalley,
359; Lieut F Foster, 354; Corpl T Raywarth,
317, L/Sergt S Pullen 291=1,321. Chetwode
Cup and Replica

THE SILVER MEDAL

2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieut
N. S. Pope, 350, Sergt. G. Brayson, 329;
Captain R. C. Wilkinson, 327, Lieut. F. G.
Newall, 297=1,303 Large Silver Medal.

BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Lieut. J. G. Steward, R. Norfolk Regiment, 108+162+109=379; C. S. M. A. S. Farmer, 1st K. S. L. I., 103+138+119=360; R. S. M. C. Jelly, 1st East Yorkshire Regt., 109+146+104=359.

INDIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

L./Havr. Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 112+172+100=384; B. H. M. Nand-bahadur Thapa, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 128+164+83=375; Major E. R. S. Dods, M.C., 2/4th Bombay Genadiers, 356.

INDIAN STATES FORCES CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sowar Lal Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 97+178+66=341; L./Naik Deepsingh, Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, 89+154+90=333, Dadr Madho Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 100+151+82=333

Priestley Memorial Medal—L./Havr. Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 112+172+100=384.

N. R. A. Silver Medal—Lieut. J. G. Steward, R. Norfolk Regiment, 108+162+109=379.

John Pinches Silver Works Championship Medal—L./Havr. Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 112+172+100=384.

Medals awarded to mounted branches of the Services—Tpr. Harris, 17/21st Lancers, 11+153+86=350; Sowar Deepsingh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 97+178+66=341; Lieut. F. O. Wason, 10th R. Hussars, 103+147+88=338

CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Class 1, British Officers number of firers 44—Lieut. J. G. Steward, R. Norfolk Regt., 108+162+109=379; Major E. R. S. Dods, M.C., 2/4th Bombay Genadiers, 11+150+91=356; Captain E. E. Cass, D. S. O., M. C., Small Arms School, 100+149+106=355

Class 2, British Army number of firers 38;—C. S. M. A. S. Farmer, 1st K. S. L. I., 103+138+119=360; R. S. M. C. Jeeley, 1st East Yorkshire Regt., 109+146+104=359; R. S. M. J. Somervell, 1st Bed and Herts Regt., 119+151+88=358

Class 3, British Army number of firers 42—Pte F. Jones, 1st K. S. L. I., 107+142+108=357; Tpr. Harris, 17/21st Lancers, 111+153+86=350; Corpl W. Dudley, 1st D. C. L. I., 104+158+84=346.

Class 4, Auxiliary Force (India) number of firers 15;—Sergt C. S. Cole, Simla Rifles, 120+151+54+325. L./Sergt. C. E. Cardell, 2nd G.I.P. Railway Regt., 102+133+75=310; Sergt W. C. Hutchison, N. W. Railway Battrn., 92+143+72=307.

Class 5, Indian Army number of firers, 34 L./Havr. Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 112+172+100=384; B. H. M. Nand-bahadur Thapa, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 128+164+83=375; Hvr. Gagraj Ghale, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 113+159+75=347

Class 6, Indian Army number of firers 36 Naik Gopal Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 99+153+103=355. L./Naik Ganesbahadur Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 109+149+90=348. L./Naik Chandrabir Khattri, 2/9th Gurkha Rifles, 97+154+94=345.

Class 7, Indian States Forces, number of firers 15.—Dadr. Madhosingh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 100+151+82=333. Lieut. Bahadur Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, 106+148+67=321. Jemr Bir Singh, 2nd J. and Kashmir Rifles, 117+124+72=313

Class 8, Indian States Forces number of firers 24—Sowar Lal Singh Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 97+178+66=341; L./Naik Deep Singh Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, 89+154+90=333. L./Naik Noor Mohammed Dholpur Narsingh Infantry, 110+162+57=330.

The following are the results of the non-Central matches in the Army Rifle Association Championships for 1935—

THE BROOKE BOND CUP

1st Bn. K. O. Yorkshire L. I.	882
1st Bn. Royal Norfolk Regiment	815
Pachmarhi Wing, S. A. School (I)	748

THE NANPARA CUP.

9 Platoon, 2nd Suffolk Regiment	213
8 Platoon, 1st Beds. and Herts Regiment	213
4 Platoon, 1st Royal Norfolk Regiment	208

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

2/15th Punjab Regiment	5,708
2/2nd Gurkha Rifles	4,983
5/7th Rajput Regiment	4,049

88th CARNATIC INFANTRY MEMORIAL CUP	
2/2nd Gurkha Rifles	1,843
2/15th Punjab Regiment	1,839
3/9th Jatiz Regiment	1,411

THE RAWLINSON SHIELD.

"A" Coy. 2/15th Punjab Regiment	1,488
"B" Coy. 5/7th Rajput Regiment	1,390
"C" Coy. 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles	1,285

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CUP

7 Pl 5/7th Rajput Regiment	813
2 Pl 2/15th Punjab Regiment	777
14 Pl 1st Patiala Infantry	770

THE COMMAND RIFLE CHALLENGE CUPS

2/15th Punjab Regiment	4,104
5/7th Rajput Regiment	3,499
1/15th Punjab Regiment	1,751

THE PRINCE OF WALES' (MALERKOTLA) CUP

Category "A."

2 Pl 2/15th Punjab Regiment	279
14 Pl. 1st Patiala Infantry	269
12 Pl 2/15th Punjab Regiment	254

Category "B."

6 Pl 3/15th Punjab Regiment	163
1 Pl. 4/7th Rajput Regiment	145

THE O'MOORE CREACH CUP.

1st Tr. "A" Sqdn. 1st Patiala Lancers	424
M. G. Troop "A" Sqdn. 1st Patiala Lancers	393
2nd Tr. "B" Sqdn. 1st Patiala Lancers	352

V.2B (LIGHT ROLE) COMPETITION.		THE READING CUP	
2nd Tr. "A" Sqdn. 7th Light Cavalry .	238	"B" Coy. 2nd M. and S M Railway Rifles	788
2 team "C" Sqdn P. A. V. O. Cavalry.	170	"A" Coy. 2nd G. I. P. Railway Regiment	782
4th Tr. "B" Sqdn 13th D. C O. Lancers	158	"A" Coy. 1st G. I. P. Railway Regiment	721
THE MOTHER COUNTRY CUP		THE B P R. A CUP	
No 1 team 1/10th Gurkha Rifles . .	505	No 8 Pl 2nd M & S. M Railway Rifles	273
No. 1 team 2/15th Punjab Regiment . .	463	No 2 Pl 1st G. I. P. Railway Regiment	262
No 2 team 2/7th Rajput Regiment . .	437	No 4 Pl 1st E. I. Railway Regiment..	242
THE FRANCIS MEMORIAL CUP.		THE SIMLA RIFLES' CUP.	
2/15th Punjab Regiment	827	No. 2 team, The Simla Rifles	214
3/17th Dogra Regiment	806	"A" Coy 1st G I P. Railway Regiment	211
2/2nd Gurkha Rifles	768	"B" Coy 1st G. I. P. Railway Regiment	195
THE TRAINING BATTALION'S CUP		THE MILITARY ADVISERS' CUP.	
10/2nd Punjab Regiment	1,029	Jodhpur Sardar Risala	1,883
10/15th Punjab Regiment	804	Jodhpur Sirdar Infantry	1,687
10/1st Punjab Regiment	783	5th Kashmiri Light Infantry	1,273
THE GURKHA CUP		THE SCINDIA CUP	
No 1 team, 10/12th F F Regiment . .	269	"C" Coy 1st Patiala Infantry	1,117
No 1 team, 10/2nd Punjab Regiment . .	237	"D" Coy 1st Patiala Infantry	1,052
No 1 team, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles . . .	235	"A" Coy Jind Infantry Battalion	1,047
88TH C. I (British Officers) MEMORIAL GOLD CUP		I T F PROVINCIAL BATTALIONS MATCH	
2/15th Punjab Regiment	833	"D" Coy 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles	442
3/17th Dogra Regiment	799	"B" Coy 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles	428
2/2nd Gurkha Rifles	734	"A" Coy 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles	363
MADRAS GUARDS DIAMOND JUBILEE SHIELD		I T F URBAN AND U T C MATCH	
2nd M. and S M Railway Rifles . . .	2,571	"A" Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry	276
1st G. I P Railway Regiment	2,450	"B" Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry	202
1st M. and S M Railway Rifles	2,249	"B" Coy 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry	195
THE A F I CUP			
1st M and S Railway Rifles	727		
The Lucknow Contingent	723		
2nd M and S M Railway Rifles	691		

SWIMMING.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Meeting—

100 Metres, (University Students)—1 P M Bharucha, 2 R H M Colah. Time—1min 14 secs.
Diving, (Men).—1 R Brown, 2 H. M. Robottom
50 Metres, Free Style, (School Girls).—1 Miss Joan Soundy, 2 Miss Guderian Time—38 4-5secs
800 Metres, (Free Style)—1 J Flower, 2 P. M. Bharucha Time—12mins 49 2-5secs
50 Metres, Free Style, (School Boys)—1 G Sell, 2 J. D. Dastoor Time—35 3-5secs
200 Metres, Free Style, (Men)—1 H Bund, 2 P Bharucha. Time—2min. 49 3-5secs
50 Metres, Back Stroke, (Women).—1 Miss Joan Soundy Time—53 3-5secs
50 Metres, Free Style, (Men)—1 R E Osborne Carey, 2 P Bharucha Time—29 4-5 secs

50 Metres, Free Style, (Women)—1 Miss Joan Soundy, 2 Miss S Stenson. Time—39secs
400 Metres, Free Style, (Men)—1 J Flower, 2 R J Khambata Time—6mins 2 2-5secs,
100 Metres, Free Style, (Women)—1 Miss Joan Soundy, 2 Miss Y Fabrow Time—1min 39 1-5 secs
100 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Men)—1 P. Bharucha, 2 R M Pochkhanawala Time—1min 29secs
100 Metres, Free Style, (Men).—G Macdonald; 2 R E Osborne Carey. Time—1min. 8 2-5 secs
Plunging—1 H Kelly, 2 E Spilling. Distance 67 ft. 7½ inches
400 Yards Relay.—European Water Polo Association Time—4mins. 22 2-5secs
100 Metres, Back Stroke, (Men).—1 P. Bharucha; 2 W. E Acraman. Time—1min 29secs.
Water Polo, (Final)—Cathedral Old Boys 8 Golwalla Combined 1.

Calcutta.**All-India 30-mile Race—**

1 R. Mukerjee (Time—5 hrs 41 min); 2 M. M. Dey (Time—5 hrs. 51 min), 3 N. C. Sircar (Time—6 hrs 6½ min); 4 B. F. Master (Time—6 hrs. 15½ min.)

Lahore.**Punjab Olympic Championships—**

50 Yards Free Style, (Seniors' Final):—
1 Harcharan Singh; 2 Mahmud Ali Time—
30.7 secs.

220 Yards Free Style, (Seniors' Final):—
1 Harcharan Singh; 2 Anwar Ali Time—
3 mins 3secs

50 Yards Back Stroke, (Juniors' Final) —
1 Nishi Kanta Chatterji; 2 Shahbaz Ali
Time—42 secs.

220 Yards Breast Stroke, (Seniors' Final):—
1 Bakhshi Rambir; 2 Mahmud Ali. Time—
3 mins. 26.5 secs

One Mile Free Style, (Seniors' Final) —
1 Gurbakhsh Singh Sidhu; 2 Jagan Nath
Time—29mins. 21 secs.

50 Yards Free Style, (Juniors' Final):—1 Nishi
Kanta Chatterjee; 2 Jaswant Rai. Time—
33.3secs

110 Yards Back Stroke, (Seniors' Final) —
1 Mazhar Ali; 2 Bakhshi Rambir. Time—
1min. 29.5 secs

50 Yards Breast Stroke, (Juniors' Final) —
1 Iftikhar Ahmad; 2 Saed Hassan. Time—
43.7 secs

440 Yards Free Style, (Seniors' Final):—
1 Dennis Holman; 2 Harcharan Singh
Time—6mins. 23. 7 secs.

YACHTING.**Bombay.****Inter Club Races—**

Royal Bombay Yacht Club	83 points
Secunderabad Sailing Club	.. 59 "
Bombay Sailing Association	.. 50 "
Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona	39 "

Poona.**Captain's Cup—**

Blue Jay (Carr)	Time—1hr 0min 42secs;
Snipe, (Bray)	Time—1hr 9mins 18secs.
Kingfisher, (Mayne)	Time—1hr 9mins
28secs; Coot, (Jenkin)	Time—1hr. 9mins.
	40secs.

ROWING.**Bombay.****Bombay Gymkhana Open Regatta—**

The following were the results —

Challenge Fours —Royal Connaught Boat Club: H N C Reed (Bow), A A Robinson, L Harrison C H Hansen, (Str), F A Giles (Cox), beat Bombay Gymkhana, F T Coulton (Bow), J. Vernon-Jones, H S Waters, K. C. Banks (Str), M. W. Claridge (Cox), by 2 lengths.

Junior Pairs —K. Ferber (Bow), and G. Schutte (Str.) beat K. Schumacher (Bow), and A. H. Koehler (Str.), by ¼ length

Junior Sculls —K. C. Banks (Bombay Gymkhana) beat L. Harrison (Royal Connaught Boat Club), by 1½ lengths.

Serpentine Sculls:—F A. Giles beat M. W. Claridge easily.

Challenge Pairs —Royal Connaught Boat Club: L. Harrison (Bow), C S Hansen (Str) beat Bombay Gymkhana, F T Coulton (Bow), H. S. Waters (Str) by 3 lengths.

Scratch Fours:—"A" crew G. Schutte (Bow), K. Schumacher, H N C Reed, A H. Koehler (Str), F. A. Giles (Cox) beat "B" crew: K. Ferber (Bow), J. Vernon-Jones, K. C. Banks, A. R. Robinson (Str), N W. Claridge (Cox), by 1 length.

Challenge Sculls:—H S Waters (Bombay Gymkhana) beat C. S. Hansen (Royal Connaught Boat Club) easily.

Colombo.**Colombo Regatta.—****Challenge Fours —**

Colombo beat Madras by 3 lengths

The Crews were —

Madras: H B Becker, A Vasic, J C Robson, J H A Hill (stroke), P E Rowlandsen (Cox).

Colombo: H. S. M. Hoard, D. Godfrey-Faussett, J. T. Perry, W. J. Voehringer (stroke), J. E. Reeves (Cox).

Sculling Challenge.—(1 mile).

T. Perry (Colombo) beat J H A Hill (Madras) by 4 lengths. Time—7 mins. 43 2/8 secs.

Poona.**Amateur Rowing Association Championships —****Results.—**

Challenge Fours final for the Willingdon Trophy —Distance—1,000 yards.

The Royal Connaught Boat Club, comprising of H N C Reed (Bow), G F A. Barff, J H Faulhner, C S. Hansen (Stroke) and F A Giles (Cox) beat the Lake Club, Calcutta, comprising of Ravi Datta (Bow) R. M. Sen Gupta, A. Sen Gupta, Alma Latif (Stroke) and S C De (Cox). Won by 1 length. Time:—3 mts., 31 secs.

coxswainless pairs Final for the Venables Bowl — Distance — 1,000 yards
 Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, comprising of C. H. Hansen (Bow) and J. H. Faulkner (Stroke) beat the Lake Club, from Calcutta, comprising of A. Sen Gupta (Bow) and Alma Latiff (Stroke)
 Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time — 3 mts 38 secs.
 Scratch Eights — Distance — 1,000 yards
 "A" team, comprising of Holwood (Bow), Godfrey Banks, R. N. Sen Gupta, Waters.

Macmillan, Fuchs, Chalk (Stroke) and Dee (Cox) beat the "B" team comprising of Ravi Datta (Bow), Gordon Reed, Schumacher, Bindon, Lance, Beadon, Bryson (Stroke) and Giles (Cox) Won by — $\frac{1}{4}$ length Time — 2 mts 6 secs.

Challenge sculls Final — Distance — 1,000 yards
 J. H. Faulkner, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, beat R. H. C. Duncan, (Calcutta) Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time 3 mts 40 seconds

DOG SHOWS.

Bangalore.

The following were the chief prize winners —

OPEN SPECIALS

Best exhibit in Show, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's Smooth Fox Terrier, "Ch. Delwood Delight"
 Best exhibit in Show, opposite sex, Miss Hunt's Dalmatian, "The Woodlander"
 Best Terrier in the Show, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's "Ch. Delwood Delight"
 Best Litter, Rao Sahib A. Thangavalu Mudaliar's Smooth Fox Terriers
 Best Peke, Bred in India, Miss Berry's "Pao Pau"

Best exhibit, Bred in India, Mrs. A. C. Grandville's Bull Terrier "Fragan Duchess"
 Best opposite sex, Mr. J. W. Thompson's Great Dane, "Olaf of Norway"
 Best Foxhound, Madras Hunt's "Shepherdess"

BREED CLASSES

Best Wire Fox Terrier, Mrs. N. J. Hamilton's "Crackley Statesman"
 Best Irish Terrier, Mrs. Windsor's "Dawsel Peggoty"
 Best Kerry Blue, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's "Ch. Munroff Thora"
 Best Scottie, Mrs. N. S. Greene's "Walshaw Study Lad"
 Best Sealham, Dr. MacMurray's, "Wee MacGregor"
 Best Australian Terrier, Mrs. Cowdrey's "Clipper" opposite sex G. C. Ramsey's "Beantam-ay"
 Best Black and Tan Terrier, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's "Dawsel Nibs"
 Best Pomeranian, under 10 lbs Mrs. C. Dawes's "Dawsel Sylvia"
 Best Sidnev Silkie, Mrs. Cowdrey's "Araluen Gold Boy" Bitch, Mrs. Cowdrey's "Araluen Sunshine"
 Best Alastian, Dr. L. C. Smith's "Kriegar Von Havas Schutting" Bitch Dr. L. C. Smith's "Champion Trudel Weigherfelson"
 Best Bull Dog Mr. Pedler's "Janey of Ambelside"
 Best Bull Mastiff Mrs. C. Dawes's "Embla,"

26

Best Collie, Capt. Haldwell's "Ch. Fashion Hall"
 Best Dalmatian, Mrs. Hunt's "Woodlander"
 Best Great Dane, Mr. J. W. Thompson's "Olaf of Norway"
 Best Dachsund, Miss Hunt's "Annurst"
 Best Fox Hound, "Madras Hunt's "Shepherdess"
 Best Whippet, Miss Noronha's "Bettingro"
 Best Pekingese, Mrs. Frere Benze's "Humming Mingo of Alderbourne"
 Best English Springer Spaniel, Mr. Dassenaik's "Prince Hossuraj"
 Best Airdale Terrier, Miss Dornis's "Tommykins"
 Variety Classes — Any Variety Team — Mrs. Cowdrey's "Australian Terrier"
 Any Variety Out Stations exhibit, Dr. Smith's "Alastians"
 Any variety bred by a lady, Mrs. Grenville's Bull Terrier, "Fragan Duchess"
 Any variety toy dog, Mrs. Frere Benze's Pekingese dog "Humming Mingo of Alderbourne"
 Best Bedlington, Mrs. C. R. Farmer-Wilham's "Brightstone Fay"
 Best Greyhound, Mrs. Dawes's "Dawsel Daintiness"
 Best Golden Retriever, Mr. D. G. Davies's "Beefengir Rorysun of Nuttwood"
 Best Bull Terrier, Mrs. A. C. Granville's "Fragan Duchess"
 Best Cairn, Mr. C. Barnett's "Dringewick Jorlocks"
 Best Smooth Fox Terrier, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's "Ch. Delwood Delight"
 Best Irish Setter, Mr. W. D. Scott's "Boleside"
 Best Labrador, Mrs. F. Webb's "Billy Bones"

Bombay.

The following were the premier awards —

CHALLENGE CUPS

No. 1 H. H. the Maharajah of Indore's Cup for the best exhibit in the Show (Gold Medal to Winner) Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware."

No 2. The Dabholkar Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, opposite sex to winner of No 1 (Gold Medal to Winner) The Maharaja of Dhurbhanga's Greyhound "Ch Southball Marcasite"

No 3 The Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Cup for best Exhibit Bred in India (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs A G Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Ch Fragan Duchess"

No 4 The C N Wadia Cup for best Exhibit bred in India of opposite sex to winner of No 3 (Gold Medal to Winner) Mr W A Officer's Airedale "Cragmore Carmelus"

No 5 The J P Rodocanachi Cup for the best Puppy in the Show (Gold Medal to Winner), Mrs E Gardiner's Alsatian "Alma Von Sydenberg"

No 6 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cup for the best Puppy in the Show of opposite sex to winner of No 5 (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs A W Hawkin's Smooth Fox Terrier Dog "Dungewick Donarue"

No 7 The A W Hawkin's Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, born in the Bombay Presidency, and under 18 months' old (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs E Gardiner's Alsatian "Alma Von Sydenberg"

No 8 The Champion the Tinker Again Cup for the best Terrier in the Show (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs M Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Rockdale Lanarth Bramble Bush"

No 9 The M Clarke Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, other than Terrier (Gold Medal to Winner) Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware"

No 10 The Lao She Challenge Cup for the best Pekingese in the Show Mrs M Clarke's Bitch "Chau of Alderbourne"

CONDITIONAL CUPS

No 11 The Spratt's Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by a member Mr W A Officer's Dog "Cragmore Carmelus"

No 12 The Strowger Cup for the best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by a member Mr W A Officer's Dog "Cragmore Carmelus"

No 13 The Lomon Trophy presented by Mr and Mrs Alex Wright for the best Scottish Terrier Mrs H V Fido's Bitch "Rouken Sylvia"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB, SPECIAL PRIZES

No 14 A Cup presented by H E the Governor or Bombay for the best Exhibit in Show and owned by a member Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware"

No 15 A Cup presented by Sir Victor Sassoon for the best Exhibit in the Show of opposite sex to the winner of No 14 and owned by a member, Mrs M Clarke's Pekingese Bitch "Chau of Alderbourne"

No 16. A Cup presented by Sir Dinshaw Petit for the best Exhibit in the Show, bred in India and owned by a member Mrs A G Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Ch Fragan Duchess"

No 17 A Cup presented by Sir Ness Wadia for the best Exhibit in the Show, bred in India and owned by a member of opposite sex to the winner of No 16 Mr. W A Officer's Airedale Dog "Cragmore Carmelus"

No 18 A Cup presented by "The Times of India" for the best Exhibit in Show, imported since the last B P K C Show and owned by a member Mrs Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Rockdale Lanarth Bramble Bush"

No 19 A Cup presented by Mr A Geddis for the best Exhibit in Show bred in India, under 18 months and owned by a member Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware"

No 20 A Cup presented by Sir Dadiba M Dalal for the best Exhibit in Show, begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette under 18 months' old, owned by a member Mrs R A Dyson's Wire Fox Terrier Dog "Hootan Helter Skelter"

No 21 A Cup presented by the Rajah of Jamkhandi for the best Puppy owned by a member Mrs A W Hawkin's Smooth Fox Terrier Dog "Dungewick Dowerue"

No 22 A Camera presented by Kodak, Ltd for the best Puppy, owned by a member and resident of Bombay Mrs H V Fido's Pomeranian Bitch "Riverleigh Gold Puff"

SPECIAL PRIZES (OPEN TO ALL)

No 23 A Cup for the best Great Dane Mrs F Mukerji's "Vivienne of Send"

No 24 A Cup for the best of opposite sex to the winner of No 23 Sir Dinshaw Petit's Dog "Simon of Gammaton"

No 25 A Cup presented by the Sporty Kennels for the best Collie Capt N E Haldwell's "Ch Fashionball"

No 26 A Cup for the best Afghan Hound Saluki or Greyhound Maharaja of Dhurbhanga's Greyhound Bitch "Ch Southball Marcasite."

No 27 A Cup for the best Pointer, Retriever or Setter Mrs Commeline's Yellow Lab Bitch "Rusty of Yewden"

No 28 A Cup for the best Beagle, English Springer Spaniel or Chesapeake Mr Geddis's Springer Spaniel Dog "Delectable Duffer"

No 29 A Cup for the best Dalmatian Mrs E Hunt's "Ch The Woodlander"

No 30. A Cup presented by an Indian Lady for the best Bull Mastiff, Bull Dog or Tibetan Bhooteah Mr. W. Pedler's Bull dog "Ch Oakville Premier"

No 31 A Cup for the best Alsatian Mrs G Bean's Dog "Warsund Saltun Warrior"

- No 32 The Johann Falser Cup for the best Alsatian of opposite sex to the Winner of No 31 Mrs. G. Bean's Bitch "Warsund Devotion of Picardy"
- No 33 A Cup for the best Alsatian born in Bombay or Salsette Dr V S Rao and Mrs N Gosney's Bitch "Lena of Mawasands."
- No 34 A Tankard for the best Alsatian in the Limit Class Dr V S Rao and Mrs N Gosney's Bitch "Suze of Mawasands"
- No 35 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Mrs P Wright's Dog "Pace-maker of Ware"
- No 36 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel of opposite sex to the winner of No 35 Mrs B J Dudley's Bitch "Dobrow Demena of Albeslev"
- No 37 A Cup for the best Airedale Terrier-Mr W A Officer's Dog "Cragmore Carmelus"
- No 38 A Cup for the best Bull Terrier Mrs A G Granville's "Ch. Fragan Duchess"
- No 39 The Marvasands Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier Mr R H Fido's "Molten Mint Man"
- No 40 A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No 39 Mrs M Jackson's "Dazzling Diana"
- No 41 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Mrs M Bridge's Dog "Rockdale Lanarth Bramble Bush"
- No 42 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No 41 Mrs M Bridge's Bitch "Rockdale Lanarth Coquette"
- No 43 A Cup for the best Scottish Terrier Mrs H V. Fido's "Rouken Sylvia"
- No 44 A Cup for the best of opposite sex to the winner of No 43 Mrs R B Frier's "Lovat Gilhe"
- No 45 A Cup for the best Scottish Terrier that has not won a Challenge Certificate at any Show including this Show Mr J Mayman's Dog "Yoker Gadget"
- No 46 A Cup for the best Cairn Terrier Mrs H A Scully's Dog "Hasleigh Cheeky Spenky Out of the West."
- No 47 A Cup for the best Irish Sealgham, Tibetan or Lhasa Terrier Mrs K P Lentin's Lhasa Terrier Dog "Pan Assah"
- No 48 A Cup for the best Dachshund Mrs Steven Binne's Dog "Savelo Blitzen"
- No 49 A Gold Medal for the best Australian Terrier Mrs A F Cowdrey's Dog "Clipper"
- No 50 A Cup for the best or opposite sex to the winner of No 49 Mrs A F Cowdrey's Bitch "Moonlight of Tregenna"
- No 51 A Cup for the best Australian Terrier Bitch Puppy Mrs A F Cowdrey's "Moonlight of Tregenna"
- No 52 A Cup for the best Sydney Silkie Mrs J M Brand's Dog "Diggeraj"
- No 53 A Cup for the best Pomeranian Mrs D Moscato-Fiorica's Dog "Gloavera Minegold Itshere."
- No 54 A Cup for the best of opposite sex to the winner of No 53 Mr C. E. Borcham's Bitch "Shellas All Gold"
- No 55 A Cup for the best Japanese Mrs. C. Hill's Bitch "Topsy Turvey"
- No 56 A Cup for the best Pekingese Mrs M M. Clarke's Bitch "Chau of Alderbourne"
- No 57 The Shelagh Cup for the best Pekingese of opposite sex to the winner of No 56 Mrs D. Mon's "Ping Wung of Caversham"
- No 58 A Cup for the best Pekingese bred in India Mrs V McDonnell's "Ch Wu Tior Claiborne"
- No 59 A Cup for the best Chow Chow of Schnauzer Mrs M Wade's Chow Chow Bitch "Chee-K Wun of Brentwood"
- No 60 A Cup for the best Litter Mrs F. E. M. Espley's Litter of Cocker Spaniel
- No 61 A Cup for the second best Litter Mr. R H Fido's Litter of Smooth Fox Terriers
- No 62 A Tankard for the best Exhibit owned by a novice exhibitor showing for the first time Mrs. V J Gazdar's Pomeranian Dog "Cheerful"
- No 63 A Cup for the best dog owned by a novice exhibitor resident in Bombay Mrs V J Gazdar's Pomeranian Dog "Cheerful"
- No 64 A Cup for the best Terrier Puppy that has not won a prize Mrs Lvn Carlisle's Wire Fox Terrier Dog "Cuppy Ricks of Raganash"
- No 65 A Cup for the best Toy Puppy that has not won a prize Mrs C V Dunn's Pekingese Dog "Nanky Poo"
- No 66 The Shanta Cup for the best Puppy, other than Terrier or Toy, that has not won a prize Mr S S Narman's Collie Dog "Rovex-U-Rutz"
- No 67 A Tankard for any exhibitor who has not won a cup at this Show Messrs D O'Sullivan and Mr J Boeyalts's Bull Terrier Bitch "Ch Gwyneth's Pride"
- No 68 Tankard for the two best Soldier's dog Staff Sgt Instructor W J Taylor's Wire Fox Terrier Dog "Peter"
- No 69 Cup presented by Mr and Mrs J D. Kothawala for the best black Cocker Spaniel Dog Mrs R S Contractor's Dog "Bestpal Buckland"
- No 70 Cup presented by Lt. and Mrs J D Kothawala for the best black Cocker Spaniel Bitch Mr W J Hope's Bitch "Marlene of Hergla"
- No 71 The Hard Lines Cup Mrs Forsyth's Australian Terrier Dog "Jacamsav"

Jubbulpore.

The following were the awards —

CHALLENGE CUPS

- No 1 The Montagu Butler Cup for the Best Dog in the Show (Replica to winner) Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware".

- No 2. The Raghavendra Rao Cup for the Best opposite sex to winner of No 1 (Replica to winner) Mr D. P. Bhattacharya's Golden Retriever "Speedwell Fragrance."
- No 3 The Ford Cup for the Best Non-Sporting Dog in the Show (Replica to winner) Mrs. V. McDonnell's Pekingese "Pi-Why of Dogberry."
- No 4 The Rash'd Cup for the Best Sporting Dog in the Show (Replica to winner) Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Wembley Wetherbit"
- No 5 The Bhadri Cup for the best exhibit bred in India (Replica to winner) Mrs A G Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Champion Fragon Duchess"
- No 6. The Bhargava Cup for the Best Puppy in the show (Replica to winner) Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Sparkling Sapper"
- No 16. Cup for the Best Wire Fox Terrier Mrs. M. Bridge's "Rockdale Bramble Bush."
- No 17. Cup for the Best Cairn Terrier Mr H A. Scully's "Hasleigh Cheeky Spunkie Out Of The West"
- No 18 Cup for the Best Dachshound Mrs A "Fir Nigger"
- No 19. Cup for the Best Australian Terrier or Sydney Silk Mrs M. Baker's Australian Terrier "Royker"
- No 20 Cup for the Best Pomeranian Kunwar Kameshwar Pratap Singh's "Shawaltangi of Bhadri"
- No 21. Cup for the Best Pekingese Mrs V McDonnell's "Pi-Why of Dogberry"
- BREED CLASSES**
- No 1 Cup for the best Great Dane in the Show H. H. Maharaja of Mayurbhanj's "Maxeda"
- No 2 Spoon for the best Great Dane bred in India Mrs C Buckland's "Noeleen"
- No 3 Cup for the best Alsatian Mrs G Bean's "Warsund Devotion of Piardy"
- No 4 Spoon for the best Exhibit owned by an exhibitor who is not a member of the A C I Kunwar Niranjan Singh's Alsatian "Bombshell or Topenberg"
- No 5 Cup for the Best Foxhound Nerbudda Vale Hunt's Fox Hound "log"
- No 6 Cup for the Best Hound other than Fox Hounds Mahanajadinakumar Vishveshwar Singh's of Dharbanga's Grey hound "Champion Southball Mercasite"
- No 7 Cup for the Best Dalmatian Dr Mrs U K. Dube's "Champion Urnilla Lartius of Acafel"
- No 8 Cup for the Best Retriever Mr D P Bhattacharya's Golden Retriever "Speedwell Fragrance"
- No 9 Cup for the Best Sporting Dog other than Retriever and Cocker Mrs N Walsh's Irish Setter "Paddy of Ide"
- No 10 Cup for the Best Cocker Miss P Wright's "Pacemaker of Ware"
- No 11 Cup for the Best opposite Sex to winner of No 10 Miss P Wright's "Wembley Whin Flower"
- No 12 Cup for the Best Airedale Kunwar Sahib of Faridkot's "Champion Aislaby Gospatric"
- No 13 Cup for the Best Bull Terrier Mr D O'Sullivan and Mr. J P Boeyal's "Champion Gwyneth's Pride"
- No 14 Cup for the Best Coloured Bull Terrier. Miss E M Chance's "Bantry Baghus"
- No 15 Cup for the Best Smooth Fox Terrier Kunwar Sambhu Saran Singh's "Saltford Safeguard of Bhadri"
- The following were the awards —
- Byramjee Cup for the best exhibit in the show Lt-Col G H Chambers's bitch Wire Fox Terrier "Dogberry Golden Flavour"
- Poona Kennel Club Cup for the best opposite sex Mrs E Hunt's Dalmatian dog "The Woodlander"
- Black Wendy Challenge Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Lt J D Kothawala's dog "Best-pal Beatit of Ware"
- M P Saugh Challenge Cup for best Junior exhibit in the Show H H S S Akkasahab Maharaja's Smooth Fox Terrier "Flanchford Fulbert"
- Ickhalkaraj's Challenge Cup for the best exhibit bred in India Mr W. J Ingham's Bull-Dog "Benchmark Titbit"
- Cornaha Challenge Cup for the best exhibit opposite sex Mrs A G Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Fragon Duchess"
- Cup for the best exhibit owned by a member Lt-Col G H Chambers's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Dogberry Golden Flavour"
- Cup for best opposite sex Dr L C Smith's Alsatian "Kriegervom Haus Schutting"
- Cup for best sporting exhibit owned by a member H H S S Akkasahab Maharaja's Smooth Fox Terrier "Flanchford Fulbert"
- Cup for the best non-sporting exhibit owned by a member Mrs M Ingham's Pomeranian "Benchmark Oakland Wildfire"
- Cup for the best exhibit owned by an out-station member Lt-Col G H Chambers's Fox Terrier bitch "Cinderella of Dingley Dell"
- Best Great Dane Mrs Goddington's dog "Angler Izaak"
- Best Afghan Hound Mr A Paino and Mrs D Moscato Fiorica's "Melgin"
- Best Grey Hound Mrs C. Dawes's bitch "Dawsel Daintiness"
- Best Fox Hound Poona and Kirkee Hunt "Verdant"
- Best Dalmatian Mrs E Hunt's dog "The Woodlander"

- Best Alsatian Dr L. C. Smith's "Kreiger vom Haus Schutting."
- Best Labrador or Golden Retriever Mrs Hirabai F Bennett's dog "Feefengler Bisto."
- Best Irish Setter or English Springer Spaniel. Mr A. Geddis's dog "Delectable Duffer"
- Best Cocker Spaniel Lt. J. D. Kothawalla's dog "Bestpal Beatt"
- Best Bull Dog. Mr W. J. Ingham's "Bensmark Titch."
- Best Airedale Lt A Hudson's dog "Carnac Rexall"
- Best Bull Terrier Mrs A. G. Granville's bitch "Fragan Duchess."
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier H H S S Akkasahab Maharaja's "Flamford Filbert"
- Best Wire Fox Terrier Lt-Col G H Chambers's bitch "Dogberry Golden Flavour"
- Best Scottish Terrier Miss N. Green's dog "Walshaw Sturdy Lad."
- Best Cairn Lt-Col R L Vance's bitch "Datura of Gunthorpe"
- Best Sealyham Mrs E Fenton-Milar's dog "Lord of Longlet"
- Best Dachshund Miss E M Fagg's dog "Bosh"
- Best Australian Terrier of Sydney Silkie Miss B Duggan's dog "Ashkun"
- Best Pomeranian Mrs. M Ingham's dog "Bensmark Oaklan Star d'or"
- Best Pekingese Miss M Clarke's "Chau of Alderbourne"

Simla.

The following is the list of chief prize winners—

- Best dog in show Master Ahmed Hussain's Smooth Fox Terrier "Ch Solus Minted Gold"
- Best dog in show of opposite sex Mrs M Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Rockdale Lanarth Brenda."
- Best Labrador H H the Maharajdhuraj of Patiala's "Banchory Golden Rock"
- Best Gundog and best Golden Retriever Major R R J Thom's Golden Retriever "Don Rufus"
- Six tankards for the best dogs bred in India —
- Mrs Sells' Labrador Retriever "Ch Wrinkles of Belgrave", Mrs Sell's Labrador Retriever "Rory of Belgrave", Mr D P Bhattacharya's Great Dane "Vendetta of Fairlight", H H the Maharajdhuraj of Patiala's English Springer Spaniel "Ch Coronet of Wal Wa", Col R E Bank's English Setter "Valedown Viking", and Mrs N. Herdon's Greyhound "Nakasi Herald"
- Best Setter Col R E Bank's "Druid of Micklebuffe."
- Best Cocker Mrs Malick's "Dauntless of Blacntaf"
- Best Dachshund Miss P King's "Firs Willow"

- Best Sealyham Terrier: Mrs. Mohamed Allis "Ahmehra Sarah of Sanooth."
- Best Alsatian Mr P. S Brar's "Erichdin."
- Best Bull Terrier Mrs. H. S. Allen's "Quans Bright Spark."
- Best Hound Mrs N. Herdon's "Nakasi Herald."
- Best Scottish Terrier Mr J Fraser's "Love at First Sight"
- Best Airedale Master Ahmed Hussain's "Ch. Marsden Martinet"
- Best dog, property of a Lady Mrs M Bridge's "Rockdale Lanarth Brenda"
- Best Great Dane Mr K M. Hassan's "Lorrell of Sind"
- Best Pekingese and best Toy breeds Mrs Homer "Ki-Ming"
- Best Springer Spaniel Mr A Kirke Smith's "Sybabub"
- Best Fox Terrier either Coat Master Ahmed Hussain's "Ch Solus Minted Gold"
- Best Sydney Silkie, Australian of Yorkshire Terrier Mrs Dicken's "Baby Roo"
- Best Lhasa or Tibetan Terrier Mrs Lothian's "Chunblung"
- Best dog that has not won a special prize Col R E Bank's "Druid of Micklebuffe"
- Best Litter Mrs Grayley's Elkhounds
- Best exhibit bred of exhibitor Mr J Fraser's "Love at First Sight"
- Best Puppy bred in India Major A H Hackie's "Sally of Langslow"
- "Robert's Memorial" Challenge Cup for best country bred exhibit, Mrs Homer's "Ki-Ming"
- Kennel Club of India's tankard for best exhibit owned by a member or associate and Calcutta Kennel Club's Cup for best exhibit owned by a member Mrs M Bridge's "Rockdale Lanarth Brenda"
- Spaniel Club of India. Cup for best Sporting Spaniel owned by a member H H the Maharajdhuraj of Patiala's "Ch Coronet of Malwa"
- Sir Phillip Chetwode Cup presented for best exhibit in show, bred in India or imported property of member as also "Tiger of Surrey" Cup both won by Mr K M Hassan's "Lorrell of Sind"
- "S R Gresham" Cup for best exhibit in show of opposite sex to winner of "Sir Phillip Chetwode" Cup Mrs K. M Hassan's "Darrasina of Nelmex" "Mayurbhunj" Cup for best puppy in show, Mr D P Bhattacharya's "Box of Ratsna"
- "Tanora Tiger" Cup Mr D P Bhattacharya's "Vendetta of Fairlight" "Albert Buckland" Cup for best exhibit Mrs. C. Chiff's "Diana of Childare"
- Alsation Club of India's Challenge Cup for best Alsatian in show won by Mr P S. Brar's "Erichdin"
- Cup for best imported Alsatian Mr P. S Brar's "Cora Von Gatinwerth"

POLICE SPORTS.

Poona.

The following are the results —

The Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics was won by Belgaum

The Pogson Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Ahmednagar with Belgaum as runners-up

The Gudder Cup for Junior Hockey was won by Sholapur with Surat as runners-up

The Kennedy Cup for Tug-of-war was won by Ratnagiri with Sholapur as runners-up, who were awarded the Sir Maurice Hayward's Cup

The Rushton Cup for Team Shooting was won by Satara with Kolaba as runners-up

The Sir Francis Griffiths's Cup for Cross-Country Race was won by the West Khandesh.

The Rao Bihadur Kokje's Cup for Wrestling was won by Allahbux Khadir of Bijapur. Second prize was awarded to Dwarakaprasad of East Khandesh.

The Lord Sydenham's Cup for Physical Training was won by Belgaum with Sholapur as runners-up

The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup for the Best all Round Man was won by Mahomed Haniff of Belgaum, who received a gold medal as a replica.

The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum with Sholapur as runners-up.

Individual Prizes—

100 Yards Race —1 Mahomed Haniff Hussein (Belgaum), 2 Tapiram Sakraram (West Khandesh), 3 M H Shala (Kaira). Time — 10 3-5 secs

Quarter Mile Race —1 Mahomed Haniff Hussein (Belgaum), 2 Ganpat Babaji (Bombay City), 3 Narayan Motya (West Khandesh). Time — 56 secs.

Half Mile Race —1 Kesha Daarya (West Khandesh), 2 Dawood Ajam Khan (Belgaum), 3 Inshya Hirya (E. Khandesh). Time — 2 mins 2 secs.

Obstacle Race —1 Jackson Sakharam (Sholapur), 2 Abdul Hamid (Kanara), 3 Shaik Kadar Mahibub (Thana). Time — 1 min 44 4-5 secs

Relay Race —1 West Khandesh, 2 Belgaum, 3 Poona. Time — 3 mins 45 secs

Tug-of-War Final —Ratnagiri beat Sholapur in two straight pulls. Duration of pulls 2 mins, 58½ secs and 40 secs.

H Q Sub-Inspector's Race —1 Sk Abdul Majid (Poona), 2 Haroonkhan Kadarkhan (Sholapur)

The Macdonald Challenge Cup for Sub-Inspector Shooting Competitions was won by Sub-Inspector Gangaram Atmaram Dalvi of Surat

The Rao Saheb B M Rane's Challenge Cup for H Q Sub-Inspector's 100 yards Race was won by Shaik Abdul Majid of Poona

Indian Officers' Events —

The Beatty Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting was won by Mr G Y S Farrant.

The Souter Cup for Revolver Snap Shooting was won by Mr F E Sharp

The Indian Police Officer's Rifle Shooting Cup was won by Mr G Y S Farrant

The W R G Smith's Musket Snap Shooting Challenge Cup was won by Mr R H Simpson

The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best aggregate score in officers' events was won by Mr G Y S Farrant

Officers' 100 Yards Race —Prizes presented by H E The Governor of Bombay —1 Mr F E Sharp, 2 Mr. W. L K Herapath

BILLIARDS.

Calcutta.

Professional Billiards Championship of India —

Ernie Monk . . . 945 points

M D. Hashem . . . 896 ..

All-India Amateur Billiards Championship —

P Deb . . . 993 points.

M M Begg . . . 919

AIR RACE

New Delhi.

Viceroy's Challenge Trophy and Rs 7,000 —
Distance 1,520 miles Madras to New Delhi

THE RESULTS.

- *1 Lieut Misri Chand arrived at 16-21½, speed 116.5 miles per hour
2 Mr G V Gadgil arrived at 16-35, speed 114.6 miles per hour
3 Mr A C Guzzdar arrived at 17-03, speed 121.5 miles per hour
4 Mr S K Dube arrived at 17-41, speed 100 miles per hour
5 Mr N Vincent arrived at 17-42, speed 148.3 miles per hour
6 Mr C E Gardner arrived at 17-43, speed 124 miles per hour
7 Sir A W MacRobert arrived at 17-48, speed 99.3 miles per hour

*The winner also won the Speedolene Trophy and Rs 2,000

8 Capt A F Muir arrived at 18-07, speed 182 miles per hour

9 Mr R Vaughan Fowler arrived at 18-26½; speed 141 miles per hour

COMPETITORS' PERFORMANCE

The following are the top speeds at which the competitors were handicapped and the average speed maintained by them on the first day —

- Mr Dube 100—96.4
Mr Gadgil 106—112
Sir W MacRoberts 100—96.2
Lieut Misri Chand 106—114
Mr. A C Guzzdar 117—114
Mr Gardner 125—120
Mr Vincent 150—143.5
Mr Vaughan Fowler 153—137
Capt Muir 172—153

Thus it is seen that Lieut. Misri Chand and Mr Gadgil were the only two competitors to maintain a higher speed than that at which they were handicapped

SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Athletics.

Indian Olympic Association.—*President* His Highness the Maharajahdhiraj of Patiala

Chairman Sir Guja Shankar Bajpal, New Delhi

Honorary Secretary G D Sondhi, Esq
M A, I E S, 6, Kacheri Road, Lahore

Honorary Associate Secretaries (1) S. M. Mounul Haq, Esq., P. O. Bankipore, Patna (2) N Ahmed, Esq., 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

Honorary Treasurer B L Ralla Ram, Esq
Y M C A, Lahore

ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED

Army Sports Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary* Major L H. Tinney, O B E, Ambala-Kassauli

Bengal Olympic Association.—*President* The Hon'ble Sir Monimitha Nath Ray Chowdhury, Kt Raja of Santosh

Honorary Secretary N Ahmed, Esq., 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

Bihar & Orissa Olympic Association.—*President* Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Kt, Patna
Honorary Secretary S M Mounul Haq, Esq., P O, Bankipore, Patna

C. P. & Berar Olympic Association.—*President* Hon'ble Mr B G Khaparde, Nagpur

Honorary Secretary Dr L J Kokardekar, Bhantoli, Nagpur.

Gwalior Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N N Kunzru, Esq., Motimahal, Gwalior

Mysore Olympic Association.—*President* The Hon'ble Lt Col C T C Plowden, C.I.E., The British Resident in Mysore

Honorary Secretary J R Isaac, Esq., Y M C A, Cnootaph Road, Bangalore City

Patiala Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Lt Col Raja Brindra Singh, Patiala

Punjab Olympic Association.—*President* Lt Col H L O Garrett, Principal, Government College, Lahore

Honorary Secretary G. D Sondhi, Esq., 6, Kacheri Road, Lahore.

Madras Olympic Association.—*President* Dr P Subbarayan, LL D, Bar-at-Law, Zamindar of Kumaramanglam

Honorary Secretary H. C Buck, Esq., Saidapet, Madras

United Provinces Olympic Association.—*President* The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Lucknow.

Honorary Secretary E C Bhatti, Esq., M A., Ewing Christian College, Allahabad

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.—*President* Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt, C.I.R. Messrs Tata Sons Ltd, Bombay

Honorary Secretary. S K Mukerji, Esq., R P E., Room No 24, Second Floor, Central Bank Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay

Assam Olympic Association.—*President.* Mr Chandradhar Baroon, Ex-Member of the Council of State, Jorhat, Assam

Honorary Secretary. T. N. Sharma, Esq., Jorhat, Assam.

Baroda Olympic Association.—*President* His Excellency the Dewan of Baroda.

Honorary Joint Secretaries. V. V. Vadnerker, Esq., & Miss B. Bathiwalla, Kala Bhavan Baroda, Baroda State.

Boxing.

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India.—*Lieut* R. G. Bowley, Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala.

Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation. Chas A Newbery, 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B A Shadrack, Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—*Gerald L* Chard, Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon Secretary.* A. B. Henriques, Esq., c/o Messrs James Finlay & Co Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon Secretary.* H C Buck, Esq., Principal, The Y M C A College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras

Bengal Boxing Federation.—*Hon Secretary.* Rev Newbury, Principal, Armeeman College, Kyd Street, Calcutta

South Calcutta Boxing Association.—*Hon Secretary.* Ashoke Chatterjee, Esq., c/o The Modern Review, 120/2 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta

Hyderabad State.—*Fred Weber*, Esq., Director of Physical Education, Mumthaz Mansion, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Cricket.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India.—*President*—His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal

Vice-Presidents.—*Mr* R E Grant Gowan, C B E., *Dr* H D. Kanga, Lt-Col C B Rubie, C B E., E D.

Honorary Secretary. Mr A S de Mello, Asst Secretary Mr S Bhattarcharjee, P O Box No 1, New Delhi

The Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* A A A Fyzee, Esq., Bar-at-law, c/o The Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay

The Madras Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* C/o 7, T. P. Kail Street, Triplicane, Madras

The Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam.—*Honorary Secretary.* T H. Gilbert, Esq., Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

The Sind Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* D Britto, Esq., P O Box 35, Karachi

The Northern India Cricket Association.—*Honorary Joint Secretaries.* C A Hopkins, Esq.; Sitaram, Esq., P O Box 97, The Mall, Lahore

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* Dewan Walaiti Ram, Kapurthala.

The Delhi and District Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* T H Dixon, Esq., Willingdon Pavilion, New Delhi

The Western India States Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* Major R Herrick, D S O., Rajkot

The Army Sports Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary.* Major L H Tinney, Ambala or Kasauli

The C. P. and Berar Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, Nagpur

The Rajputana Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* W H. Bradshaw, Esq., Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Central India Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* Major C K Nayudu, Yeshwant Club, Indore

The U. P. Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* P E. Paha, Esq., Vizianagram Palace, Benares

The Gujarat Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* C M Diwan, Esq., Central Bank Building, Ahmedabad

The Hyderabad State Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* S M Hadi, Esq., Boy Scouts' Camp, Saifabad Hyderabad (Deccan)

The Mysore State Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* Lieut T Murari, Bangalore

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* M G Dave, Esq., c/o Deccan Gymkhana, Poona

Football.

All-India Football Association.—*General Secretary.* Rai Bahadur J. P. Sinha, District Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur, U. P.

Western India Football Association, Ltd.—*Honorary Secretary.* E. J. Turner, Esq., "The Times of India", Bombay.

United Provinces Sports Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* S C. Roy, Esq., Lucknow University, Lucknow

Bihar and Orissa Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* S M. Moin-ul-Haq, Esq., Bankipur, Patna.

Shillong Sports Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* Sudha Roy, Esq., Laban, Shillong

North-Western India Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* H. A. Sothi, Esq., Government College, Lahore

Delhi Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary.* S C Banerjee, Esq., 7, Roberts Road New Delhi.

Army Sports Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary.* Major L. H. Tinney, O B E., Ambala Kasauli.

Mysore Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* D. Rayappa, Esq., Mysore Football Association, Mysore.

Bangalore Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Bangalore Football Association, Bangalore.

Dacca Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Dacca Football Association, Dacca.

Madras Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Madras Football Association, Madras.

Railways.—Z H Khan, Esq., c/o The Railway Board, Simla.

Karachi.—D. Bhutto, Esq., c/o Messrs Balli Brothers, Karachi.

Hockey.

The Indian Hockey Federation.—*President* The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jaddish Prasad, Kt *Hon. Secretary* Prof Jagannath, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

Bengal Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* P. Gupta, Esq., 125/3, Syed Amin Ali Avenue, Park Circus, Calcutta.

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* E. C. Hodgins, Esq., 3, Kamal Mansions, Colaba, Bombay.

Madras Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* A. Padmanabham Naidu, Esq., No. 7, T. P. Col Street, Triplicane, Madras.

U. P. Sports Association.—*Hon. Secretary* S. C. Roy, Esq., M.Sc., (Chemistry Dept.), University, Lucknow.

Bihar and Orissa Athletic Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Prof S. M. Monul Haq, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

Delhi Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* M. Hamiduddin, Esq., The University, Delhi.

Punjab Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Prof Jagannath, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Sind Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* P. N. Britto, Esq., Sind Hockey Association, Karachi.

Gwalior Sports Association.—The Manager Gwalior Sports Association, Moti Mahal, Gwalior.

Bhopal Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* A. G. Khan, Esq., Shamlan, Bhopal.

Central India Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Bala Bagh, Indore (C. I.).

Manavadar State Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* M. N. Masud, Esq. *Private Secretary* Ishing Chiet, Manavadar (Kathawar).

Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Christ Church Boys' High School, Jabalpur (C. P.).

Army Sports Control Board.—*Hon. Secretary* A. S. C. B., Kasauli.

All India Railways Athletic Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Z. H. Khan, Esq., c/o The Railway Board, New Delhi.

Swimming.

The Bombay Ducks Swimming and Diving Club.—Headquarters, Beach Candy Swimming Bath, Warden Road, Bombay.

The European Water Polo Association.—Headquarters, Back Bay Swimming Bath, Cooperage, Bombay.

The Colwalla Swimming Club.—Headquarters, Victoria Baths, Back Bay, Cooperage, Bombay.

The College Square Swimming Club.—Calcutta.

The Calcutta Swimming Club.—Headquarters, Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Kokine Swimming Club.—Rangoon.

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary for India* L. Brooke Edwards, Esq., P. O. Box 2080, Calcutta.

Foreign Secretary Lt.-Col. B. O. Roe, Ferndale, Bexley (Kent), England.

Army and Air Force Championships.—Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Cantonment.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* S. J. Matthews, Esq., c/o The Calcutta South Club, Calcutta.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Syed Naqvi Imam, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Fraser Road, Patna.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* E. Rose, Esq., c/o The Atlas Insurance Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* E. W. Grindal, Esq., c/o The Ridge Club, New Delhi.

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* R. V. V. S. Prasad, Esq., Arundalpet, Guntur (M. & S. M. Railway).

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* D. N. Bhalla, Esq., Y. M. C. A., Flat, The Mall, Lahore.

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* S. W. Bobb, Esq., 158, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th April 1930. —

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Presidencies and Provinces within their respective charges.
3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
4. Commander-in-Chief in India.
5. Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.
6. Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
9. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
10. President of the Council of State.
11. President of the Legislative Assembly.
12. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
13. Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Punjab States and States of Western India; Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Commissioner in Sind; Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors*, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden, and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore within their respective charges.
14. Chief Commissioner of Railways, General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of the rank of General.
15. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*
16. Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa.*
17. Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Punjab States and States of Western India; Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
18. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, Central Provinces and Assam,* Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, North-West Frontier Province.
19. Presidents of Legislative Councils, within their respective Provinces.
20. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Puisne Judges of High Courts.
21. Lieutenant-Generals.
22. Auditor-General; Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when within his charge.

* The Vice-President of the Council appointed Act ranks in the same article of the Warrant but

23. Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force in India; Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine; Members of the Railway Board, Railway Financial Commissioner; Secretaries to the Government of India, and Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

24. Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, Commissioners in Sind; Controller of Civil Accounts, Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Judges of Chief Courts, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, and Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden.

25. Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, when within his charge, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

26. Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Consulting Engineer to the Government of India; Development Commissioner, Burma, Director of Development, Bombay, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Financial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Sind and North-West Frontier Provinces, Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Members of the Public Service Commission, and Surgeons-General.

27. Chairman of the Madras Services Commission; Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

28. Agents of State Railways; Controller of the Currency, Additional Judicial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Commissioners of Division, Residents of the 2nd Class, Deputy Auditor-General in India, Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province, within their respective charges.

29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 34.

30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.

31. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.

32. Chief Secretaries to Governments other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam.

33. Accountants-General, Class I; Air Force Officer Commanding, Aden; Brigadiers, Census Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Director-General of Archaeology in India; Director of the Geological Survey; Director, Intelligence Bureau; Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufactures; Director of Railway Audit; Educational Commissioner with the Government of India; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, Inspector-General of Forests, Military Accountant-General; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, and Surveyor-General of India.

under section 48 of the Government of India Act senior to his colleagues on the Council.

34. Additional Judicial Commissioners; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam; Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province; Commissioners of Division; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; and Residents of the 2nd Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province.

35. Non-Official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their respective municipal jurisdictions; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; and Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments.

36. Accountants-General other than Class I, Chief Accounts Officer, East Indian Railway; Chief Auditor of State Railways; Chief Commercial Managers of State Railways; Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers,* Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Chief Operating Superintendents of State Railways; Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways; Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Colonels; Command Controllers of Military Accounts; Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay; Directors of Agriculture; Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa; Director of Army Audit; Director of the Botanical Survey of India; Director of Civil Aviation in India; Director-General of Observatories, Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments, Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Directors, Railway Board, Directors of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey. Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta, Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals, Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North-West Frontier Province, Inspectors-General of Prisons under Local Governments, Master of Security Press, Nasik; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years' civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55, Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, President of the Forest College and Research Institute, Provincial Directors of Public Health, and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

37. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

38. Solicitor to the Government of India and Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Bengal.

39. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

40. Chairmen of Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency Towns, Rangoon and Karachi, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency Towns and

Rangoon, within their charges; Chief Inspector of Mines; Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and Rangoon; and Settlement Commissioners.

41. Collectors of Customs, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents, and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class); Commissioners of Income Tax, Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

42. Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Director of Public Information, Government of India, Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department, Director, Regulations and Forms in the Army Department, Establishment Officer in the Army Department, Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Secretary, Public Service Commission, Secretary to the Railway Board, and Secretaries to Residents of the First Class, within their respective charges.

43. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, Director of the Indian Institute of Science; and Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

44. Assistant to the Inspector-General of Forests; Budget Officer, Finance Department Government of India, Chief Electrical Engineer, Civilian Superintendents of Clothing Factories, Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, Comptroller, Assam, Conservators of Forests, Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Controller of Marine Accounts, Controller, Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office; Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau; Deputy Director, Ordnance Factories and Manufacture (if a civilian); Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Deputy Military Accountant-General, Director, Medical Research, Directors of the Persian Gulf Section and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Directors of

* Present incumbents of the office of Chief Engineer who have ranked in entry 33 of the Warrant of 1898 will rank in entry 33 of this Warrant until they relinquish their office as Chief Engineers.

Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotive Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Senior Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Chief Medical Officer; Deputy Chief Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers, and Deputy Chief Engineers.

Telegraph Engineering; Director of Wireless; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Madras Services Commission; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Political Department of 18 years' civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Postmasters-General; Signal Engineers; and Superintending Engineers.

45. Assay Master, Bombay; Deputy Auditors-General; and Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Calcutta and Northern India.

46. Actuary to the Government of India; Chief Inspectors of Explosives, Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns and Rangoon; Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps; Directors of major Laboratories, and Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.

47. First Assistant to the Resident at Aden; Private Secretaries to Governors, Political Secretary, Aden.

48. Administrators-General; Chief Presidency Magistrates; Deputy Directors, Railway Board; Judicial Assistant, Aden, when within his charge; Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, and Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

49. Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Cawnpore, Commissioner of Labour, Madras; Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras; Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records; Directors of Veterinary Services; Excise Commissioners; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Inspectors-General of Registration, Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpore.

50. District Judges not being Sessions Judges, within their own districts.

51. First Assistants to the Residents at Baroda and in Kashmir.

52. Chairman of the Port Trust, Aden; and Military Secretaries to Governors.

53. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

54. Sheriffs within their own charges.

55. Collectors of Customs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras & Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Deputy Secretaries to Local Governments, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Judicial Assistant, Aden; Political Agents and Superintendents (other than those of the

1st and 2nd Class); Second Assistant Resident and Protectorate Secretary, Aden; and Settlement Officers

56. Assistant Executive Engineers of 20 years' standing, Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Controller of Inspection, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department, Controller of Purchase, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Purchase, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archaeology; Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, United Provinces; Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Managing Director, Opium Factory, Ghazipur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 18 years' standing, Principals of major Government Colleges, Principal, School of Mines and Geology, Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils, Superintendent of the Government Test House, Superintendents of the Survey of India; Assistant Collectors of Customs, Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Forest Engineers, Instructor, Wireless, Officers of the Archaeological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service, Officers of Class II of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of District Officer or a position of similar status, Officers of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department, Senior Inspector of Mines, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police, Wireless Research Officers, Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service of 21 years' standing.

57. Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India; and Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

58. Agent-General in India for the British Protectorate in Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office; Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey, Madras and Bengal; Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; Librarian, Imperial Library; Public Analyst to the Government of Madras.

59. Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department; Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture; Civil Secretary and District Magistrate, Aden; District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Inspector of General Stores; Majors; Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' stand

Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories, Sanitary, Electrical and Architectural Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department officers of the corresponding rank.

60. Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, Assistant Executive Engineers of 12 years' standing, Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras; Inspector of Clothing Stores, Shah-jahanpur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 10 years' standing, Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office; Presidency Postmasters; Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; Assistant Collectors of Customs' Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conservators of Forest, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Divisional Engineers, and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Forest Engineers, Instructor, Wireless Officers of the Archaeological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service, Officers of Class II of the General or Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of District Officer or a position of similar status, Officers of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department, and Wireless Research officers of 12 years' standing

61. Assistant Commissioners (Senior), Northern India Salt Revenue, Assistant Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Controller of Inspection, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director of Intelligence, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Purchase, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms, Assistant Directors of Public Health, Assistant Directors, Railway Board; Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India; Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta, Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers in Bengal and Bombay; Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Curator of the Bureau of Education, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant-General's Branch; Deputy Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise;

Deputy Director of Land Records, Burma; Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgium; District Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, of less than 12 years' standing; Divisional Engineers, Wireless, of less than 12 years' standing, Emigration Commissioner, Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers of less than 12 years' standing; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair; General Managers, Northern India Salt Revenue; Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service of 10 years' standing, Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Presidency Magistrates, Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration, Calcutta; Protectors of Emigrants; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts, Registrar of Companies, Bombay; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal; Secretary, Board of Examiners; Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Service; Senior Income Tax Officer, Bombay, and Income Tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale, and Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons not belonging to the Indian Medical Service.

1. The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se*, according to the date of entry into that number.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5. All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise. When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. Nothing in the foregoing rules to dispute the existing practice relating to precedence at the Courts of Indian States or on occasions of intercourse with Indians, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

8. The following will take courtesy rank as shown —

Consuls-General—Immediately after Article 33, which includes Brigadiers, Consuls—Immediately after Article 36 which includes Colonels, Vice-Consuls—Immediately after Article 50, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carrière*.

9 The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in England, Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick; Privy Counsellors, Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India—Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 8.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom according to date of

Patents; Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India, Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order, Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire—Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 20.

Knight Commander of the Bath; Knights Commander of the Star of India, Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Knights Commander of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Knights Bachelor—Immediately after the Residents of the 2nd Class Article 28.

10. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (a) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows:—

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Chief Justice of Bengal, Article 7.
Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal, Article 12.

Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when within his charge, Article 22.

Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown, immediately after Chief Secretaries to Governments, other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam, Article 32.

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in Article 33.

Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur, in Article 39.

SALUTES.

Persons.	No of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Proclamation Day.
Members of the Royal Family.	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governor of Portuguese India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	

Persons.	No of Guns	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Viceroy and Governor-General ..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class	13	} Same as Governors.
Agents to the Governor-General ..	13	
Commissioner in Sind	13	
Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar ..	13	
Residents, 2nd Class	13	} On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from a military station.
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	} On assuming or relinquishing office. On <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (<i>see</i> K.R.).
G.O.C in C-Commands (d)	15	} On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of <i>public</i> arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d).	13	
Major-Generals and Colonel-Commandants Commanding Brigades (d).	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda	The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.	Cutch. The Maharao of
Gwalior	The Maharaja (Scindia) of.	Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Hyderabad.	The Nizam of	Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Jammu and Kashmir.	The Maharaja of.	Karauli. The Maharaja of.
Mysore.	The Maharaja of.	Kotah. The Maharao of
		Patiala. The Maharaja of
		Rewa. The Maharaja of
		Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal.	The Begam (or Nawab) of	Alwar. The Maharaja of
Indore.	The Maharaja (Holkar) of	Banswara. The Maharawal of
Kalat.	The Khan (Wah) of	Bhutan. The Maharaja of
Kolhapur.	The Maharaja of	Datia. The Maharaja of.
Travancore.	The Maharaja of	Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar).	The Maharana of	Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur.	The Nawab of	Dhar. The Maharaja of
Bharatpur.	The Maharaja of.	Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.
Bikaner.	The Maharaja of	Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.
Bundi.	The Maharao Raja of	Idar. The Maharaja of
Cochin.	The Maharaja of.	Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Khalpur. The Mir of.
 Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
 Orchha. The Maharaja of.
 Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
 Rampur. The Nawab of.
 Sikkim. The Maharaja of
 Sirohi. The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
 Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
 Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of
 Jaora. The Nawab of
 Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.
 Jind. The Maharaja of.
 Junagadh. The Nawab of
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
 Nabha. The Maharaja of.
 Nawanagar. The Maharaja of
 Palanpur. The Nawab of.
 Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
 Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
 Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
 Tripura. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of
 Alirajpur. The Raja of
 Baoni. The Nawab of
 Barwani. The Rana of
 Bijawar. The Maharaja of
 Bilaspur. The Raja of
 Cambay. The Nawab of
 Chamba. The Raja of
 Charkhari. The Maharaja of
 Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.
 Faridkot. The Raja of.
 Gondal. The Thakur Saheb of
 Janjira. The Nawab of.
 Jhabua. The Raja of

Malerkotla. The Nawab of
 Mandi. The Raja of
 Manipur. The Maharaja of
 Morvi. The Maharaja of
 Narsinggarh. The Raja of
 Panna. The Maharaja of
 Pudukkottai. The Raja of
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of
 Rajgarh. The Raja of
 Sallana. The Raja of
 Samthar. The Raja of.
 Sirmur. The Maharaja of
 Sitamau. The Raja of
 Suket. The Raja of.
 Tebri. The Raja of
 Wankaner. The Raj Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinoor. The Nawab (Babi) of.
 Banganapalle. The Nawab of.
 Baneda. The Raja of
 Barsundha. The Raja of
 Bariya. The Raja of.
 Bhor. The Raja of.
 Chhota Udepur. The Raja of
 Danta. The Maharana of
 Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of
 Hsipaw. The Sawbwa of.
 Jawhar. The Raja of.
 Kalabandi. The Maharaja of
 Kengtung. The Sawbwa of
 Khilchipur. The Rao Bahadur of
 Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of.
 Loharu. The Nawab of.
 Lunawada. The Raja of
 Malhar. The Raja of.
 Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of
 Mudhol. The Raja of.
 Nagod. The Raja of.
 Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of
 Patna. The Maharaja of.
 Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of.
 Sachin. The Nawab of.
 Sangli. The Chief of.
 Sant. The Raja of.
 Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of
 Shahpura. The Raja of.
 Sonpur. The Maharaja of.
 Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of
 Yawughwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan.
 G.C.I.E., Wali of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja
 Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 G.C.V.O., G.R.K., K.C.B., A.D.C., Maharaja of.
 Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.

Mysore Her Highness Maharani Kempi
 Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidbane,
 C.I., Maharani of.

Patiala. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja-
 dhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahinda
 Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
 A.D.C., Maharaja of.

Tonk. H. H. Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk
 Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan
 Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Nawab of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar. Colonel His Highness Sewal Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokundar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja Rana of

Orchha. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Jind. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Junagadh. His Highness Vali Ahad Mohab Khanji Rasulkhanji, Nawab of.

Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.

Nawanagar. Colonel His Highness, Maharaja, Shri Digvijaysinhji, Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan. His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bombay.

Bariya. Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of

Chitral. His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of.

Dharampur. H. H. Maharana Vijayadevji of.

Lunawada. His Highness Maharana Bhubhadra-sinhji, Raja of.

Sangli. Lt.-Meherban Sir Chintaman Rao Dhundiro alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Vankaner. Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Banarsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.
Loharu. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ex-Nawab of.
Mong Mit. Ukhin Maung, K.S.M., Sawbwa of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of. within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.)

Salute of 17 guns

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Khairpur. The Mir of.
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.)

Salutes of 13 guns.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

Salutes of 11 guns.

Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of Within the limits of his own territory permanently.

Salutes of 5 guns.

Abu Dhabi. The Shaikh of Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Bunder Abbas. The Governor of }
 Lingah. The Governor of } At the termination of an official visit.
 Muhammerah. The Governor of }

Muhammerah. Eldest son of the Shaikh of Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative.

Salutes of 3 guns.

Ajman. The Shaikh of }
 Dibai. The Shaikh of } Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of official visits by these Chiefs.
 Ras-al-Kheima. The Shaikh of }
 Shargah. The Shaikh of }
 Umm-ul-Qawain. The Shaikh of }

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 11 guns

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Shaikh of Bahrain. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 17 guns

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Salutes of 13 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 9 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat when not a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 7 guns

Bahrain. The Shaikh of.
 Kuwait. The Shaikh of.
 Muhammerah. The Shaikh of.
 Qatr. The Shaikh of.

Salutes of 5 guns.

Bahrain. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family. }
 Kuwait. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family. } Fired when acting as Deputy of these Chiefs.
 Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 13 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Muhammerah. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920 and 1935 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-six Knights (Grand Commanders) (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) The Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown; all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendant therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendant to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

Sovereign of the Order.—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Officers of the Order.—*Registrar.* Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles Crichton, K.C.V.O., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, W. 1.

Secretary. The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. M. Queen Mary

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., Sardar Aqdas, Shaikh of Muhammad and dependencies.

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad-ed-Dowleh Amir-i-Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemmed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan of Persia.

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

His Excellency General Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief, Nepal

Honorary Companions.

H. H. Salyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-alydi Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masqat and Oman. Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifa, s u of the Sheikh of Bahrain.

His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabina Sabah, C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait.

Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore

Baron Hardinge of Penthurst

Sir John Hewitt

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner

H. H. Maharao of Kotah

H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

H. H. The Aga Khan

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch

Earl Willingdon

H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala

The Marquess of Zetland.
 H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar
 Baron Lloyd
 Viscount Lee of Fareham
 The Earl of Lytton
 Viscount Halifax
 Sir Harcourt Butler
 Sir Leslie Wilson
 Viscount Goschen.
 Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood.
 The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook
 Simon.
 Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob
 His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur.
 His Highness The Maharaja of Kolhapur.
 Viscount Peel.
 Lieut.-Col. The Right Honourable Sir Francis
 Stanley Jackson.
 H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal.
 Sir William Malcolm Hailey.
 H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir.
 Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir
 Samuel John Gurney Hoare.
 The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes
 Lt.-Col The Right Hon'ble Sir George Fredrick
 Stanley
 Field Marshal His Excellency Sir Philip
 Chetwode

Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes
 Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale
 H. H. Maharaja of Jind
 Sir George Stuart Forbes
 H. H. Maharaja of Ratlam
 Sir Harvey Adamson
 Nawab of Murshidabad
 Sir John Ontario Miller
 Sir Murray Hammick
 Sir Reginald Henry Craaddock
 Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar
 Sir Benjamin Robertson
 Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan
 Sir Elliot Graham Colvin
 Sir Trevredyn Raz'leigh Wynne
 H. H. Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)
 Sir M. F. O'Dwyer
 Sir Michael William Fenton
 Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard
 Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
 Sir Edward Albert Gait
 H. H. Nawab of Maler Kotla
 Sir William Henry Clark
 Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
 Sir Harrington Verney Lovett
 Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan
 Maharaj Sri Sri Bhairon Singh Bahadur
 Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Dalv
 H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
 Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. Younghusband
 Sir T. Morison
 Lieut.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick
 Major-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart
 Sir George Rivers Lowndes
 H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir
 Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer

Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
 H. H. The Maharaja of Datia
 H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
 Lieut.-General Sir William Raine Marshall
 Sir William Vincent
 Sir Thomas Holland
 Sir James Bennett Brunyate
 Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowliart
 Sir G. Carmichael
 Dr. Sir M. E. Sadler
 Major-Gen. Sir Harry Triscott Brooking
 Major-Gen. Sir George Fletcher MacMunn
 The Right Hon'ble Lord Southborough
 Sir George Barnes
 Sir Edward MacLagan
 Sir William Morris
 Sir N. D. Beaton-Bell
 Sir L. J. Kershaw
 Sir L. Davidson
 The Hon'ble Sir C. G. Todhunter
 Sir Henry Wheeler
 Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ran-
 jitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria.
 Sir Hamilton Grant
 The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
 Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla
 Sir Charles Innes
 The Maharao of Sirohi
 Sir Montagu Butler
 H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla
 Sir Frederick Nicholson.
 H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur
 Sir Frederic Whyte
 The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward
 The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim
 H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh
 Sir Henry Lawrence
 H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa
 Sir Bhupendranath Mitra.
 Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.
 Sir S. P. O'Donnell.
 H. E. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson
 H. E. Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond
 Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habitullah
 Sir William John Keith
 Nawab Sir Sidiq Muhammad Khan of Bahawal-
 pur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder
 Sir Geoffrev de Montmorency
 Sir James Crerar
 Sir Jean Ricu
 Sir George Lambert
 H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi
 Sir George Rainy.
 Sir Ernest Hotson
 Sir Denys Bray.
 Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee
 His Highness the Raja of Mandi.
 Thakor Saheb of Limbdi.
 Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
 Sir George Schuster.
 The Hon. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter
 Captain H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir.
 Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Panna
 Major H. H. Raja Narendra Shah, of Tehri.
 Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers.
 H. E. Sir James David Sifton.
 H. E. Sir Michael Keane.

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith.
 Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain.
 Sir Joseph William Bhoré.
 His Excellency Sir Harry Haig.
 The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad
 Ahmed Said Khan, of Chittari.
 The Hon'ble Sir Henry Daffield Craik.
 Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn.
 Sir Reginald Arthur Mant.
 H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Benares.
 Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah.
 H. E. Sir Clarendon Gowan
 H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur
 Sir Edward Maynard des Champs Chamier.
 The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce
 H. H. The Raja of Savantvadi
 The Hon'ble Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead.
 H. H. The Maharaja of Karauli
 His Highness Sri Lakshmansingh of Dumgarpur.
 His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura
 His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of
 Nawanagar
 The Hon. Sir R. D. Bell
 Sir M. I. Gwyer
 Major-General Henry Kailake, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.
 D.S.O.
 H. H. the Nawab of Rampur
 The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar
 The Hon'ble Sir James Gigg, K.C.B.
 H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Wankaner
 Sir Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy, K.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhai,
 K.C.I.E.

Companions (C S I)

Col. Charles Edward Yate.
 Henry Aiken Anderson
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon.
 Charles Gerwien Bayne.
 Hartley Kennedy
 William Charles Macpherson
 Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
 William Thomas Hall
 Richard Townsend Greer
 Sir Louis William Dane
 Hermann Michael Kisch
 Sir Cecil Michael Willford Brett
 Sir Frank Campbell Gates
 John Mitchell Holms
 Oscar Theodore Barrow
 Francis Alexander Slacke
 Percy Comyn Lyon
 William Arbuthnot Ingils
 Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways
 William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington
 Hawkes
 Francis Capel Harrison
 Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart
 Norman Goodford Cholmeley
 Walter Francis Rice
 Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt
 Sir John Walter Hose
 Charles Ernest Vear Goument
 George Moss Harriott
 Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh
 Sir Edward Vere Levinge
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer
 James Peter Orr
 Herbert Alexander Casson

William Axel Hertz
 Brevet-Colonel Sir Clive Wigram
 Herbert Thompson
 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay
 Stuart Lockwood Maddox
 Dr. Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
 Lieut.-Col. Phillip Richard Thornhaugh Gurdon
 Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel
 Sir John Stuart Donald
 Henry Montague Segundo Mathews
 Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jung
 Bahadur
 Sir Horace Charles Mules
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
 John Charles Burnham
 Col. Thomas Francis Bruce Benny-Tallvour
 Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de
 Lotbiniere
 Edward Henry Seamander Clarke
 Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
 Oswald Campbell Lees
 Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Woods
 William Exall Tempest Bennett
 William Ogilvie Horne
 William Harrison Moreland
 Col. Lestock Hamilton Reid
 Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson
 Lieut.-Col. Donald John Campbell MacNabb
 Henry Venn Cobb
 Frederick William Johnston
 William Henry Lucas
 Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder
 Sir Walter Maude
 Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
 Sir William James Reid
 Walter Gunnel. Wood
 John Cornwallis Godley
 A. Butterworth
 Sir Hubert John Maynard.
 Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew
 Sir Hugh T. Keeling
 Sir Henry Sharp
 Sir Robert R. Scott
 Rear-Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler
 Laurence Robertson
 Sir John Ghest Cumming
 Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lushington Aglin
 Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
 Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money
 T. A. Chalmers
 R. Burn
 Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell
 Major-General Sir W. C. Knight
 Sir Patrick James Fagan
 Lt.-Col. Lawrence Impey
 Col. Benjamin William Marlow
 Lt.-Col. Harold Fenton Jacob
 Lt.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux
 Lt.-Col. Stuart George Knox
 Col. Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry
 Henry Cecil Ferard
 Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham
 Francis Coope French
 Sir Horatio Norman Bolton
 Major-General J. C. Rimington
 Colonel H. R. Hopwood
 Brig.-General R. H. W. Hughes
 L. E. Buckley
 C. H. Bompas
 M. M. S. Gubbay

Major-Gen. J. M. Walter
 Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton
 Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson
 Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser
 Major-General L. O. Dunsterville
 Sir Hugh McPherson
 Sir Henry Fraser Howard
 Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux
 Col. Charles Rattray
 Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell
 Major-General Sir Felix Fordat Read
 Col. Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean
 Lieut.-Col. Patrick Robert Cadell
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Walseley Haig
 Herman Cameron Norman
 Major-General James Wilton O'Dowda
 Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
 Colonel (temporary Colonel-on-the-staff) Charles
 Ernest Graham Norton
 Captain Wilfrid Nunn
 Major-General Hubert Isacks
 Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch
 Col. Frederick James Moberly
 Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorbie
 Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt
 Temporary Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh
 Bray
 Col. (Honorary Brigadier-Gen.) Arthur Howarth
 Pryce Harrison
 Colonel (temporary Major-Gen.) Frank Ernest
 Johnson
 H. E. General Robert Archibald Cassels
 Frederick Campbell Rose
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
 Peter William Monie
 Major-General Charles Astley Fowler
 Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
 Major-General Edward Arthur Fagan
 Major-General Herbert William Jackson
 Lt.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
 The Hon'ble William Poll Barton
 C. F. Payne
 W. J. J. Howley
 Sir Bentram P. Standen
 Sir John L. Maffey
 Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen
 Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Gordon, O.B.
 Colonel C. W. Profeit
 H. M. R. Hopkins
 R. A. Graham
 Claud Alexander Barron
 Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke
 Lieut.-Col. D. Donald
 Col. G. B. M. Sarel
 Col. D. A. D. McVean
 Col. H. G. Burrard
 Col. J. H. Foster Lakin
 Major-General G. A. H. Beatty.
 Sir Robert Holland
 C. J. Hallifax
 Lieut.-General H. F. Cooke
 Lieut.-Col. E. M. Proes
 L. T. Harris
 Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
 W. R. Gourlay
 Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, I. A.

Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das
 Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
 Charles Montagu King
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
 S. R. Hignell
 Major-General S. F. Muspratt
 W. E. Copleston
 Frederick B. Evans
 J. E. Webster
 Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Ram Chandra
 Rao
 Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief
 of Bugti Tribe
 Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart.
 Capt. Dudley Burton Napier North
 Sir Edward M. Cook
 Sir Francis Charles Griffith
 Maharaj Shri Fateh Singh
 J. Hullah
 Sir John F. Campbell
 J. Milne
 The Hon'ble Sir James Donald
 Lt.-Col. Sir W. F. T. O'Connor
 E. S. Lloyd
 L. F. Morshead
 Sir S. A. Smith
 Colonel W. H. Jefferey
 C. G. Adam
 Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu,
 Raja Ejaz Rasu Khan of Jehangirabad
 D. H. Lees
 H. P. Tollinton
 A. W. McNair
 W. Sutherland
 Captain Sir E. J. Headlam
 S. F. Stewart
 Sir D. T. Chadwick
 M. E. Couchman
 F. G. Pratt
 Sir R. Oakden
 Major-General Sir T. H. Symons
 F. Lewisohn
 W. P. Sangster
 T. Emerson
 A. H. Ley
 Sir E. Burdon
 A. W. Pim
 The Hon'ble Mr A. W. Botham
 L. Birley
 N. Macmichael
 The Hon'ble Sir A. Y. G. Campbell
 Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson
 B. Foley
 A. Langley
 Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Ferrar
 Brigadier-General Sir T. H. Keyes
 R. J. S. Dodd
 Major H. G. Vaux.
 Sir Leonard Reynolds
 Sir H. G. Stokes
 Rana Bhagachand, Raja of Jubbal
 J. C. Ker
 Sir M. G. Simpson
 Lt.-Colonel C. E. Bruce
 R. T. Harrison
 C. T. Mullings.
 H. L. Birdwood
 J. Ghosal

J. H. Field
 W. H. J. Wilkinson-Guillemard.
 H. A. Thornton
 C. J. Irwin
 J. E. C. Jukes.
 H. A. B. Vernon.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Couper.
 Nawab Malik Hayat Khan Nun.
 The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad.
 H. K. Briscoe.
 G. Wiles.
 Sir Charles Tegart.
 The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer.
 J. H. Garrett.
 C. B. Cunningham.
 T. H. Morony
 Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr.
 L. M. Stubbs
 The Hon'ble Sir George Cunningham
 Col. W. H. Evans.
 G. S. Wilson.
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col Sir George Ogilvie
 J. A. Shillidy
 John Tarlton Whitty.
 Henry George Walton.
 Sir George Anderson
 Colonel John Philip Cameron, F.M.S.
 Sir David George Mitchell.
 Douglas Gordon Harris.
 Brevet-Colonel Frederic Percival Mackie.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd
 The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand James Glancy.
 The Hon'ble Mr. John Collard Bernard Drake.
 (C)
 Charles William Aldis Turner.
 Sir Charles Alexander Souter
 The Hon'ble Mr. John Austen Hubback
 Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman
 John Arthur Laing Swan
 Arthur Ralph Atsbury.
 Sir Aubrey Metcalfe.
 H. Calvert
 C. B. Cotterell
 Sir Eric Melville.
 R. M. Makwell.
 A. H. Mackenzie.
 W. H. Lewis.
 A. H. Lloyd.
 The Hon'ble Sir Robert Reid.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay
 R. H. Thomas
 R. B. Ewbank.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Hallett.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. T. H. Baeken.
 The Hon. Mr. P. C. Tallents.
 R. H. Beckett
 P. J. Patrick.
 V. Hart
 E. Gordon.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. A. Stewart.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Clow.
 F. A. Sachse
 E. F. Thomas.
 C. C. Garbett
 Hon'y. Brigadier G. P. Sanders.
 C. M. Lane
 Col. D. B. Ross.
 G. R. F. Tottenham.
 T. Sloan
 C. F. Brackenbury
 W. Booth-Graveley.
 E. E. Turner
 W. H. Thompson.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920 and 1935, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government of India

The Insignia are: (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspiciis*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold; (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspiciis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (iv) The MARTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Viceroy (Marquess of Linlithgow from April 18th, 1935)

Officers of the Order:—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders
 (G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

- H. E. Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of
Mohammerah and Dependencies.
H. E. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur
Rahman bin Faisal-al-saud Sultan of Nejd
and Dependencies.
H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. I. E.)

- Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas
Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin
Cavaliere Sir Filippo De'Filippi
Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manvabar,
(General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur,
Rana of Nepal
H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhil bin Ali
Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Martineau
Commanding General Sir Padma Shum Shere
Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
Genl. Sir Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana
of Nepal
H. E. General Sir Yang-taeng-hsin, Chiang Chur
and Governor of Hsin Kiang Province
General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur,
Rana of Nepal.
H. H. Saliyd Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-
Saliyd Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and
Oman
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan.
H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabr al Sabab,
Ruler of Kuwait
H. E. Shaikh Hamid Bin'Usa Al Khalifat Shaikh
of Bahrain, C.S.I.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

- H. H. The Maharao of Cutch
H. H. The Maharaja of Gndal
H. H. The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington
Sir Walter Lawrence
H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner
H. H. The Maharao of Kotah
Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parehad
Lord Hardinge
Sir Louis Dane
Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
Earl Willingdon
The Yuvaraja of Mysore
H. H. The Maharaja of Jind
The Marquess of Zetland
Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer
H. H. Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of
Arcot
Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
H. H. Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore
Lord Lloyd.
H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda
H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala
Lord Lytton
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra.
The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring,
Earl of Cromer, C.V.O.
Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent,
Sir Harcourt Butler
Sir Reginald Craddock,
Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson

Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab
Bahadur of Burdwan
Viscount Goschen

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur.
Lord Halifax.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson.

Sir Malcolm Hailey.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir

The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Sykes.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal

Marquess of Linlithgow

Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick
Stanley

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa

His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh.

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir

Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of

Sirohi.

Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muham-

mad Khan, Nawab of Palanpur.

H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson.

H. H. The Maharaja of Datta.

Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey De Montmorency.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee.

His Excellency M. H. R. Baron Brabourne.

His Highness the Nawab of Tank.

H. E. John Francis Ashley Lord Erskine

H. H. The Maharaja of Indore.

H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Sir Findlater Stewart

H. H. The Khan of Kalat

H. E. Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E.

Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.)

- Ex-Nawab of Loharu
Sir Andrew Wingate
Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson
Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh, Chief of Miraj
(Senior Branch)
Brevet-Col. Sir Buchanan Scott
Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband
Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Dr. Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh Wynne
Sir Richard Morris Dane
Sir Theodore Morrison
Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Scallan
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson
Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover
Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly
Sir Henry Farsall Burt
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill
H. H. The Nawab of Jaora
H. H. The Raja of Sitamau
H. H. The Raj Sahib of Waukaner
Rear-Adm. Sir Collin Richard Keppel
H. H. The Maharaja of Bitwar
Sir George Abraham Grierson
Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein
Dr. Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
Sir George Macarthey
Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan

Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusband
 Sir Brian Egerton
 Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani
 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay
 Sir William Maxwell
 Sir Mokshagundam Veesavara
 His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar
 Sir John Stuart Donald
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes
 Sir Edward Vera Levinge
 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kuri
 Sudhauri
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar
 Havat Khan Tiwana
 Sir Henry Wheeler
 Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul
 Qalyum
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Urban Keary
 Sir George Cunningham Buchanan
 Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon
 H. H. The Raja of Rajgarh
 Maharaja of Sonpur
 Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Binzley
 Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell
 Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams
 Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell
 Sir William Sinclair Marris
 His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk Mehtar of
 Chitral
 Sir C. E. Low, I.C.S.
 H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson
 Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson
 Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight
 Major-Gen. Sir H. F. E. Freeland
 Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
 2nd-Lt. Meherban Sir M. V. Raja Ghorpade,
 Raja of Mudhol
 Sir W. Maude, I.C.S.
 Sir C. M. Stevenson Moore, I.C.S.
 Major-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Malleson
 Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir
 Sir J. G. Cumming
 Sir H. J. Maynard
 H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla
 The Thakur Saheb of Limbd
 Sir H. A. Crump
 Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew
 Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza
 Col. Sir W. H. Willcox
 Captain H. H. The Maharaja of Panna.
 H. H. The Maharaja of Panna
 Sir P. J. Pagan
 Sir Norcott Warren
 Raja Sahib Sir Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendru-
 varu of Venkatagiri
 Sir C. A. Bell.
 Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang
 Bahadur
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. Haig
 Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Balsey
 H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim
 H. H. The Raja of Sangli
 Sir H. F. Howard
 Sir A. R. Knapp
 Sir R. A. Mant
 Sir B. N. Mitra

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muham-
 mad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikraipur,
 U. P.
 Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad
 Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla
 Sahib Bahadur
 Sir H. McPherson
 Sir W. J. Reid
 Sir E. M. D. Chamler
 Sir R. E. Holland
 The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoj
 Sir G. Rainey
 Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar
 Sir S. P. O'Donnell
 Sir B. P. Standen
 Sir Denys Bray
 Sir H. N. Bolton
 Sir M. V. Joshi
 Sir William Barton
 Sir Frederick William Johnstone
 Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)
 Sir Grimwood Mears
 Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant Sir Muhammad Ahme-
 dan Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, U.P.
 Sir Reginald Glangy
 Sir Clement Hindley
 Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazli Hussain.
 Sir Thomas Middleton
 The Hon'ble Sir Alan Pim
 Sir Frederic Gauntlett
 Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, C.B.E.
 Sir Alexander M. Stow
 The Thakur Saheb of Palitana
 The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Graham
 Sir Edwin Lutens
 Sir Joseph Blore
 Sir Ross Barker
 Sir Herbert Baker
 Sir Samuel Smyth
 Sir Leonard Reynolds
 Sir James Sifton
 The Hon. Sir Archibald Young Gipps Campbell
 Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell.
 Sir Osborne Arkell Smith
 The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson
 Sir Ceal Hermann Kisch
 H. H. The Maharawal of Banswara
 Khan Bahadur Sir Usman Sahib Bahadur.
 Brigadier-General Sir Terence Humphrey Keyes
 The Hon'ble Sir Walter Frank Hudson.
 Maj.-Genl. Sir John Wallace Dick Megaw.
 Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh of
 Darbhanga
 H. H. the Raja of Ali Rajpur
 Sir Shammukham Chetty
 Sir James Alexander Ossory Fitz Patrick
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 The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Norman Ley Cater
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 The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-din
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 Sir Ernest Burdon.
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 Rai Bahadur Sir Bisheshwar Das Daga
 H. H. Nawab Jalaluddin Khan Bismathulla
 Khan Babi.
 Nawab of Radhanpur
 Maharaja Pratap Chundra Bhanja Deo Maharaja
 of Mayurbhanj
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 H. G. Billson
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 T. G. Rutherford
 Lieut.-Colonel E. C. G. Maddock
 F. Anderson
 H. Calvert
 Lt. Col. C. K. Daly
 U. Me
 Col. the Revd. W. T. Wright
 Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose
 Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri
 Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariyar
 Sir W. L. Travers
 Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahir Singh
 Brevet-Major Sir Hissam-ud-Din Bahadur
 Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto
 Rao Bahadur D. B. Raghunath Singh
 Lieut.-Col. R. P. Wilson
 G. R. Thomas
 H. Tireman
 A. D. Ashdown
 T. H. Morony
 C. W. Lloyd Jones
 H. A. Crouch
 W. Gaskell
 D. G. Harris
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hingston
 Sir R. P. Hadow
 Lieut.-Col. Sir W. D. Smiles
 J. M. Clay
 Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett
 Lieut.-Col. H. R. Lawrence
 A. M. MacMillan

Khan Bahadur Qazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmad

Sir Oscar De Glanville

K. B. Sir Behramji Hormasji Nanavati

Surendra Nath Mullick

J. R. D. Glascock

Col. S. H. E. Nicholas

Kashinath Shriram Jatar

G. Wiles

Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan

E. R. Foy

B. A. Collins

Sir R. R. Maconachie

P. Hawkins

C. M. King

H. E. Sir Herbert Emerson

Sir P. A. Kelly

B. S. Kisch

F. D. Ascoli

Lieut.-Col. B. R. Reilly

H. S. Crosthwaite

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Bot

Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar

P. Hyde

F. W. Sudmersen

The Rev. A. E. Brown

Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma

Sir E. H. Kealy

T. R. S. Venkatarama Sastrigal

Sir M. Irving

Col. K. V. Kukday

A. H. W. Bentinck

H. L. L. Allanson

Sir Ginja Shankar Bajpai

W. H. A. Webster

Raj Bahadur H. K. Raha

J. C. B. Drake

Lieut.-Col. T. W. Harley

G. Clarke

Brevet-Col. D. G. Sanderman

H. J. Bhabha

Sardar Mir M. A. Khan

A. L. Covernton

P. S. Burrell

Sir H. Denning

W. B. Brande

G. W. Hatch

C. U. Wills

H. A. Lane

K. H. Framji

Col. W. H. Evans

G. E. Fawcus

F. Armitage

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tancoek

Col. H. L. Haughton

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Marshal

H. D. G. Law

R. W. Hanson

H. B. Wilkinson

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cornwal

R. D. Anstead

D. Milne

W. Roch

Chaudhari Sir Chhaju Ram

Sir John H. R. Fraser

Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Leicester

C. W. C. Carson

J. N. Gupta

G. E. Soames

H. C. Liddell

A. G. Edle

Sir Joseph B. G. Smith

D. L. Drake-Brockman

D. M. Stewart

R. Littlehales

J. A. Baker

Lt.-Col. R. W. Macdonald

C. S. Whitworth

A. B. Briggs

Col. L. D. E. Lenfestey

J. E. Armstrong

R. J. Hirst

F. P. V. Gompertz

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Tresidder

Lt.-Col. A. F. R. Lumby

P. L. Orde

Raj Bahadur Janak Singh

Diwan Bahadur T. K. Mehta

A. G. Clow, I.C.S.

A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S.

A. T. Stowell

His Excellency Sir Clarendon Gowan, I.C.S.

Colonel C. C. Palmer

J. Hazlett, I.C.S.

G. T. Boag, I.C.S.

C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S.

Lt.-Col. C. L. Dunn, I.M.S.

A. R. Astbury

J. N. G. Johnson, I.C.S.

Col. C. E. T. Erskine

Major R. O. Chamler

E. H. Berthoud, I.C.S.

R. A. Horton

W. H. Doshi

Sir G. Morzan

K. B. Chong

F. W. Thomas

Durbar Shri V. M. Surag

G. G. Dey

J. G. Beazley

A. E. Gilliat

R. H. Beckett

T. B. Copeland

F. G. Arnould

C. S. C. Harrison

A. H. Mackenzie

Col. C. P. Gunter

Prof. R. Coupland

W. S. Hopkyns

Lt.-Col. W. E. C. Bradfield

Lt.-Col. L. Cook

Brevet-Col. G. D. Franklin

Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) R. R. Will

1st.-Col. J. Cunningham

S. D. Smith

G. E. C. Wakefield

Raj Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka

Dr. H. G. Roberts

Dr. J. A. Voelcker

C. B. Pooley

T. M. Lyle

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Strong

G. Macworth Young

H. A. B. Vernon

J. F. Dyer

William Mayes

Lieut.-Colonel C. I. Brierly

J. M. D. Wrench

H. A. R. Delves

N. N. Gangulee

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Neale

Lieut.-Colonel L. E. L. Burne

J. R. Dain, I.C.S.

F. H. Fearnley Whittingstall
 Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Wright
 Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Broome
 J. A. Madan, I.C.S.
 F. W. H. Smith
 E. S. Finlow
 W. L. Scott
 H. T. Holland
 G. H. Stoker
 D. G. Lal
 Lt.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard
 Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-Din Ahmed
 Major-General R. W. Anthony
 P. C. Tallents
 F. A. Hamilton
 C. A. Bentley
 J. Coatman
 P. W. Marsh
 J. G. Acheson
 J. D. V. Hodge
 Lt.-Col. A. H. Palin
 Lt.-Col. D. Pott
 F. J. Playmen
 T. A. L. S. O'Connor
 F. V. Wylie
 Captain H. Morland
 J. McGlashan
 M. Lea
 J. Hormasji
 Rai Bahadur Sk. Ghosh
 Diwan Bahadur G. N. Chetti Garu
 Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Heale
 M. B. Cameron
 F. A. Sashtra
 M. G. Hallett
 J. Clague
 Col. G. W. Ross
 W. S. Jannyavala V. N. Garu
 T. Sloan
 R. G. Grieve
 S. Walker
 M. Webb
 H. L. Newman
 Major-Genl. W. V. Coppinger
 Sir B. C. Burt
 Lt.-Col. A. F. Hamilton
 J. L. Sale
 W. P. Roberts
 Lt.-Col. J. C. More
 S. B. Teja Singh Malik
 Mian Mohammed Shah Nawaz
 R. B. Kesho W. Brahina
 K. B. Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchani
 Major-Genl. G. Tate
 G. Kaula
 P. B. P. Lory
 F. C. Pavry
 J. F. R. Channer
 Lt.-Col. W. J. Powell
 D. G. Mackenzie
 R. R. Simpson
 G. T. H. Bracken
 F. H. Puckle
 P. R. Rau
 G. R. F. Tottenham
 J. W. Perry
 Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton
 Lt.-Col. H. H. McGann
 Lt.-Col. J. T. MacKnight
 Col. C. H. Haswell
 C. W. E. Arbuthnot

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Aziz
 L. Mason
 Lieut.-Col. S. P. Williams
 R. M. Statham
 M. Ratnaswami
 R. T. Russell
 G. T. Dain
 G. S. Hardy
 W. Booth-Gravely
 E. Gordon
 W. A. Cosgrave
 G. F. S. Collins
 A. Cassells
 J. A. Sweeney
 Captain H. Boyes
 Lt.-Col. E. E. Doyle
 W. L. Stamp
 R. E. L. Wingate
 Lt.-Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell
 W. H. Lewis
 Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyrrell
 M. L. Pasricha
 F. H. Burkitt
 F. T. Jones
 Lt.-Col. H. C. Manders
 Major T. W. Rees
 C. F. Strickland
 Col. G. H. R. Halland
 Rai Bahadur Shi S. M. Bapna
 G. H. Spencer
 B. N. De
 F. C. Isenmenger
 Col. I. M. Macrae
 H. Bomford
 R. H. Williamson
 J. Master
 A. B. Brown
 F. W. Stewart
 H. V. Braham
 H. R. Uzielli
 J. A. Dawson
 G. A. Shillidy
 G. T. H. Hardinge
 Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta
 A. W. W. Mackie
 A. C. Badenoch
 Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzuffar Khan
 H. R. Pate
 A. Mc Kerrol
 C. A. Malcolm
 Lt.-Col. F. C. Shclmerdine
 J. A. Thorne
 A. Monro
 P. C. Bamford
 Lt.-Col. F. C. Temple
 Lt.-Col. H. C. Garbett
 H. Shanka Rau
 J. A. Pope
 Captain H. A. B. Digby-Beste
 H. B. Wetherill
 W. S. Fraser
 C. G. Chenevix-Trench
 L. C. Coleman
 Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose
 Amir Sheikh Mahmudbhai Abdullahbhai
 U. Zaw Pe
 A. R. Leishman
 Muhammad Yamin Khan
 C. C. Biswas
 J. T. Donovan
 H. R. Gould
 J. F. Hall

- S. T. Hollins
 C. T. Brett
 B. C. A. Lawther
 A. C. J. Bailey
 W. N. F. Jenkin
 Satish Chandra Gupta
 Kenneth Samuel Fitze
 The Hon. Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu
 Ernest Ferdinand Oppenheim, I.O.S.
 Dugald Stuart Burn
 Ghazanfar Ali Khan, I.O.S.
 Harold Graham, I.O.S.
 Frank Burton Leach, I.O.S.
 Lieut.-Col. Sherman Gordon Venn Ellis, D.S.O.
 I.A.
 Harold Argyll Watson, I.O.S.
 Henry Abraham Gubbay
 Alfred Ernest Mathias, I.O.S.
 John Piersen Buckeley, I.B.S.
 Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts, I.O.S.
 John William Smyth, I.O.S.
 Olaf Kirkpatrick Caroe
 Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bajanjli Vachha
 Satyendra Nath Roy, I.O.S.
 Arthur Beatson Reid, I.O.S.
 Thomas James Young Roxburgh, I.O.S.
 Lieut.-Col. John Morrison, I.M.S.
 Theodore James Tasker, I.O.S.
 Captain William Arthur Williams
 Norman Lindsay Sheldon
 Edward Charles Stuart Baker, O.B.E.
 Khan Bahadur Sayid Ahmad Hasan
 John Carson Nixon, I.O.S.
 Lodhi Karim Hyder
 Gilbert Pitcairnz Hogg, I.C.S.
 Colonel Neil Charles Baunatyne
 Alma Latifi, O.B.E., I.C.S.
 Tom Lister, I.O.S.
 Claude Henry Gikney
 Thomas Joseph Alexander Craig
 Robert Daniel Richmond
 Colonel Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, I.M.D.
 Colonel Henry Robert Baynes Reed, D.S.O.,
 M.C., I.A.
 Edmund James Rowlandson
 Roland Graham Gordon, I.C.S.
 John Henry Darwin, I.C.S.
 Captain Mathew John Clarke
 Sam Carter Mould
 Gurunath Venkatesh Bewoor
 Lieut.-Col. Walter Edwin Beazley
 Hugh Dow, I.O.S.
 Khan Bahadur Nahi Baksh Muhammad Husain
 Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya
 Dhanjibhai Hormusji Mehta
 Allan Macleod, I.C.S.
 Ram Chandra, I.C.S.
 Maj.-Genl. William Charles Hughan Foster,
 I.M.S.
 Seo Kine Maung, Sawbwa of Mong Mit State
 James Beld Taylor, I.C.S.
 Charles Lyall Philip, I.C.S.
 Captain Sher Mohammad Khan
 Edmund Nicolas Blandy, I.C.S.
 Noel James Bangton, I.C.S.
 Charles Gerald Tievor
 Colonel John Norman Walker
 Lieut.-Col. Robert Brestford Seymour Sewell
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Kenry Eyre Mosse
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Terence Chichele-Plowden
 Edgar Stuart Roffey
 Vivian Augustus Short
 William Duncan MacGregor
 Lieut.-Col. David Seton Johnston
 Harold Elley Roe
 Hugh George Rawlinson
 John Gordon Cameron Scott
 The Rev. William Herbert Greenland Padfield
 Raj Bahadur Pandit Soatia Prasad Bajpai
 Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain
 Raj Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banarji
 David Kelth Cunningham
 Thakor Saheb Shri Madar Siahji Vakhatsinhji
 Lt.-Col. J. L. E. Weir
 E. C. Gibson
 N. N. Anklesaria
 W. B. Brett
 C. St. Leger Teyen
 Col. B. H. Anderson
 J. H. Adam
 H. P. Thomas
 T. P. M. O'Callaghan
 J. Davidson
 Captain L. C. E. Crabbe
 Bt.-Col. J. McPherson
 J. de Graaf Hunter
 D. H. C. Drake
 A. G. Leach
 D. B. Meek
 Lt.-Col. H. F. E. Childers
 Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin
 R. S. Puresell
 Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett
 Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara
 A. M. Green
 J. N. Duggan
 A. J. Leech
 H. M. Shircore
 A. S. Hands
 Captain T. I. Stevenson
 A. J. Ralsman
 J. A. Stewart
 K. L. B. Hamilton
 H. J. Twynam
 J. Prasad
 Col (Temp. Brigadier) G. A. Hare
 B. N. Rau
 L. H. Greg.
 J. R. T. Booth
 C. C. Chitham
 L. H. Colson
 R. E. Russell
 N. Fitzmaurice
 A. C. Lothian
 Major G. L. Betham
 Raj Bahadur Diwan G. Nath
 Major W. E. Hay
 C. E. S. Fairweather
 Lt.-Col. A. D. Stewart
 Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra
 Major R. T. Lawrence
 K. G. Mitchell
 W. D. Croft
 Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta
 Khan Bahadur Shaikh Wahid-uddin
 Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, Raja of Sorangur
 Rana Shiri Ohhatra Salji, Thakore
 Kadanah
 M. L. Darling
 H. C. Green Field
 J. W. Kelly
 Col. (Temporary Brigadier), R. S. Scott
 Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan
 H. M. Hood
 R. N. Gilchrist
 F. Canning

Capt. E. H. Daughish.
J. M. Blackwood Stuart.
P. E. Altkhson.
Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Phillips.
F. T. de Monde.
W. Mc Rae.
Capt. A. W. Ibbotson.
A. J. Mainwaring.
Major G. V. B. Gillian.
Brevet-Major H. H. Johnson.
Lt.-Col. H. H. King.
A. D. Gordon.
E. L. Morriott.
S. H. Blgsby.
J. Matthal.
V. A. S. Stow.
W. Roberts.
A. F. Stuart.
Lt.-Col. D. M. Field.
C. P. Burton.
Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni.
Sardar Gangadharao Narayanrao Muzumdar.
H. G. McDowall.
Col. A. J. G. Bird.
F. Tymms.
F. J. Waller.
M. R. Richardson.
B. C. Francoe.
L. G. L. Evans.
Mohd. Saleh Akbar Hydari.
J. M. Stephens.
K. B. Mohd. Abdul Mumin
E. M. Souter.
Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha.
Lt.-Col. E. S. Phipson.
Lt. Col. J. Powell.
Lt.-Col. (Honorary Col.) A. B. Beddow.
C. G. Barber.
Phanindra Nath Mitra.
A. D. Crombie.
Major H. J. Rice.
R. B. MacLachlar.
J. G. Laithwaite.
C. K. Davidson.
T. C. Crawford.
K. B. Darabshah Edalji Nagarwala.
Dewan Bahadur N. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
Malek Jorakarkhan Umarchan, Talukdar of Varahl.
C. F. Waterfall.
J. F. Mitchell.
Hon. Brigadier A. H. R. Dodd.
Hon. Brigadier D. Ogilvy.
Hon. Brigadier H. B. Tucker.
W. W. Smart, I.C.S.
J. S. Thomson.
A. A. Ferguson.
R. M. Macdougall.
P. M. Kharegat.
Major H. G. Howard.
Col. C. E. Vines.
R. Sanderson.
Col. A. H. H. Muir.
Capt. A. G. Munderrell.
C. M. Trivedi.
R. H. Hutchings.
Lieut-Col. B. Higham.
Lieut-Col. R. Knowles.
Lieut-Col. G. Loch.
Capt. G. F. Hall.
F. Mudie.
Sanjiva Row.
T. Letton.

S. N. Gupta.
Maharaj Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala
Capt. W. E. Maxwell.
R. C. Bristow.
J. Fearfield.
J. A. R. Grier.
Tajmuhamedkhan of Badrashi, Nowshera.
Lt-Col S G S Haughton.
W W Ningd.
W W Nind.
C K Rhodes
The Hon'ble Mr S C. Ghosh Maulik.
Colonel (Temp Brig) Frederick Dickens.
A. A McCaskill Mitchell.
E. P. Burke
P T. Mansfield.
Lt.-Col H F QA. Paterson.
R. G. Allan.
H A. Hyde.
W E G. Bender
S. P. Varma
H P V Townsend.
L.-Col G Wl. Anderson
C D Rae
Lt.-Col W. Ross Stewart.
C C Inglis
Lt.-Col. M W Wylie.
E A Wiaight
A H A Todd
Major R S Aspinall.
H. Dippie
A Aikman
J Cairns
A. A L Flynn.
J W Goidon.
V F Grav
H W Howze.
Raja Ndarjit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, of Tamkohl,
Gorakhpur.
Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri
U. Kyaw Zan
Honorary Captain Maharaj Nahar Singhji.
Samli Muthiah Mudaliyar

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted Jan. 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India, Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order. THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty Queen Mary
H. M. the Queen of Norway
H. M. the Queen of Roumania
H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice
H. R. H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)
H. I. and R. H. Grand Duchess the Cyril
Lady Patricia Ramsay
H. H. the Princess Marie-Louise
Baroness Kinloss
Lady Jane Emma Crichton
Dowager Countess of Lytton
Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava

H. H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaskwar
H. H. Rani Sahib of Gondal
Lady George Hamilton
Amelia Maria, Lady White
Baroness Amphilh
Countess of Minto
Marchioness of Crewe
France Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford.
The Countess of Willington
Countess of Lytton
Viscountess Goschen
Lady Birdwood
Lady Ali Shah.
Viscountess of Halifax.
H. H. The Maharani Regent of Travancore.
H. H. The Maharani of Bikaner.
The Lady Stanley.

Distinctive Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states:—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII. and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words *For Distinguished Service*. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with blue edges $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any

reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark-blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription *Reward of Valour*, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army. Since 1878, however, any person, European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion *statant guardant* upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed *Order of British India*, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre. There is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title *Sirdar Bahadur*, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of *Bahadur*, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal"; but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend *Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind*. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription *for meritorious service*. Within the palm wreath is the word *India*. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to *EDWARDVS* or *GEORGIVS*.

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912 and in 1933—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in bronze for the Third Class silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India"; it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdul Qayyum, Khan Bhadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K.C.I.E., M.L.A.
 Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
 Advani, M. S.
 Alvar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara.
 Ajaigarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kamal Kunwar
 Alexander, A. L.
 Allen, The Revd. J. H.
 Allyn, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D.
 Aloyia, Rev. Mother Mary
 Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amar Nath
 Amphill, Margaret, Baroness
 Anderson, I. K.
 Anderson, The Rev. H.
 Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina
 Archer, George Barnes
 Ashton, Albert Frederick
 Ashton, Dr. R. J.
 Baird-Smith, J. R.
 Balfour, Dr. Ida
 Ball, Mrs. B.
 Bandorawalla, N. M.
 Banks, Mrs. A. E.
 Barber, Benjamin Russell
 Barber, Rev. L.
 Bardsley, Deaconess J. B.
 Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D.
 Barnes, Major Ernest
 Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes
 Bawden, Rev. S. D.
 Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien.
 Beale, Dr. L. H.
 Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary
 Beaty, Francis Montagu Algerno
 Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
 Beckett, Miss G.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thornhill
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 Bestall, Rev. A. H.
 Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R. R. M.
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 Bingley, Major-General Sir Alfred
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 Birkenmyre, Lady A.
 Blacet, Miss M. R.
 Blackwell, Mrs. M. F.
 Blanche Annie, Sister
 Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
 Boulton, Max Carl Christian
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 Bray, Sir Denys DeSaumarez
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 Brown, Rev. A. E.
 Brown, Dr. Miss E.
 Brown, Rev. W. E. W.
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 Buchanan, Rev. John
 Bunbury, Evelyn James, Bombay
 Bull, Henry Martin
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 Burton, Miss A. I.
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 Calnan, Denis
 Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
 Campbell, Dr. Miss S.
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 Carleton, Marcus Bradford
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 Carmichael, Lady
 Carstain The Rev. G.
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 Castor, Lieut.-Col. E. H.
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 Chaud, Raj Bahadur Lala Tara
 Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Ry., F.S.A.
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 Chatterton, Sir Alfred
 Chatterton, Mrs. L.
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 Chatterji, M. C. S.
 Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna
 Chitnavis, Sir Shankar Madho
 Chitty, Mrs. Audrey
 Chute, Mrs.
 Coldstream, William
 Comley, Mrs. Alice
 Commissariat, (Miss) Sherin Hormuzehaw
 Copeland, Theodore Beney
 Coppel, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephen
 Corbett, Capt. J. E. (Retd.)

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 Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramanuj
 Das, Bai Bahadur Lala Mathra (with gold bar)
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 Davies, Rev. Can. A. W.
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 Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward
 Devi, Maharani Parbati
 deLotbiniere, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C. Joly
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 Dhinra, Dr. Behari Lal
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 DuBern, Jules Emile
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 Frances, Sister Dorothy
 Francis, Edward Belcham
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 Goschen, Viscountess
 Gould, Miss Hilda
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 Graham, Miss D. L.
 Graham, The Rev. John Anderson
 Grattan, Colonel Henry William
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 Griffin, Miss E.
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 Hahn, The Rev. Ferdinand
 Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour
 Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick
 Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Robert Edward
 Archibald
 Hankin, E. H.
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 Harvest, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Vero
 Harvey, Miss E.
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 Haughton, S. G. S.
 Hawker, Miss A. M.
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 Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy.
 Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick
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 Jehangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji
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 Josephine, Sister (Bombay)
 Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba of Jasadn

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 Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan
 Keyes, Lady E. B.
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Baz
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 Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji
 Krishnamachari, Lady Rangammal.
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 Kugeiberg, Dr. C. F.
 Kunwar, Maharani Surat
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 Lee Ah Yaln
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 Malegaon, Raja of
 Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas
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 Minto, Dowager, Countess of, C. I.
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 Monahan, Mrs. Ida
 Monahan, Mrs. Olive
 Morrison, F. E.
 Morgan, George
 Mohamed Hussain *alias* U. Shwe Yun
 Musazfi Hussin Muhammad Farokh, Mr.
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 Muir Mackenzie, Lady Theresa
 Muir, Mrs. G. H. M.
 Mulye, V. Krishnarao
 Murphy, The Rev. Mother Xavier
 Nariman, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji
 Narsinghgarh, Her Highness the Rani Shri Kun-
 war Sahiba of
 Neve, Dr. Earnest
 Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus
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 Norman-Walker, Mrs. D. I.
 Noyce, William Florey
 Oakley, Rev. E. S.
 Oakley, F. H.
 O'Byrne, Gerald John Evangelist
 O'Donnell, Doctor J. P.
 O'Donnell, Dr. Thomas Joseph
 Oh, Maung Ba (*alias*) Ahmedullah
 Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William
 O'Meara, Major Eugene John
 Paddield, The Rev. W. H. G.
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 Paranjpye, Dr. Raghunath Parshottam
 Parmanand, Ram Krishna Narayan
 Parukutti Netyar, Ammal, V. K.
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 Pauline, Lady Griffith
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 Pennell, Mrs. A. M.
 Perfumi, The Rev. L. C.
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 Pickford, Alfred Donald
 Piggot, Miss R.
 Pitcher, Colonel Duncan George
 Pittendrigh, Rev. G.
 Plamondon, Rev. Mother S. C.
 Plant, Captain William Charles Trew Gray
 Gambler
 Platt, Dr. Kate
 Posnett, Rev. C. W.
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 Prasad, Pandit Sukhdeo
 Price, John Dadds
 Purser, Reverend, W. C.
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 Ramanuja Achariyar, D. B. V. K. A.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, M.E.Ry. T. S. A.
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 Reid, R. N.
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 Root, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinhold
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 Roy, Babu Harendra Lal
 Ruddle, Mrs. M. I.
 Sackett, The Revd. F. C.
 Samthar, Maharaja of
 Sangli, Her Highness Rani Sahib of
 Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Bai
 Sarabhai Ambala
 Sawday, Rev. G. W.

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 Schuoren, Rev. Father T. T. Vander
 Schuyler, Mrs. Elsie Harris
 Scott, Doctor A.
 Scott, Mary H. Harriot
 Scott, Rev. Dr. H. R.
 Scott, Rev. W.
 Scudder, Rev. Dr. Lewis Rousseau
 Scudder, Miss Ida
 Sell, The Rev. Canon Edward
 Sellos, Rev. Father Auguste
 Semple, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David
 Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, D. B. D.
 Shah Nawaz, Begum
 Sharp, Sir Henry
 Sharpe, Rev. E. D.
 Sharpe, Walter Samuel
 Sheard, E.
 Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B.
 Sheppard, William Didsbury
 Sherratt, The Rev. W.
 Shillidy The Rev. John
 Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert
 Shoubridge, Lieut.-Col. C. A. G.
 Shroff, S. P.
 Singh, Munshi Ajit
 Singh, Raja Bhagwan Baksh
 Simpson, Miss Jessie Phandora
 Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William
 Skrefrud, The Rev. Larsorsen
 Smith, Miss A. C.
 Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Henry
 Smith, S.
 Solomon, Captain W. E.
 Sorabji, Miss Cornelia (also bar.)
 Southon, Major Charles
 Souza, Dr. A.
 Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes
 Spicer, Miss
 Stait, Dr. Mrs.
 St. Lucie, Reverend Mother
 Stampo, William Leonard
 Stanes, Sir Robert
 Starr, Mrs. L. A. (with bar)
 Stephens, The Rev. E. C.
 Stephenson, Lady Mary Daphne.
 Stokes, Dr. William
 Stokes, Lady A. H.
 Stratford, Miss L. M.
 Strutton, H. H.
 Stuart, Miss E. G.
 Stursberg, The Rev. O. H.
 Suhrawardy, Dr. Hassan.
 Sullivan, Rev. Mother Mary Columba.
 Sutherland, Rev. W. S.
 Sykes, Lady I.
 Symons, Mrs. M. L.
 Talati, Edalji Dorabji
 Taylor, The Rev. George Pritchard
 Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere
 Telchmann, G. O.
 Tha, U. Shwe
 Thakral, Lala Mul Chund
 Thomas, The Rev.
 Thompson, Miss E.
 Thurston, Edgar
 Tilly, Harry Lindsay
 Tindall, Christian
 Todd, Mrs. B. G.
 Todhunter, Lady Alice
 Tonkinson, Mrs. E.

Tucker, Lieut.-Col. William Hancock
 Tunstall, Mrs. L. G.
 Tweddle, Miss B. M.
 Tydeman, E.
 Tyndale-Blasco, The Rev. Cecil Mark (with gold bar)
 Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly
 Vall, Mr. C. E.
 Vandyke, Frederick Reginald
 Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Charles Stoeke
 Venkataratnam Nayudu, D. B., Sir Baghupati
 Vernon, Mrs. Margaret
 Victoria Sister Mary
 Wake, Lt.-Col. E. A. (also bar.)
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 Walker, Lady Fanny
 Walter, Major Albert Elijah
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 Webb, Miss M. V. (also gold bar.)
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 Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss.
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 Whitehead, Mrs. J.
 Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon, E. H.
 Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry
 Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund
 Willington, The Lady
 Wilson-Johnston, Joseph
 Wilson, Lady
 Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer
 Wood, Arthur Robert
 Woodard, Miss A.
 Wright, Lady B.
 Younghusband, Arthur Delaval
 Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

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 Abdul Kadir
 Abdul Majid Khan
 Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar
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 Abul Hussain
 Achariyar, C. R. V.
 Agha Mohamed Khalil-Bin-Mohamed Karim
 Albuquerque, Miss M. C.
 Alexander, Miss J.
 Alexander, Mrs. S.
 Alfred, Miss A.
 Ajudhia Parshad, Rai Bahadur.
 Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh
 Allen, Miss Fannie
 Allen, Mrs. M. O.
 Allen, Miss Maud
 Amar Nath, Lala
 Amar Singh
 Amelia, Rev. Mother
 Anestacie, Sister
 Anderson, Miss Emma Deane
 Anstie-Smith, Rev. G.
 Antia, Jamsedji Morwanji
 Antia, J. D.
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 Arndt, Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn

- Askwith, The Revd. F. N.
 Atkinson, John William
 Atkinson, Lady Constance
 Atkinson, Mrs. Ada.
 Augusta, Sister Jeane.
 Augustin, The Rev. Father
 Aung, Mrs. Hia
 Avargal, M.R.By. T. K. M.
 Avargal, M.R.By. Tanjore Ekambaram Pillai
 Aziz Hussain, Khan Sahib Mir
 Ba, San
 Baird, San Ba Miss E. E.
 Baker, Miss F. A.
 Baker, Honorary Major Thomas
 Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Bareilly.
 Bala Krishna Shetty, M.R.By. A.
 Balbhadra Dass Mirhoutra
 Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy
 Ballantine, W. J. H.
 Banerjee, Abinash Chandra
 Bapat, Bissaladar Sadashiva Krishna
 Barbara, Mother
 Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha
 Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett
 Barkali Ali, Maulvi
 Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham
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 Barnett, Miss Maude
 Barstow, Mrs. Melaine
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 Barton, Mrs. Sybil.
 Batra, G. L.
 Baw, U. San
 Bazalley, Miss M.
 Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien
 Beaton-Bell, The Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd,
 K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Beaumont, T. C.
 Beddy, Miss L.
 Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun
 Benjamin, Joseph
 Bennett, The Rev. J. G.
 Berry, Miss H. M.
 Bertie, Albert Clifford
 Best, James Theodore
 Bhagwandas, Bai Zaoerbai
 Bhan, Lala Udhai
 Bhanot, Mrs. E.
 Bhatia, Biharlal
 Bhatt, Mrs. Janki Bai.
 Bhaya, B. R. Khan Bahadur.
 Bhilde, Raoji Janardhan
 Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan
 Bidikar, Shankar Vithal
 Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn
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 Birj Behari Lal
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 Birney, Mrs. S. D.
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 Biswas, Babu Anoda Mohan
 Biswas, Miss S.
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 Blackmore, Hugh
 Blackwood, John Ross
 Blair, Mrs. S. M.
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 Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye
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 Bose, Mrs. Sharnolota
 Bose, Vivian
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 Buck, Mrs. M.
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 Buell, T.
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 Burton, Mrs. D.
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 Campbell, Miss Kate
 Campbell, Miss Susan
 Campbell, Miss Mary Jane
 Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent
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 Carey, Miss B. B.
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 Carr, Thomas
 Case, The Revd. B. C.
 Cashmore, The Revd. T. H.
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 Catherine, Sister
 Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale
 Cecilia, Sister Fannie
 Chakrabarti, H. K.
 Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath
 Chakravarti, Mr. G. K.
 Chalmers, T.
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 Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder
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 Chatterjee, Mrs. Onila Bala
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 Chitale, Ganesh Krishna
 Chogmal, Karnidhan
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 Clark, Herbert George
 Clark, Miss M.
 Clarke, Miss Flora
 Claypole, Miss Henrietta
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 Cleur, A. F.
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 Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton
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 Dockrell, Major Morgan
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 Edward, R.
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 Evans, Miss L.
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 Fernand s, L. P.
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 Franklin, Miss M. H.
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 Ghose, S. K.
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 Govardhandas, Chattrabhuj
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 Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymiss
 Grant, Miss Jean
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Who's Who in India.

- ABDUL HAMID, Sir, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN,** Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E. O.B.E., Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. *b.* 15 October 1881. *m.* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. and Lincoln Inn, London Judge, 1909, Superintendent of the Census Operations 1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915). O.B.E., (1918), C.I.E. (1923)—Knighted, 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. *Address*: Kapurthala.
- ABDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, B.A., M.L.C.** Government pensioner; Ex-Member, Council of State; Member, Bengal Legislative Council since 1926, President, Bengal Presidency Muslim League; Hon. Fellow of the Calcutta University, *b.* 20 August 1863 *m.* Aye-ha Khatun of Calcutta. *Educ.*: Sylhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years. *Publications*: History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students' History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali, Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English), and Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilization (English). *Address*: 18-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
- ABDUL QAIYUM, Nawab Sir Sahibzada,** K.C.I.E. (1917), *b.* 1866; formerly in Foreign and Political Department; Government of India and Pol. Agent. Khyber Black Mountain Expedition 1888 (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka-Khel Expedition 1908 (C.I.E.); on Indo-Afghan Boundary Comms 1894-5; has been an M.L.A. since 1923; received title Nawab 1915; and Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1929. One of the founders of and Life Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar, Member, Indian Round Table Conference; First Minister, N.W.F.P. Government. *Address*: Peshawar.
- ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir, Kt. (1934),** Doctorate in Laws (1934), Khan Bahadur 1928, *b.* 5 Oct. 1888. *Educ.* St Stephen's College, Delhi, graduated in Arts 1907, in Law 1910 Advocate of the High Court of Lahore. Senior Vice-President, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1925-28; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University 1927-34. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi 1930-34. *Address*: 26, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
- ABDUSAMAD KHAN, SAHEBZADA, Sir,** C.I.E. (Kt., 1934). Holds 1st Class Kaisar-i-Hind; Chief Minister, Rampur State. *b.* September 1874. *m.* A Princess of Ruling Family of Loharoo State. *Educ.*: In India under European Tutors. Private Secretary to His late Highness 1894 to 1900; Chief Secretary 1900 to 1930; Chief Minister 1930 onwards; was deputed as an Adviser to Indian States Delegation; Round Table Conference, August 1931; Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May 1932 and Delegate on behalf of Indian States to the Assembly of League of Nations, 1933. *Address*: The Mall, Rampur (State), U.P.
- ABERCROMBIE, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, Kt. (1935),** Merchant, Director, Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd., *b.* June 11, 1888. *m.* Elsie Maude of E.W. Collin late I.C.S. *Educ.*: Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I. A. R. O. Feb. 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb. 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26 and 1930-31. *Address*: Hongkong Bank Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
- ABHEDANANDA, His Holiness SREEMAT SWAMI, PH.D. (New York);** President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author. *b.* Oct 2, 1866. *Educ.* Calcutta University. Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1897 went to New York, U.S.A., and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashram at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salke, Dt. Howrah and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzzafarpur of Chattr Bhaktashram, Dist. Serampur as well as of "Abhedananda Acres," Calif, U.S.A. *Publications*: Reincarnation Spiritual Unfoldment; Philosophy of work How to be a Yogi, Divine Heritage of Man; Self-Knowledge (Atma-Jnan), India and her People; Gospel of Ramakrishna Sayings of Ramakrishna; Human Affection and Divine Love; Great Saviours of the World, "The Doctrine of Karma"; "The Religion of the Twentieth Century"; "Lectures and Addresses in India"; and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengali; Founder and Editor of *Biswa-Bani*, an illustrated Bengali monthly Magazine of the R. K. V. Society. *Address*: Ramakrishna Vedanta Society 19/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta.

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929), *b.* 1881. *Educ.* Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905; Priest 1906; Curate, St. Mary's, Slough 1906-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

ADDISON, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY, M. A. (Camb.), M.I. Mech. E., D.S.O. (1915), C.M.G. (1917), C.B. (1933); Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, India, since May 1932. *b.* 13 May 1876. *m.* Margaret Henderson, 1905. *Educ.*: Wellington College, R. M. Academy, Woolwich; King's College, Cambridge (Fellow Commoner). First Commission in R. B. 1895, served throughout S. African War, 1899-1902; Great War, 1914-1918; Promoted to Major-General in 1931. *Address*: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.

ADDISON, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE (SIR) JAMES, M.A., B.Sc. (KT. 1935) Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore *b.* 13 Nov 1879 *m.* Vera Mary Delphine Cones. *Educ.*: Bauff Academy and Aberdeen University 1896-01. Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1902, studied at University College, London, during year of probation, District Judge, Delhi, 1909-11; Special Land Acquisition Officer, New Delhi, 1912-15; Judge, Small Causes Court, Simla, 1917-20; District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1920-24, Additional Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1925, Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927. Ag. Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, 1935. *Address*: High Court, Lahore

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKRAM, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1919); President, Hyderabad Educational Society. *b.* 12 October 1868. *m.* Margaret Annesley, *d.* of the late Rev. Charles Voysey. *Educ.* The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892; Practised in Karachi, 1892-1904; Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1904; Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, 1911. Served in Thana, Surat, District Judge, Broach, 1917-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924. *Address*: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

AGA KHAN, AGA SUITAN MAHOMED SHAH, P. C. (1934); G.O.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.V.O. (1923); K.C.I.E. (1898); LL.D., Hon. Camb. *b.* 1875; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. *Publication*: India in Transition. *Address*: Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, Member, First Legislative Assembly, *b.* 16th Feb. 1878, *Educ.*: Agra College, B.S.M., London. Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and of Barabara Cotton Gin and Press

Co., Ltd., original member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Secry., U. P. Hindu Sabha. Elected Member of the first Bar Council, Agra Province, President, Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting), Member, Hindu Law Research Society, Member of Court, Benares Hindu University, President, Defenceless Prisoners' Aid Society; Secretary, All-India Bankers' Chamber. *Address*: 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur (1923). *b.* 1874, eldest s. of Aga Akbar Shah; *g.s.* of H. H. the First Aga Khan, *m. e. d.* of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897). *Educ.*: English and Persian. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1918; Hon. Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, 1900; M.L.C., ex-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1925 to 1931; Founder and President, Servants of Islam Society, Poona, 1926; ex-Director, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, 1923; Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927; President, Poona District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928, etc. *Address*: 13, Connaught Road, Poona.

AGORI-BARHAR RAJ RAJA SHARDA MAHESH PRASAD SINGH SHAH of (Mirzapur) He comes of the ancient ruling family of Chandels. Rajputs of Mahoba, who conquered and ruled over the territories of Agori Barhar, from the commencement of the 13th century until 1744 A. D. *b.* 8th Dec 1902. Ascended 20th April 1918. *Educ.* Privately. *m.* July 1919. Four daughters and two sons. Well known for his many philanthropic acts of public utility, takes keen interest in the progress of education and agriculture, opened the Marris Farm as a model for the agriculturists of the estate, a charitable hospital, a Pathshala and a school, since accession. Created Special Magistrate in 1933. *How apparent* Yuvaraj Shri Anand Bahma Ji, born 31st Oct. 1928. *Address*: Raj Pur, Mirzapur District, (U.P.)



AHMAD, DR. ZIA-UDDIN, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-28, re-elected 1935. *b.* 1878. *Educ.*: Aligarh Trin. Coll., Cambridge. (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar). Paris, Bologna, Hazbe (Cairo), Göttingen (Ph.D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.), Member of Calcutta University Commn. *Address*: Member, Legislative Assembly, New Delhi

AHMED, KAMBERUD-DIN, Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Landholder, b. 1896. *Educ.*: Malda Govt. High English School and Magdalen College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1910; Member, University Court, Dacca. Elected member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1920; elected member, Legislative Assembly, and 1921-24; Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-26, and its Chief Whip Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc., Calcutta; Member, Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-23; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31. Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Ralyata' Association and its Hon. Secretary; takes great interest in agriculture; was elected President, Bengal Agricultural Conference in 1917; Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27; elected its Patron, 1929. *Publications*: Handbook of Equity, Roman Law, etc. *Address*: 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta; Bishwanathpur, Kansant P.O. Malda (Bengal).

AINSWORTH SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, KT. (1832), C.B.E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, b. 1886, m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lincoln of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d. *Educ.*: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920. Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932; *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

AIYANGAR, CHETLURU DURAISWAMI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras and Mysore High Courts and Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. b. 1873. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Law College. Vakil from July 1899; occupied offices of President, District Congress Committee, Dist. Conference, etc. President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor, for some years. President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928; President, Postal, and E.M. S. Union, Madras Province, 1929; *Publications*. *Estates Land Act in Telugu*; *Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa*; lessons from Sri Bhagavad Gita; *Hinduism in the light of Visishtadvaitam*, Gandhi Unveiled. *Address* Chittoor.

ALI, A.F.M. ABDUL, F.R.S.L., M.A. b. 1884. Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C.I.E. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's, Doyeton College, Calcutta. Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta.

Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906; placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Sept. 1918 to March 1919; Police Magte., Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922; Appt. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and *Ex-Officio* Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, April 1922. Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Court of the Dacca University; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society; Governor of the Calcutta Blind School; President of the Bengal Olympic Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club; Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society; Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage. President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention. Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta. *Address*: 3, Turner Street, Calcutta.

ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD, Merchant Jagirdar b. August 1879, m. to Leakut-Anisa Begum, d. of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan). *Educ.*: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad. Hon. Magte., Madras, 1912. Member Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-20, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; President of All-India Unani Confce., Delhi, 1917; President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confce., Hyderabad, 1922. *Publications*: "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the *Uae of Life* by Lord Avebury; "Iraq-wo-Iran" Member, Cosmopolitan Club and Nizam Club, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Iraq and Persia in 1929. Visited holy places in Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Hedjaz in Arabia in 1932. *Address*: Banganapalle.

ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE ISMAIEL, O.B.E., Heir of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr) b. Dec. 1897, m. d. of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampur Estate. *Educ.*: Persian and Arabic at home, English St. Peter's College, Agra. Elected member, City Board, Mussoorie 1922; Junior Vice-Chairman a year later; (Senior Vice-Chairman (1929-1931); Acting Chairman (1931); Attended Wembley (1924); Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition; Toured European Countries, Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924-25); Hon. Treasurer All-India Muslim Rajput Conference (1918-19); General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference (1925); Vice-President of All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference. Elected Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from the



Bulandshahr District (1926); Member, Public Accounts Committee (1923); Member, Governing Body, the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr (1926-27); Secretary, Ghasanand Memorial Aided High School, Mussorie (1927-29); President, Anjuman Islamia, Mussorie (1928-29); Manager-in-Charge, Islamia School, Mussorie (1929-35); President, Tilak Memorial Library, Mussorie (1925-30); Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from Meerut Division (1930); Chief Whip and Founder, United India Party in the Legislative Assembly; Member, Standing Haj Committee of Government of India (1931-34); Member, Labour and Industry Committee of Government of India, (1931-34); Member, Standing Finance Committee of Govt. of India, (1934); President, Muslim Postal Union, Mussorie (1932-33); Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference (1930-34); Member, Council of All-India Muslim League; One of the Founders National Agriculturist Party, United Provinces Hereditary Darbari of the Government, O.B.E. (1933) *Publications*: Talm-e-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind; Presidential Address of Mussorie Tanzeem; Assembly Work. *Address*: Summer—Devonshire House, Mussorie; Winter—Asrauli Estate, Bulandshahr, (U.P.)

ALL SHAUKAT, M.L.A. b. Rampur State, 10th March 1873. *Educ.*: M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh (Capt. Cricket XI). In Govt. Opium Dept. for 17 years. Sec. and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc. Trustee, M.A.O. Coll. Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University. Interned during the war. Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non-co-operation movement. Sec., Central Khilafat Committee. Founder and Secretary of Kkuddam-i-Kaaba Society. Appointed Member, Round Table Conference to represent Moslems; travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslem Conference; visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Irak, Zemon and Hejaz. Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933. *Address*: Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10. Rampur State, U.P.

ALWAR, HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT DHARAM PRABHAKAR SEWAI MAHARAJ RAJ RISHI SHRI JAY SINGHI DEV VEERENDRA SHIROMANI, G.C.S.I. (1924), G.C.I.E (1919), K.C.I.E (1919), K.C.S.I. (1911) Col. in British Army, 1919; General in Chief of the Alwar State Forces; b. 1882; S. father, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Mangal Singh Dev Veerendra Shiromani, G.C.S.I., 1892; maintains two regiments of infantry and one Garrison force. The infantry participated in operation for relief of Pekin, 1900; infantry and cavalry both served at front in European War; State has area of 3,186 square miles, and population in round figures of 7,50,000, salute, seventeen guns. *Recreations*: Racquets; shooting; fishing; polo (his Polo team won the Open Cup at the Delhi Durbar, 1903); motoring; tennis. *Address*: The Palace, Alwar, Rajputana India, T.A. Alwar-rendra, Alwar.

AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law; Nominated member, Bombay Legis. Council. b. 1889. *Educ.*: Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology, did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn, Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926; Member of the Round Table Conference, London; 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932, *Publications*: The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, and several pamphlets. *Address*: Raj Griha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, Rao Bahadur Sir C. V., B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the Madras High Court, b. 1874. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law. Apprenticed to the late Justice P.R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted 1934. *Address*: Ananta Sadan—the Luz, Mylapore, Madras and Chittur, Cochin, S. Malabar.

ANDERSON, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, P.C., G.C.B. (1923), G.C.I.E. Governor of Bengal (1932), b. 8 July, 1852, m. Christina (d. 1920) 3rd d. of the late Andrew Mackenzie of Edinburgh; one s., one d. *Educ.*: George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities Entered the Colonial Office in 1905. Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909; Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911; Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board, April 1919; Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22; Joint Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920. Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932. Commander of the Legion of Honour; Order of St. Anne; Commander of the Crown of Italy. *Address*: Government House, Calcutta.

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal. *b.* 12 February 1871. *Educ.*: King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899. Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate Punjab University from 1904 to 1913; since that date at Santiniketan, Bengal. *Publications*: "Christianity and the Labour Problem", "North India", "The Renaissance in India", "Christ and Labour", "The Indian Problem", "Indians in South Africa", "To the Students", "The Drink and Drug Evil", "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas", "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story", "Mahatma Gandhi at Work", "Sadhu Sundar Singh, a Memoir", "What I owe to Christ", "Christ in the Silence", "The Indian Earthquake", and "India and Britain—A Moral Challenge". Correspondent *Manchester Guardian*, *Cape Argus*, *Natal Advertiser*. *Address*: Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal.

ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI, B.A., B.L. (Cal); M.L.A. Pleader *b.* 29 August 1880. *m.* Yamuna (died 1925). *Educ.* Morris College, Nagpur. Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07, joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League; President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1930, Joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. President, Indian National Congress, 1933. Member, Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34, founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee. Vice-President, Responsivist Party; General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935. *Publications*. Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi). *Address*: Yeotmal (Berar).

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B.A. (Chemistry); Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangam Copper Mines. *b.* 1 January 1899. *m.* to Anasuyadevi, *d.* of Rajah of Panagal. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. *Address*: Bobbili, Vizagapatam District.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909). *b.* 22 Feb. 1882. *s. father*, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. *Educ.*: Newington Court of Wards Institutions, Madras under C. Morrison, M.A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1901-6; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South India Islamiah League,

Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Coty Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana Madras. *Address*: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Madras), F. R. Hist. S. (Lond.). President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934. *b.* Surrey, England 1 Dec. 1878. *m.* Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakantha Sastri, Madras, 1920. *Educ.* Cambridge University and Continent of Europe. Came to India, 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, and was Examiner both to University and to Government. Inspected and reported on Kushnig educational system. For some years Organising Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League. In 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In 1917 appointed Principal of National University, Madras, which conferred upon him honorary degree of D. Litt., his diploma being signed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was Chancellor. In 1920 became Head of the Education Department of theolkar State. In 1925 travelled extensively in Europe. In 1926 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, visited Australia, elected General Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, founding the journal *Advance Australia* and becoming chairman of directors of Theosophical Broadcasting Station, 2GB, an office held till 1935. In 1929 was a power in the Who's for Australia League, uncompromisingly devoted to Australia's political well being; in a public address designated Australia, "The Land of the Larger Hope." Visited Europe and America every year from 1931 to 1934 on lecture tours. Deeply interested in Internationalism, the place of Nations in Evolution, and works for the national regeneration and freedom of India within the Empire. *Publications*: *Nirvana*, *Mount Everest*, *Bedrock of Education*, *Thoughts of the Great, Love, Freedom and Friendship and Gods in the Becoming*. Is a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Worshipful Society of Pewterers. *Address*: Adyar, Madras, 10, Gloucester Place, London W. 1.

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A.M.I.E.E., Director, Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. *b.* 1879. *m.* Madeline Edith Ash. *Educ.*: Haileybury College. Attached 20th Lancers, 1915-17; Staff Captain Indian Cav. Brigade, 1917-19. Twice mentioned in despatches. *Address*: C/o Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 1884. *Educ.*: Patna Collegiate School, Patna College and B. N. College. Called to the Bar in 1911 by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1918 and of Patna High Court, 1916. Founded the Anjuman Islamia Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club; President, Anjuman Islamia and Patna Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu language; presided over

Several Literary Conferences; returned to Provincial Legislature in 1926 from Patna Division and again 1930; leader of the Ahir Party in the Council; Minister of Education from January 15, 1934. *Address*: "Dilkusha," Patna, E. I. Ry. (Bihar and Orissa).

AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KAZI SIR, KT (1931); C.I.E. (1925); C.B.E. (1919); F.S.O. (1917); Khan Bahadur (1906). *b* 7th April, (1861); Served in U.P. Civil Service (1885-1910), Retired from British Service (1911); Revenue Member Council of Regency, Bharatpur State (1910-13), Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1912-1921); Chief Minister, Datia State (1922), Fellow, Allahabad University (1905-1921); Attache to Amir of Afghanistan during his



Indian Tour (1906-1907), Officer-in-charge Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit (1921), Recruiting Medal (1919), Has rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War (mentioned in Despatches) and also in Non-Co-operation Days (1922-23), and (1930-31); Member, Court of Delhi University (1925), Member, Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28), Serving Brother of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1928); Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London; Court of Muslim University Aligarh, Senate, Agra University and Board of Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C. I., Ajmer, Trustee, Agra College, Agra; Scout Commissioner, Datia State; Vice-President, Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Datia, Nawab by the Maharaja of Datia, Granted Jagir by His Highness Datia worth Rs. 5,000 a year on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee (1933). *Publications* Thirty-four books in Urdu including the Life of King George V, and the Account of Delhi Darbar (1903). *Address*. Datia, Central India Clubs: Chelmsford Reform, Simla, Jhansi Club and Cricket Club of India, Delhi.

BABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, COMDG General of the Nepalese Army, G.B.E. (Hon. Mil) cr 1919; K.C.S.I. (Hon.) cr. (1919), K.C.I.E. (Hon.) cr (1916); Hon Colonel, British Army, (1927). Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, 1st class (1935); *b*. 27 Jan. 1888, 2nd s of His late Highness Hon. General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhatia Laxmi Devi. *m*. (1903), Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi, 2 s. 2 d. Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, (1903-29); Dir.-Genl. Medical Dept., Nepal, (1932); was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, (1903); visited Europe, (1908); was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, (1911);



attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially; thanks of Commanders-in-Chief in India; K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. for Meritorious Service; received the 1st Class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supraditpa Manyabara, (1918), the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour); European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches, special mention by Commander-in-Chief in India and Governor-General in Council, the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, the British War and Victory Medals, at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (Despatches G.B.E., India General Service Medal with Clasp) Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manoeuvres (Attock, Nov. 1925). In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied, (1921) Pokhara, a hill-station in Nepal, with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs. 1,00,000. *Address*. Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal

BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A., C.I.E. (1931), Deputy Auditor General in India. *b*. 2nd July 1889 *m*. Jess Greg Mackenna, 1914 *Educ*: Dunfermline High School, Edinburgh and Oxford Universities, Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912; various posts in the Punjab 1912-18, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918, Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919; Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Revenues 1928, Director of Railway Audit 1930, Deputy Auditor-General in India 1932 *Publications* Official Reports. *Address*. 4, York Place, New Delhi

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M.A., D.D., LL.D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay Area. *b* May 20 1876. *m*. Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. *Educ*: Philander Smith College, Naini Tal (High School); Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware Ohio, B.A., D.D.; Columbia Univ. New York City, M.A.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL.D.) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909; Gen. Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24; Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924. *Publications*: "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God's Heroes; Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1918; "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917; "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918; "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923; "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1930; "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931; "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras); 1931 "Warne of India" (Madras) 1932. *Address*: "Robinson Memorial", Byculle, Bombay.

BAGCHI, SATENDRA, B.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; Principal, University Law College, Calcutta. *b.* Jan. 1882. *Educ.*: Santipur Municipal School, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge. *B.A., Calcutta University, 1901, B.A., LL.B., Cambridge Dublin, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, 1907; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909; Tagore Professor of Law, 1915; Member of the Faculty of Law, Dacca Uni., 1931; head of the department of Law, Allahabad Uni., 1931-32; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Allahabad Univ., 1931-32; Asutosh Mukerji Lecturer in Law, Calcutta Univ., 1931, called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1907. *Address*: Principal's Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta.*

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C.I.E. (1931). Deputy Inspector-General of Police. *b.* 2nd October 1886. *m.* to Heather M. H. Hickie. *Educ.*: St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. *Address*: Belgaum, M. & S. M. Rly.

BAIRD, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY BEAUCHAMPE DOUGLAS, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Croix de guerre (France) with palms; General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command. *b.* 4th April, 1877. *m.* Mary, *d.* of Captain A. Caldecott. *Educ.*: Clifton and R.M.C. Sandhurst. 12th Bengal Cavalry; Brigade Major, I.G.C.; A.D.C. to G.O.C. in Chief, Aldershot; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 1st Corps, B.E.F.; G.S.O. (Ind.), Cav. Corps.; G.O.C. 8th Argyllshire Highlanders; G.O.C. 75th Inf. Brigade, B.E.F.; B.G.G.S., Baluchistan Corps, Third Afghan War; G.O.C. 20th Brigade; Commandant S.O.S. Belgaum; D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command, G.O.C. Kohat District; G.O.C. Deccan District; Tirah, 1897-1898, Great War, France 1914-18; Third Afghan War, Waziristan Operations 1921. *Address*: Naini Tal.

BAJPAL, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E. (1935), C.B.E. (Civil), 1922, C.I.E., 5 July 1926, I.C.S.; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. *b.* 8 April 1891. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919; Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21; Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921; and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indian residents in those territories, 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands 1923; officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Secretary to the Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-26; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926. Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930; Joint Secretary to British Indian

Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands Temporary Member of the Executive Council of H. E. The Governor General, September 1935. *Address*: 2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

BAJPAL, PANDIT SANKATA PRASADA, Rai Bahadur, B.A., Zemindar and Banker *b.* Nov. 18, 1886. *m.* Shrimati Sumitra Devi. *Educ.*: Canning College, Lucknow; Christian College, Allahabad and University School of Law, Allahabad. Elected Member, Benares Hindu University in 1917; Elected Hon. Secy., Kheri Dist. Board, 1918; appointed Hon. Magistrate, 1918; Elected (chairman, Lakhimpur Municipality, 1919, and Member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, 1920; Elected Member, U.P. Legislative Council 1926; Elected (chairman, Education Committee, District Board, Kheri, 1929; Elected (chairman District Board, Kheri, March 1933 Elected Chairman Municipal Board, Lakhimpur on January, 12, 1936. *Address*: Lakhimpur, Kheri (Oudh).



BALKRISHNA, DR. M. A., PH.D., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., F.R. Hist. S., Principal and Prof. of Economics, Rajaram College and Inspector of Secondary Education, Kolhapur *b.* 22nd December 1882. *m.* Miss Dayala Malsey, B.P.N.A. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Multan, D.A.V. College and Government College, Lahore; School of Economics and Politics, London. Was Principal and Governor of Gurukul University, Haradwar, for one year, Vice-Principal for six years and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years. Became Principal, Rajaram College, 1922. Chairman, Secondary Teachers' Association; President Technical School; Col. Woodhouse Orphanage, Shahu D. Free High School; Member, State Panchayat. In company with Mrs. Balkrishna he took part in the World Fellowship of Faiths held at Chicago in 1933 and visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study their educational systems and economic conditions. *Publications*.—(In English) Commercial Relations between India and England (1921) The Industrial decline in India: Demands of Democracy (1925). Hindu Philosophers on Evolution; Shivaji the Great; Indian Constitution. (In Hindi): seven books on History, Economics, Politics and Religion. History of India (In Marathi). *Address*: Shahupur, Kolhapur.

BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWAR PRASAD SINGH SAHIB, under guardianship of the Court of Wards, United Provinces. *b.* 2 Jan. 1914. *m.* Nov. 1932, *d.* of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon); F.R.E.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-35. *Address*: Balrampur, Oudh.

ANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925) I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), *b.* Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871, *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandaberunda Order, with Khilats by H. H. the Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1928. *Publications*: The "Indian Tangle" (Published by Hutchinson & Co.) "An Indian Pathfinder" (Published by Kemp Hall Press, Ltd). *Address*: c/o Coutta and Co., 440, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

BANERJI, BHABO NATH, M.Sc. (Allahabad) Ph.D. (Cantab.); Meteorologist (Retired). *b.* 15 August 1895, *m.* Renka Devi. *Educ.*: Allahabad University, Central Hindu College, Benares, 1912-18 and Canning College, Lucknow, 1916-18, Research Scholar and Assistant Palit Professor of Physics, University Post-graduate College of Science, Calcutta, 1918-20, with Sir C. V. Raman, Government of India University State Scholar from Allahabad Univ. at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J. J. Thomson, 1920-22. Joined Indian Meteorological Service January 1923; Meteorologist, Simla, 1923-26. As Meteorologist, Karachi Decr. 1926 to Nov. 1932 founded and organised on international lines the first aeroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi including a first class Observatory equipped with all self-recording meteorological instruments and investigational installations at the Airship Base, Drigh Road. On deputation to England, Scotland, Norway, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct. 1927 to August 1928 in connection with aviation meteorology with particular reference to Airships. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, 1928. Made special study of the Meteorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to Karachi writing a book 'Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran' the first of its kind for that region. Under London Air Ministry programme for the expected trial flight of the airship B. 101 being responsible for the section Basra to Karachi set up a complete temporary organisation for all the detailed requirements of the airship. Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club. Member from India on the "Commission de l'application de la Meteorologie a la Navigation Aérienne". Permanent member, Indian Science Congress. Meteorologist, Bombay, November 1932. *Publications*: The book "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran" and other original contributions in Physics and Meteorology published in various Indian and European Journals. *Address*: Bengal.

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR, B.A., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

b. 5 October 1880, *m.* to Suhasini, eldest *d.* of late Kumar Satyawar Ghosal of Bhukaldas Raj. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931. Appointed Justice of the Peace, promoted to Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1938. *Address*: Police Headquarters, Lal Bazaar, Calcutta.

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, RAI BAHADUR Sir S.M., Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, *b.* 24th April 1882, *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d.* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur. *Educ.*: at Maharana High School, Udaipur, Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan. 1907; in 1903, Law Tutor to H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, His Highness's Second Secretary in (1911) and First Secretary in (1913); Home Minister in 1915; retired on special pension in April, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, in 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926; Rai Bahadur, in 1914; and C.I.E. in 1931; A substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935. Created Knight in January 1936 Clubs: Residency and State Officers' Clubs Indore. *Address*: Baxibag, Indore, (Central India).



BARIA, MAJOR (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHERI SIR RANJITSINGH, RAJA OF K.C.S.I. (1922), *b.* 10 July 1886; one of a *s.* *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-15 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a salute of eleven guns. *Address*: Devgad Baria (Baria State Rly.)

BARLEE, KENNETH WILLIAM, B.A. (Dublin), The Hon. Mr. Justice, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 29 Nov. 1877. *Educ.*: at Warwick School and Dublin Univ.; served in Bombay as Asst. Coll. and Magt. and Forest Settlement Officer; Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge, Aug. 1906; Under Secretary to Govt. Political, Judicial, etc., Departments, 1911-13; Judicial Asst. to Agent to Government Kathiawar, 1919; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1919; Member,

- Legislative Council, 1925; Offg. Addl. Judicial Commissioner of Sind, 1926; Offg. Judge, Bombay High Court, 1930, confirmed May 1931. *Address*: "Crissmill", Narayan Dahholkar Road, Bombay.
- BARNE, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUNSTON, M.A.** (Oxon), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1923); Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932. *b.* May 6, 1879. *m.* Dorothy Kate Akerman. *Educ.*: Clifton College and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902-08; Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10; Chaplain of Stalkot, 1910; Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Asstt. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12. Principal, Lawrence R. Military School, Sanawar. *Address*: Lahore.
- BARODA WALLA, SALEHBOY KARIMJI**, Sheriff of Bombay, 1926-27, Landlord and Businessman, Chairman, Improvements Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay. *b.* 1884. Partner and Financier to the firm of contractors who constructed the Victoria Terminus, Bombay Municipality, Falak Numa Palace in Hyderabad (Deccan), Bezpada Railway and other big constructions, etc. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1907. Member, Standing Committee of the Corporation for more than 9 years and its Chairman, 1916-1917. Was made J. P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1902. Was more than once Chairman of the War Loan Committees. Chairman, Entertainment Committee for British and Indian Wounded soldiers. Was awarded certificate of merit and War Medal for voluntary services. Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors since 1919. Chairman, Markets and Garden Committee, 1932-34. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1916-1921. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly 1920-1923. Vice-President, All India Muslim Federation, 1926. President All-India Muslim Hedjaz Conference 1926. *Address*: Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
- BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A.** (Cantab.) Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *b.* 17 Feb. 1905. *m.* Miss MacLachlan of Lanark. *Educ.* at R. N. C. Osborne, Bradfield College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal, Aitchison College, 1933. *Publications*: "Gleaming Arches", 1929; "White Sails", 1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). *Address*: Aitchison College, Lahore.
- BARTHE, RT. REV. JEAN MARIE**; Bishop of Paralais since 1914. *b.* Lesignan, Tarbe, 1849. *Educ.*: St. Pa. Seminary. Bishop of Trichinopoly, 1890-1914. *Address*: Shembaganur, Madras Presidency.
- BARTHOLOMEW, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.B.** (1934), C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.O. (1917). A.D.C. to the King, 1926, Chief of the General Staff. *b.* 16 March 1877, *s.* of J.S. Bartholomew, Devizes, Wiltshire. *m.* Violet Alice, *d.* of Major-General H. E. Penton (late) Indian Army, one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: Newton College and R. Military Academy. Entered Royal Artillery, 1897; European War, 1914-18. Commanded 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot. Commandant Imperial Defence College, Director of Operations and Intelligence, War Office; Major-General, 1926; Lieut. General, 1933; Chief of the General Staff, India; Legion of Honour, Crown of Belgium, Croix de Guerre, Order of the Nile, Second Class Order of Sacred Treasure. *Address*: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.
- BARUA, RAI BAHADUR DEVICHARAN, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.**, Tea Planter. *b.* 1864. *Educ.*: City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined the Bar in 1888 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 8 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917; Secretary, Jorhat Sarvajanic Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890. Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921; Hon. Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. *Address*: Jorhat, Assam.
- BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.C.**, Solicitor. *b.* 7 Feb. 1872. *m.* Sarala Basu (nee Ghosh), *Educ.*: Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legis. Council for twelve years between 1920-1935. Formerly President and now Vice-President of the National Liberal Federation of India and of the Indian Association, Calcutta; leader of People's Party, Bengal Legis. Council; a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England. President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta; is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations. *Address*: 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta.
- BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A.**, Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b.* Oct. 1879. *Educ.*: at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich, Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. *Publications*: The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes) and Sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. *Address*: School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.
- BATLIWALA, SOBABI HORMUSJI, (B.A. English Literature and Latin)** *b.* 21 March, 1878. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton Industry; Technical Adviser to the Court Receiver of the Petit Group of Mills in Liquidation (1931). Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries. *Publications*: Contributions on financial and economic subjects. *Address*: Green's Mansion, Apollo Bandar, Bombay.
- BEASLEY, SIR HORACE OWEN COMPTON**. Kt. cr. 1930, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. Justice Beasley. Chief Justice of Madras since 1929. *b.* 2nd July 1877. *m.* 1909, Evelyn Augusta Atherton two *s.* *Educ.*: Westminster School; Jesus College, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1902; Pulse Judge, High Court of Burma, 1923-24; a Judge in the High Court of Madras, 1924-29; served European War, 1914-19; Western Front 1916-19 (Major O.B.E., despatches); Major Regular Army

- Reserve of Officers. *Address*: High Court, Madras.
- BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A.** (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930; Chief Justice of Bombay 6. 4th September 1877. *m.* Mabel Edith. *d.* of William Wallace (deceased). *Educ.*: Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar Chancery Division. Lieut. R. G. A. 1916-1918. *Address*: "Coleherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- BEDFORD, REAR-ADMIRAL, ARTHUR EDWARD FREDERICK, C.B.** (1934); Royal Navy; Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy since 1934. *b.* 1881. *m.* 1914, Gladys, *d.* of William Edye Mort, Sydney. One *s.* *Educ.* H.M.S. Britannia. Joined R. N. 1895, Rear-Admiral 1931, served European War 1914-1918; A.D.C. to the King, 1931. *Address*: Admiral's House, Bombay.
- BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURUBH SINGH, Kt.** *cr.* 1916; K.B.E. (1920), C.I.E., 1911; Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. *b.* 1862. A lineal descendant and of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion, now head of Sthan Sikh of N. W. F. Province, Punjab and Afghanistan. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities. Was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919. *Address*: Kallar, Punjab.
- BELL, Sir ROBERT DUNCAN, KCSI** (1935), C.I.E. (1919), Member of Council of the Government of Bombay. *Educ.* Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge. *m.* Jessie, *d.* D. Spence, Esq. *d.* 1934. Appointed I.C.S. Bombay, 1902. Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-17, Controller, Industrial Intelligence, 1917-18, Controller, Oils and Paints, 1918-19; Director of Industries, Bombay, 1919-24. Secretary to Government, Development Department and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, 1924-30. Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1930-32. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.
- BELVALKAR, SRIPAD KRISHNA, M.A.** Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.). I.E.S., late Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, at present Univ. Professor of Sanskrit and head of the Sanskrit Dept., Benares Hindu University. *b.* 11 Dec. 1881. *Educ.*: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U. S. A. Joined Bombay Educational Department, 1907. Prof., Deccan College since 1914, one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years its Hon. Secretary. Also Hon. Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Association and General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference. Recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal. *Publications*: "History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's Later "History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsana; Critical edition of Brahmasutra-bhashya with Notes and translation; Banu Malik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1926, and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. 2 (out of the 8 projected); several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies. *Address*: "Blivakunja," Bhamburda, Poona, No. 4.
- BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922.** Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam. 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. *Publications*: (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians; Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend. *Address*: Kottayam
- BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.Sc.** M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E., J.P., Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 1884. *m.* Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.*: Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916 - Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex-Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24; Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer, 1930. *Address*: Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.
- BENTHALI, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, Kt.** Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta and F. W. Heggars & Co., Calcutta, since 1929; *s.* of Revd. Benthall and Mrs Benthall, *b.* 26th November 1893 *m.* 1918 Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one son; *Educ.*: Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War 1914-19, India 1914-15, Mesopotamia 1916-18 (wounded), Staff War Office 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies, Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1916-32, Governor, 1928-30. President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1932, Vice-President, 1934. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932, Delegate, Indian Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931. *Address*: 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.
- BENZIGER, THE MOST REV. ALOYSIUS MARY, O.C.D., b.** Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1864. *Educ.*: Frankfurt, Brussels; Downside. Came to India, 1890: Bishop of Tabas, 1900; Assistant to the Pont. Throne, Roman Court, 1925. Retired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated Titular Archbishop of Antinope (Antinopolis) in recognition of his merits. *Address*: Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandrum, Travancore.
- BERKELEY-HILL, Lt-Col. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch. B. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), I.M.S., b. 22 Dec. 1879. *m.* Kunhimany *d.* of Nelly Ramotti. *Educ.*: At Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Göttingen and University College Hospital, London. Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907. Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign); Mentioned in Despatches. President, Indian Psychological Association; President, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysis. *Publications*: Numerous articles in scientific**

Journals. *Address:* Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

BERTRAM, REV. FRANCIS, S.J. (or BERTRAND), B.A., D.D., Kaiser-I-Hind (1 class, 1921), Principal, Loyola College, Madras. *b.* 28 July 1870, at Montigny-les-Metz, Lorraine. *Educ.:* in the Society of Jesus. Entered Society of Jesus, Aug. 1888; came to India 1888; Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, 1909-25; Principal, Loyola College, 1925-1935 Member of Senate, Madras University since 1910; Member of Syndicate, since 1916; Member, Academic Council, since 1923; off. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, April to September 1931, and again February to May 1934. *Address:* Loyola College, Cathedral P. O., Madras.

BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. *b.* 20 Nov. 1888. *m.* Miss Tingatal Mudholkar. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under Secretary to Govt., C. P. Dy. Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles; Dy. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929. *Address:* Delhi and Simla, "Shri Krishna Niwas," Poona 4.

BHABHA, HORMASI JEHANGIR, M.A., D. Litt. J.P., C.I.E., Hon. Pres. Magte., Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co.; Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore. *b.* 27 June 1882. *m.* Miss Jeebai Edaljee Batiwala. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and in England. Asst. Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76; Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876. Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884; Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1909; Munir-ul-Talim (Mysore) 1909. *Pub.:* Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education; Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920, a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923, a Visit to British Universities, 1926; Modern Cremation and Parses, 1922. *Address:* Malakoff Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJA SRI SIR, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister, Bikaner. *b.* 15th September 1879. *Education* Mayo College Ajmer, Appointment Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895 and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas; Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Also acted as President of Council during H. H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace, Badakarkhana

Devaasthan and Government General Records, and copying dept., Bikaner State. Is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A. D. C. to the Maharaja. *Publications* Bhairavbilas, Bhairubhanded and Baskinbhed Son and heir: Heroji Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, being educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address:* Bikaner.

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, Rai Bahadur, Raj Ratan, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State. *b.* Jan. 1882. *m.* Shrimati Ved Kunwarji. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepur till 1914; joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914; served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan; left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. *Address:* Himmatnagar, Idar State.

BHARAT SINGH SAHIB, RAI BAHADUR, (1913); Rai (hereditary), O.B.E., (1919), Raja, (1927). *b.* 15th October, 1884. A prominent Zemindar of the Rohilkhand Division having about 104 square miles of the best zemindari Forests in Rohilkhand with other properties in Bulandshahar, Meerut Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Moradabad Districts. A great Shikari and Sportsman and a very popular figure of the District, now living a retired life. The Estate is being ably managed by his worthy sons.



BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 1st Oct. 1870. *m.* d. of L. Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rewari. *Educ.:* Sirsa M.B. School, Rewari M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll., Lahore. Government Coll. and Law School, President, Bar Assoon, Hissar; got Durbat Medal and War Loan Sanad; acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aeroplane Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund, was elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916-20; and Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Life member, St. John Ambulance Association and Vice-Chairman, District Centre at Hissar. Granted Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. *Address:* Hissar (Punjab).

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMPAJI, M.A. (Bom.), b. 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. *Educ.:* Deccan College, Professor in Ferguson College, Poona, from 1895, 1918 and from 1931 to 1933 Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1928; retired in 1931. *Publications:* Principles of Economics, Travel Series in 10 Volumes; Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts. (All in Marathi). Speeches and Essays (in English); Kant and Shankaracharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi). *Address:* Willingdon College Post, Dist. Satara.

BHATIA, MAJOR SOHAN LAL, M.A., M. D. B. Ch. (Cantab.), M.B.C.P. (London), F.R.S. (1932) F.C.P.S. (Bombay), M. C. (1918), I.M.S., Dean and Prof. of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b.* 5 Aug. 1891. *m.* Radhikshori. *Educ.:* Cambridge Univ., (Peterhouse

and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Clinical Asst. Children's Department; House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon. Joined I.M.S. 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College in 1920 and Dean in 1925. *Publications*: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. *Address*: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR, H. H. MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINHI, MAHARAJA OF; b. 19th May 1912, s. father Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, K.C.S.I., July 1919. *Educ.*: Harrow, England. Installed with full powers, 1931; married 1931. *Address*: Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB IFTIKHARUL-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN, NAWAB OF, G.C.S.I. (1932) G.C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1921), C.V.O. (1922), b. 9th Sept. 1894; is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammedan State of India, m. 1905 Her Highness Maimoona Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E. Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj-Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress-presumptive. *Address*: Bhopal, Central India.

PHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., I.C.S., b. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott, M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.B.E. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London, Under Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1910; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commr. for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927; Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways. *Address*: National Bank of India, Madras.

BRUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ, O.B.E. (1919); K.I.H. (1924); C.I.E. (1925); Kt. (1930), b. 1st March, 1888. *Educ.*: Sind Madrassah and St. Patrick High School, Karachi; was Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay till March 1930, which he resigned on account of separation of Sind. President, District Local Board and was M.L.C., Bombay Council, Chairman, Co-operative Bank, District Larkana; and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Simon Committee; Zemindar, Landlord and President, Sind Mahomedan Association; Delegate, Round Table Conference;



Member old Imperial Council; Leader, Muslim Party in Bombay Council; President, Sind Azad Conference. *Address*: Muslim Colony, Britto Road, Karachi.

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE, B.A., b. 18 September 1864. *Educ.*: Chandanwady High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined Messrs. Tata in 1884. Retired 1921. *Address*: C/o Dr. Modi, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, DR. RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. *Educ.*: Bombay University and Grant Medical College. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery; awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907; resigned 1910; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913; has been Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tolpal Hospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine; founded 24 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to "Nanchangal *Address*: Wastialamal Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE, Kt. (1925), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. b. 27 July 1877, m. Jervai, d. of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906). *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1925-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28; Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; held the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India; is Deputy Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace, (E.C.); appointed Sheriff for 1935. *Address*: 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BINDA SARAN, B.A., RAI BAHADUR, Divisional Durbari, (Rais) and Landlord, Lahore. *b.* 7th March 1893. Head of the firm of Messrs Dinanath Sheopershad



Treasury Contractor to (1) The Government Postal Department, Punjab, Delhi, Kashmir, United Provinces, Sind and Baluchistan, (2) North Western Railway; (3) Imperial Bank of India; Chairman of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Financial Secretary to Sanatan Dharma College Society; Vice-President, Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha; Member, Provincial Hindu Sabha. *Address:* 8, Napier Road, Lahore.

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DASS, Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar *b.* 1891; Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd, Member of Council, Benares Hindu University; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929; Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1930, Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, Member, Second Round Table Conference, 1930 *Address:* Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIRLAY FRANK, D.C.M. (1915), M.L.C. Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, *b.* 6th July 1883, *m.* Evelyn Clefton of Perth, W. A. Joined Best & Co., Ltd., Madras in 1909 *Address:* C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1981) y.s. of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas; M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court, *b.* April 21, 1888, *m.* Sm. Suhasini Biswas *d.* of Mr. S. C. Mallick. *Educ:* Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College, Enrolled Vakil, High Court, April 18, 1910, Advocate, November, 1924, Vice-President Bar-Association, Calcutta High Court, Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926, member of Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1921-22, 1928-29 and 1934-35; Examiner and Paper-Setter, Arts and Law, Calcutta University; Professor, University Law College, 1913-21, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, and again, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation Since 1925; Member, Calcutta Improvement Trust. Since 1926; Secy. Bhowanipore Rate-payers Association, Founder Secretary, South Suburban (now Asutosh) College, 1916-21, Vice-President, South Suburban School, Main and Branch Secretary, Sir Romesh Mitter Girls' School, Member of Governing Bodies of Presidency College, Ripon College, Asutosh College, Vidyasagar College, Deaf and Dumb School, Member of Committee of Management of Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; Member of Committee of Indian Association, and of Council of National Liberal Federation; Elected Member of Leg. Assembly from Calcutta

Urban Non-Mahomedan Constituency 1930-1934. Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, June-August, 1933 *Address:* 58, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

BLACKWELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, GRIFFITH, PATRICK, M.B.E. (Mil. Div. 1919); High Court Judge, Bombay, *b.* 8 November 1881, *m.* to Marguerite Frances, eldest *d.* of the late J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O. *Educ:* Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School; Hollier Greek Scholar, Univ. College London, 1901; Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford 1901; 1st Class Classical Honour Moderations 1903, 2nd Class Litt. Hum. 1905; B. A. 1905; Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904; President, Wadham College Athletic Club, Bobbitt, 1903. Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1907, and went to Northern Circuit; Lieut. T. F. Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War. Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war, contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib.), December 1923; appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926 *Address:* "Rylstone" Pedder Road, Bombay

BLAKISTON, JOHN FRANCIS, Director-General of Archaeology, *b.* 21 March 1882. *Educ:* Wellington College, England. Architect entered Archaeological Survey of India, March 1911; Military Service 1915-1919; France 1917-18 *Address:* New Delhi and Simla

BLANDY, EDMOND NICOLAS, B.A. (Oxon), Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, Bengal, *b.* 31st July, 1886, *m.* Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall). *Educ:* Clifton and Balliol. Asst. Magte. and Collr., Dacca, 1910; Sub-Div. Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca, 1912; Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913; Under Secretary, Finance Dept. Govt. of Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916, Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Jessore, 1917, Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc., and Jt. Secretary, Publicity Board, Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919; Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, 1921; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bengal, 1922; Magte. and Collr., Bakarganj, 1924 to 1926; Magte. and Collr., 24 Parganas, 1928; Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928; Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1930. Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1933. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

BLASCHECK, ARTHUR DAVID, Fellow of Coopers Hill, (1900); D. Occ. Munich, (1910) Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India, *b.* 16th Jan. 1879, *m.* Helen 2nd *d.* of the late C. Usborne of Berkshire. *Educ:* Felsted School; Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Indian Forest Service, Punjab, 1900; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1929; Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India and President, Forest Research Institute and College, 1930 *Address:* Dehra Dun, U.P.

BLUNT, LESLIE, Solicitor. b. 29 Dec. 1876. m. Kathleen, 2nd d. of the late Dr. Thornton of Margate. *Educ.*: Rugby. Senior partner in Craigie Blunt and Caroe. *Address*: 40, Pedder Road, Bombay.

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928), I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras. b. November 12, 1884. *Educ.* Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

BOBBALI, RAJAH SIR SWETACHALAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E. M.L.C., Sri Rajah Ravu, Rajah of b. on 20th February 1901. *Educ.* at Bobbili privately. Ascended Gadi in 1920, Member Council of State 1925-27; Member Madras Legislative Council since 1930, Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from January 1930; Pro-Chancellor Andhra University from 1931; Chief Minister to the Government of Madras November 1932. *Address* Bobbili, Madras Presidency.

BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.C. (1915), Chief Engineer, Western Command. b. 27 Sep. 1870, m. Violet Mary (Fergusson). *Educ.* Christ's Hospital, R.M.A. Woolwich. Active Service W. Africa, 1892; Chitral Relief 1895; China, 1899; Great War France, 1914-19; Afghan War, 1919. *Address*: Quetta.

BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JEHRANGIR BOMONJI, Kt. (1934), B.A., LL.B., J.P. (Solicitor), Bombay. Merchant. b. July 1868. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Elphinstone College. Jurisprudence. Prizemane and Narayan Vasudev Scholar. Practised as an Attorney for about 20 years, then became partner in C. Macdonald & Co., and was there for 5 years. Gave up business to do public service. Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, member of Standing Committee, 1921-22 to 1926-27 and 1928-29; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Schools Committee, Jan. to March 1928 and January to December 1929; Chairman of Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, 1930-31; Chairman, Advisory Committee, J. J. and other Hospitals, Representative of Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and on G.I.E. Advisory Committee and President of Corporation, President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay, 1931-32. Honorary Presidency Single sitting. Magistrate, Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address*: "Behistan," opposite Colaba P. O. Colaba, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

ROSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt. cr. 1917 C.I.E., 1903; C.S.I., 1911; M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.); LL.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member, Academy of Science, Vienna; Founder Director of Bose Research Institute. b. 30 Nov. 1858; *Educ.*: Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge; Delegate to International

Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900; scientific member of deputations to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919. Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena. (Proc. Roy. Society.) Former Member, Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, League of Nations. *Publications*: Response in the Living and Non-living; Plant Response, Electro-physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants; Life Movements of Plants, Vols. I and II; Life Movements in Plants, Vols. III and IV; The Ascent of Sap; The Physiology of Photosynthesis. Nervous Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Plant Autographs and their Revelations, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants. *Address*: Bose Institute, Calcutta.

BRABOURNE, 5th Baron and 14th Baronet (MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCHBULL), G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay since 1933. K.G. of St. J. b. 8th May, 1895. S. Father 1933, m. 1919 Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne y.d. of 6th Marquess of Sligo. *Educ.* Wellington Coll. and R.M.A. Woolwich. Served European War 1915-18 in R.A. and R.A.F. (M.C. Despatches three). M. P. (U) Ashford Division Kent 1931-33. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India 1932-33. *Heir*: 8 Hon. Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull b. 11 Feb. 1922. *Address*: Government House, Bombay.

BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., O.B.E. (1918). C.I.E. (1928), Surgeon-General, Government of Bombay b. May 28, 1880 m. Margaret Annie Barnard. *Educ.*: King Edward's School, Birmingham; St. Mary's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital London. *Address*: Poona.

BRAHMACHARI, Sir Upendra Nath, Kt., Cr 1934, Rai Bahadur, cr 1911, Kaiser-i-Hind (Gold), 1924, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.A.S.B., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Physician, Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta, Consulting Physician; Research Worker; President, Indian Committee, International Society for Microbiology, Vice-President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Hon. Vice-President, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; President, Society of Biological Chemists, India; Chairman, Board of Industries, Bengal, Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta; Hon. Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society, Vice-Chairman, Council of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, Member, Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Fellow, University of Calcutta; Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, Hon. Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Fellow, Indian Chemical Society. b. 7th June 1875. m. 1898, Nani Bala Devi, two s., two d. *Educ.*: Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta, Teacher or Matera Medica, Dacca Medical School (1901), Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta (1905-23); Research Worker under Indian Research Fund

- Association (1920-26); Discoverer of an organic antimonial for the treatment and prophylaxis of kala-azar; Physician, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta (1923-27); President, Asiatic Society of Bengal (1928-29); Secretary, Medical Section, Asiatic Society of Bengal for several years; President, Medical and Veterinary Section, Indian Science Congress (1930); Member, Council of Tropical Medicine, International Congress of Medicine, London (1913); President, Indian Provincial Medical Services Association (1929-32); Formerly member, Provincial Malaria Committee, Bengal; Formerly Member, of the Council of Medical Registration of Bengal, Formerly Member, Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal; Late Hon. Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Has made valuable contributions to medical literature. *Address*: 8213, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta
- BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., cr.** 1917; Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Member of Imperial Legislative Council Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarters *b.* 15 Apr. 1874; *m.* 1912, Constance, *d.* of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Educ.*: Charterhouse; Trinity College, Cambridge *Address*: Gillander House, Calcutta.
- BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M.A.** (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. 1923, Indian Civil Service, *b.* 1 April 1884. *m.* 1909, Mary, *ed.* of James Thomson, M. D. Irvine, Ayrshire *Educ.*: Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College). Appointed I.C.S., Bombay, 1908; Assistant Collector, Satara, 1908-1913; Superintendent, Land Records, 1913-1916; Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20. Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Inchaape Committee on Retrenchment, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923-24; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1924-29. Off. Secretary, Finance Department, 1926-27, and again in 1931-32; also Army Department, 1928, Retrenchment Officer, Government of India 1931; Chairman, Sind Conference and on special duty in the India Office, 1932; Secretary to Indian Delegation to Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933. *Address*: India Office, London.
- BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M.C.** (1918), Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction Punjab. *b.* Jan. 6, 1882. *m.* Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920. *Educ.*: Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Military Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19. M.C. 1918. *Publications*: Village Uplift in India (1928); Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ. Press); The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929; (Oxford Univ. Press.) The Boy Scout in the village; Pits: A scheme of Rural Reconstruction; (Uttar Chand Kapur, Lahore 1931), Socrates persists in India and The Indian and the English village (Oxford University Press) 1932. Village Dynamo (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934;
- Rural Reconstruction--A Note, Government Press (Lahore, 1934); Socrates at School (Oxford Press) 1935. *Address*: Lahore Punjab; and The Glebe Ashill Norfolk.
- BRAYSHAY, SIR MAURICE WILLIAM, Kt.** (1934) M.Sc., (Leeds). A.M. Inst. C.F. M. I. E. (India) Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry. *b.* 7 March 1883. *Educ.*: Ripon Grammar School, 1895-1900, and Leeds University, 1900-1903 Training in Royal Dockyard Chatham, 1903-5; Apptd. Asstt. Engineer, Indian P.W.D. (Railways) 1905; Asst. Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, 1905-09; Assistant and Executive Engineer under Sir Robert Gales on the construction of the Sara Bridge over the Ganges, 1909-15; Assistant Agent, North-Western Railway, 1915-17. Dy. Controller, Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18. Assistant Secretary Railway Board, 1918-24; Dy. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1924. Member, Railway Board, 1929 Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1932; Offg. Chief Commissioner, Railway Board 1933 and 1935. *Address*: Bombarci, Altamont Road, Bombay.
- BROOMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE, M.** JUSTICE, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 1 Dec. 1882. *m.* Mabel Louisa nee Linton. *Educ.*: City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905. Judge, High Court, November 1929. *Address*: Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- BROWN, THE REV. ARTHUR ERNEST, M.A.** (Cantab.), B.Sc. (London), C.I.E. (1929) Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist). *b.* 17 May 1882. *m.* E. Gertrude Parsons, M.A. *d.* of T. L. Parsons, Esq., Four Oaks, Warwickshire in 1908. *Educ.*: Stationer's Company's School, London; Kingswood School, Bath (1895-1901) Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Scholar). Entered Wesleyan Methodist Ministry and joined Wesleyan College, Bankura in January 1905; became Principal in 1917; Nominated Fellow of Calcutta University, 1921; General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission in Bengal, 1924-29. Chairman, Bankura Municipality, 1934 *Publication*: Translation from Bengali of "The Cage of Gold" by Sita Devi. *Address*: Wesleyan College, Bankura, B. N. Ry.
- BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E.** (1918), C.B.E. (1918) Kt. (June 1929) late Reuter's Agent with Government of India now adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, Pelman Institute (India), and Director, Borooah Timber Co. *b.* 1862; *m.* Annie Margaret, *d.* of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ.*: St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Was in business in Australia Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec. Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28. *Publication*: "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). *Address*: Simla.
- BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAO RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SINGHJI BANADUR, G.O.S.I.** 1919; K.C.S.I. *cr.* 1897, G.O.I.E. *cr.* 1900, G.O.V.O. *cr.* 1911; *a.* 26 Sept. 1869. *S.* 1889. *Address*: Bundi, Rajputana.

BURDON, SIR ERNEST, B.A., Oxon: K.C.I.E., (1884) C.I.E. (1921); C.S.I. (1926) Knighthood (1931); Auditor-General in India, b. 27 Jan. 1881. m. Mary (died 1934) d. of Rev. W. Fairweather, D. D. Dunnikier, Manse, Kirkcaldy, Fife, *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy; University College Oxford (Scholar). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Financial Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914; Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India; Member of Indian Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis. Council, India, 1919; Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26; Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, and Member of Council of State, 1927-29. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E. cr. 1924, K.C.S.I. cr. 1911, K.C.I.E. cr. 1909, I.O.M. cr. 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Edin. 1926, b. 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of zemindari, 1903, two s. two d. Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindars. Has travelled much in India; made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward; a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18; temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918; Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-21; Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924; Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V; Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926. Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908. President, Agri. Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18; again from 1925 to 1927; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914; Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Emperor George V. and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12; President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War. *Publications*: Vijaya Gitika, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, *Studies Impressions* (the Diary of a European Tour); *Meditations: The Indian Horizon*; etc. *Hon.*: Maharajadhiraja Kumar Saheb Uday Chand Mahtab, B.A., Dewani Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927; Manager of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate since 1930; Private Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the

Imperial Conference, London, 1926 b. 14 July 1905. *Address*: The Palace, Burdwan Bijay Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal; Rosebank, Darjeeling; Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U. P., etc.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. Ex.: 1906; B.Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921; D.Sc. (London), 1927; M.I. Mech.E., 1923; M.I.E., 1923; M.A.S. Mech.E., 1926; M.R.S.T. (1929). Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay b. 1885. m. Ella Elizabeth, e.d., Harry Turton. *Educ.*: Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department). Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University; Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton; and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. *Publications*. (Books) Lathes, their construction & Operation; The Testing of Machine Tools; Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting, (Papers): On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists; on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India). *Technical Articles*: Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. *Address*: V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), J. A.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, b. July 6, 1884. m. Margaret Forrest Aitchison, 1912. Educ.: Edinburgh University. Reading College, Assistant Lecturer in Botany 1907-8. Indian Agricultural Service, Economic Botanist to Bombay Government 1908-1933. Principal, Poona Agricultural College (in addition) 1922-1933. Joint Director of Agriculture 1926-27. *Publications*: Botanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers. *Address*: Poona.

BURT, SIR BYRON CHUDLIGH, KT., (1936) C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), I.A.S., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Since 1929 A.G. Vice-Chairman, b. April 29, 1881. m. 1908. Educ. Univ. Coll., London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University, 1902-4; Trinidad, British West Indies, 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, 1908-21; Director of Industries, United Provinces, (in addition), 1912-15. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1921-23; Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, 1928-29. Official Adviser to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May to September 1932. Officiated as Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, June 1933. Aug. 1933, Oct. to Decr. 1934 and from Oct. 1, 1935. *Address*: 1, York Road, New Delhi and Middle Lands, Simla.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHoy, Sir, Kt. (1928), eldest son of Rustumjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, *b.* 28th Feb. 1881. *m.* Jeral Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay, J.P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1915; Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924); Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924, Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution; President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for Children, it being the first of its kind in India. Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay Sheriff of Bombay for 1927. President, Landlords' Association, Bombay; and Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. President, Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association. *Address*: The Cliff, Ridge Road, Bombay.

BYRT, ALBERT HENRY, Special Correspondent for *Times of India*, *Daily Mail* and *Morning Post*, in Delhi and Simla. *b.* 18 March 1881, *m.* Dorothy Muriel, only *d.* of Mr and Mrs. Stafford Thorne. Kingston-on-Thames; one *s.*, two *d.* *Educ.* Privately; Articled to editor, *Bath Chronicle* and afterwards went to *Surrey Advertiser* Joined editorial staff of *Times of India* 11 June 1904; Assistant Editor 1911, Correspondent at Government of India headquarters since 1923, Acting Editor October 1926-February 1927. *Address*: Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi and United Service Club, Simla.

CAIRNS, JAMES, O.B.E., M.A., MB., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Chief Medical and Health Officer, North Western Railway. *b.* 12th July 1885. *Educ.*: University of Glasgow. House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University. Resident Physician, Ruchill and Knightswood Hospitals, Glasgow; Sanitary Officer, 94th General Hospital, Major R.A.M.C. (Temp.); Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division; Senior Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway and Major, Auxiliary Force Medical Corps. *Address*: C/o The Agent, North-Western Railway, Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D. *b.* 23 October 1863, *s.* of the Rt. Rev. B. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham). *Educ.*: Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1889. Bishop of Chota Nagpore, 1905. Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1919. *Address*: Bishop's House, Calcutta.

CALDER, CHARLES CUMMING, B.Sc. (A F.L.S. Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal; and Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. *b.* 3 Dec. 1884. *m.* Lillian Margaret Reid, *d.* of James Reid, Esq., Aberdeen, Scotland. *Educ.*: Logic School Morayshire Gordons College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; North of Scotland College of Agriculture, University of Berlin; Botanisches Institute, Dhalern, Germany; Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Berlin Curator, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Secretary, Board of Scientific Advice for India; Superintendent, Gardens and Plantations in Bengal and Burma; and Director, Botanical Survey of India. *Publications*: Various Reports and Records; Editor, Report of Board of Scientific Advice; Annals, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Records of the Botanical Survey of India. *Address*: Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

CAMBATA, SHIVAN CAWASJEE, J.P. Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magistrate, Andheri. Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. President, Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District. Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and several other public bodies and commercial associations. Managing Director of Shivan C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Director of the Hirdagali Collieries, Ltd., Director of several other wellknown commercial firms etc. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry. Member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. *Address*: Cook's Building 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CAMPBELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD B.A., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 18 Jan. 1877. *m.* Violet, youngest *d.* of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., Lt. Governor of Bengal. *Educ.*: Harrow and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. (Punjab), 1901, Asstt. Commr., Registrar, Chief Court, 1912. Off. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1918; Addl. Judge, High Court, 1921; Permanent Judge, 1925. *Address*: Lahore.

CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B.A. (Oxon.), Solicitor. *b.* 23 Aug. 1878. *Educ.*: Private and Univ. College, Oxford. *Address*: 4, Pall Hill Bandra.

CASSELS, GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD, G.C.B. (1933), C.S.I. D.S.O. Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India since Nov. 1935. *b.* 15 March 1876. *m.* Miss F. L. Jackson (1904) Served in the European war including Egypt and Mesopotamia. Commanded Peshawar District, 1923-1927. Adjutant-General in India, 1928-29. G.O. C-in-C, Northern Command, India, 1930-1934. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.

CATRY, DR. HECTOR, O.C., Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928. *b.* 1888. Belgium. *Educ.*: Scraphim School, Brugge. Joined the Capuchin Order at Enghien, 1907. Ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 1924. *Address*: 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

CHAIN SINGH, RAO BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Thakur of Pokaran in Jodhpur State and Taluqdar of Ralpur (District Rae Bareilly) Oudh. *b* 5th February 1889. *Educ.* Canning College, Lucknow and Mili Central College, Allahabad. Was awarded the Victoria Jubilee Medal as best man of the year at the M. A. Examination of the Allahabad University. Enrolled Allahabad High Court Bar, 1911. Joined Jodhpur State service as Judge, Court of Sardars, 1911-1922. Puisne Judge, Chief Court, 1922-1927. Chief Judge, Chief Court 1927-1929. Minister in charge of Justice and Education Government of Jodhpur since 1929. Acting Chief Minister, Government of Jodhpur in 1934. Also President of the Jodhpur State Soldiers' Board and Jodhpur Branch of the Red Cross Society. Member, Governing Bodies of the Agia & Benares Hindu Universities. Presided over the Tenth All India Education Conference held in Delhi in December 1934. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Education Conference held in Oxford in August 1935. Made an extensive tour of the European Continent during 1935. Vice-Chairman of the Servants of India Insurance Company, New Delhi. Title of Rao Sahib conferred in 1922, Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in 1928. Has four sons. *Address* "Pokaran House, Jodhpur" and "The Fort, Pokaran."

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, ex-M.L.A. b 1892. *Educ.* at Convent Muree; Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910, finished his Bar Final in 1914, took Honours Degree, in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917, returned to India in 1920, joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as Asstt. Editor, founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30. Founder of the defunct *Daily and Weekly Nation* (Newspaper); Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Lab. Conf., Geneva, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conf., Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931, resigned from the Legis. Assembly 1930 on Tariff issue; President, various Unions of railway men, postmen and telegraph men, seceded from All-India Trade Union Congress and as Chairman of secessionists helped to found All-India Trade Union Federation. Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932. *Publication* "Coolie: or the Story of Capital and Labour in India." *Address*: Lahore (Punjab).

CHAMNEY, LT.-COL. HENRY, C.M.G., 1900, Principal, Police Training College, Surdah, *b* Shillalah, co. Wicklow. *m.* 1st, 1907, Hon. Cecilia Mary Barnwell (*d.* 1908); *elder* of 18th Lord Trillickton; 2nd, 1913, Alice, *d.* of Col. W. E. Bellingham of Castle Bellingham, co. London. *Educ.*: Monaghan Diocesan School. Served South Africa 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary; joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891. *Address*: Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal.

CHANDAVARKAR, VITHAL NARAYAN, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab); Maths. Trip. Pt. I. (1909), Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I. (1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II (1912); Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; Assistant, N. Sirur & Co. Cotton Mill Agents b. 26 Nov. 1887 m. Vatsalabai, 3rd d. of Rao Sahab M. V. Kalkind of Karwar (N Kanara). *Educ.*: Arvan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926; re-elected, 1929 and 1932; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933. Elected Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935 Chairman in 1936. *Address*. 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA (1932), Chief of Punjab and Member, Kapurthala Ruling Family; Member Council of State, Durbur, 1903; Coronation, 1911; Durbur, 1911. b. 1888. s. of Kanwar Sohel Singh. *Educ.*: Jullunder, Chief's College, Lahore. Govt. College, Lahore. *Address*: Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City; Chadwick; Simla, S. W., 5 Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ, SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO. BAHADUR, b. Jan. 1903, s. 1920. *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. *Address*: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925) Member of the India Council 1931-1936 b. 24 Nov. 1874 m. 1 Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D. Sc. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll., Cambridge; First in Ist Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh); First in list I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S. 1897; served in U.P. Special Inquiry into Industries in U. P., 1907-08; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P., 1912-16; Revenue Sec., U. P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec., U. P. Govt., 1919; Govt. of India delegate to International Labour Conf., Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927) and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925; President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; Vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations; Member, Permanent Opium Board of League of Nations; has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the

- Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-24; High Commissioner for India, London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. *Publications*: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909). *Address*: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.
- CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M. D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.);** Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Railway. *b.* 4 Dec. 1886. *m.* Nance MacDonald. *Educ.*: Calcutta and Edinburgh. Temp. Commission in the I. M. S. during Great War; District Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, 1918-28; Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N. W. Ry., 1920-31; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway, 1931, 1933-34. *Address*: 2, Belvedere Park, Calcutta.
- CHAUDHARI, JAGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law. b. 28 June 1868. *m.* Sarasbala Devi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. *Educ.*: Kriahnanagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896; Organising Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931; Chairman, National Insurance Co., Hon. Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal; Secretary, Ripon College Council; President, Jagadbandhu Institute, Calcutta. *Publications*: Calcutta Weekly Notes. *Address*: 8, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 84, Ballgunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.**
- CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN THE HON. RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Nominated). b. 1882. *m.* Shrimati Sushila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist. *Educ.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department, 1904; took LL.B. degree, 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914-17; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected); Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1928-1927. Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All-India Jat Maha Sabha. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and 54 square of land in Punjab Colonies. *Address*: Rohtak.**
- CHERRY, SIR JOHN ARNOLD, Kt. (1834), C.I.E. (1919), Bar-at-Law, M. Inst. T.M.L.C. (Burma);** Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners. *b.* 13 Feb. 1876. *m.* Doreen Gertrude, *d.* of the late W. T. Wiley of Cape Town. Bombay Port Trust, 1908-1920; Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon since 1921. *Address*: 15, Windermere Park, Rangoon.
- CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K.C.I.E. (1933), R.A., B.L. Lawyer and Dewan, Cochin State. b. 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ.*: The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legis. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922. In Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926, was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva; was appointed a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; was elected Dy. President, Legislative Assembly in January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. *Address*: "Hawarden," Race Course Coimbatore; Ernakulam, Cochin State.**
- CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1928), M.B.E. (1918); b. 12th December 1888. *m.* to *d.* of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Aligarh), U.P. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920-25; First elected non-official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1922-23; Minister of Industries, U.P., 1928-29, Home Member, U.P., 1928-1933; Ag. Governor U.P., June 1928-August 1928, Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Governor of United Provinces, 6th April, 1933. *Address*: Secretariat, United Provinces.**
- CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES TRENCH, C.I.E. (1933).** Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg since May 1933. *b.* 6th February 1884. *s.* of late Lt.-Col. Trevor John Chichele-Plowden, C.I.E., of Punjab Commission. *m.* Beatrice Stretton, *d.* of the late Lieut. R. E. Liston, West India Regiment. *Educ.*: Cheltenham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. First commission, August 1903. Indian Army, 1904; entered Political Department of Government of India, 1908; Political Officer, North West Frontier Province, Central India and Rajputana, 1908-11.

Great War, 1914-18; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, 1919-22. Vice-President, Council of Regency, Cochin Behar States, 1928-26; Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928; Political Agent, Kalat, 1929-1932. *Address*: Residency, Bangalore.

CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR, M. Ct. M., Banker. *b.* 2nd August 1908. *m.* C. Valliammal. *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll., President, Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettyar's High School, Purasawalkum, Madras; Director, The Indian Bank Ltd., Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Madras; Madras City Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Madras; Chairman, United Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras; Trustee; Monegar Choultry and other connected Trusts; Madras Port Trust Board, Hindu High School Triplicane; Hindu Theological High School, Madras; Member, South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras; Member, Rotary Club, Madras; Member, Madras Race Club, Gymkhana Club, Madras Flying Club Cosmopolitan Club, National Liberal Club, London Automobile Association of Southern India, Madras. *Address*: "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras.

CHINYO, SULTAN MEHERALLY, J.P., and Hon. Magistrate, Merchant, Managing Director in the firm of F.M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., *b.* 16th February 1885, *m.* Miss Sherbanoo Luthabhooy Ebrahm. *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College. Founded the well-known firm of Automobile Distributors and Engineers, the Bombay Garage, now situated at Meher Buildings, Bandstand, Chowpatty. Mainly responsible for the Wireless Industry in India; Director of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. *Address*: Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA, Chief Editor of *The Leader* of Allahabad. *b.* 10 April 1880, *m.* Srimaji Krishnavenema. *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, Editor of *The Leader*, Allahabad, 1909-20; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1916-1923; and again since 1927; Delegate of the Liberal Party to England 1919; General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1918-20 and 1923-29, President, *ibid.* 1920 and 1931; Minister of Education and Industries, U.P., 1921-23; Member, Indian Round Table Conference, and Indian Franchise Committee; President, U. P. Liberal Association; President, Second Anti-Communal A ward Conference, and third All-India Journalists' Conference, 1935. *Publications*: Indian Social Reform, 1901. Speeches and writings of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, 1904. *Address*: Gauri Nivas, 17, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); J.P., Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *b.* 17 May 1877. *Educ.*: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916; acted as Chief Judge 1916-17; confirmed as Chief Judge Dec, 1928, Ag. Judge of

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. *Address*: Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

CHOKSY, THE HON'BLE SIR NASARVANJI HORMASJI, Kt. (1929); C.I.E., 1922; Member; Council of State, 1933; Khan Bahadur (1897); Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899); Medaliste des Epidemies Republique Francaise (1906); M.D. (Hon. Cava), Freiburg, F.C.P.S. (Bombay), D. M. & S. (Bombay) 1884; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1932; ex-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bombay Medical Union Hon. Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch. Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. *b.* 7 Oct. 1861; *m.* Sorabai Maneckjee Jhaveri. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, Acworth Leprosy Asylum, 1890-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1898-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921). *Publications*: Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Leprosy, Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. *Address*: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *b.* 3rd March, 1890, *m.* Jocelyn, *d.* of late J. E. Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N.Z. two daughters. *Educ.*: High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 88th Dogras, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asst. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921. *Address*: Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay.

CLAY, JOSEPH MILES, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I. (1934), C.I.E. (1925), O.B.E. (1918), I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council, United Provinces Government. *b.* 6 September 1881, *m.* Edith Marguerite Florence, *d.* of E. T. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., of Dulwich. *Educ.*: Winchester College, New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1905; Under-Secretary to Government, 1911-13; Dy. Commissioner, Garhwal, 1913-20; Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, 1921-25; Dy. Commissioner, Naini Tal, 1925-28; Secretary to Government, 1929-31; Chief Secretary since 1931. *Address*: Lucknow.

CLAYTON, HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S. Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgium. *b.* 24 Dec. 1877, *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Wadhwa College, Oxford, 1st Class Hon. Mods. 1st Class Lit. Hum. Came to India, 1901; served in Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1918-1928, Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Member, Council of State, 1929-30. *Address*: Hulme Park, Belgium,

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.R.S., C.S.I. (1935); C.I.E. (1928); Indian Civil Service, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Industries and Labour (1931). *b.* 29th April 1890, *m.* Ariadne Mavis Duvaldale 1925. *Educ.*: Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U. P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, 1920-23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922; Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922; Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1923-24; Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923; 1925-27; 1932-35; Member, Council of State, 1928-29 and 1932-33; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31. *Publications*: The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924); Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927); The State and Industry, (1928), etc. *Address*: 2, York Place, New Delhi.

COCHRANE, The Hon. Commander ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, D.S.O. (1915); Governor of Burma, *b.* 8 January 1885, 2nd s. of 1st Baron Cochrane of Cultra *m.* 1923 Julia Dorothy, *d.* of Baron Cornwallis, one of the Entertained R. N. 1801; served European War, 1914-18, (despatches thrice, D.S.O. and bar), retired list, 1922, M. P. U. East Fife, 1924-29, Dumfriesshire 1932-36. *Address*: Government House, Rangoon.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A., O.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1931); I.C.S., Acting Commissioner in Sind, *b.* 3rd November 1888, *m.* Joyce, *d.* of G. Turville Brown, Esq. *Educ.*: Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asstt. Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1914-18; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies 1919, Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1929-1929 and 1932-34. Home Secretary, 1929-31. Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35. Officiating Commissioner in Sind 1935. *Address*: Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C.I.E. (1934). King's Police Medal (1916); Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, *b.* May 24, 1887, *m.* Isabel A. Denham, *d.* of T. Denham, Esq., Indian Educational service (retired). *Educ.*: Victoria College, Jersey. *Address*: 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

COLVIN, GEORGE LETEBRIDGE, C.B. (1919); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1918); (Commandant of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy), 1920; A. D. C. to H. M. King (1928). Agent, East Indian Railway, *b.* 27 March 1878, *m.* Katherine Mylne, *d.* of James Mylne of Edinburgh. *Educ.*: Westminster. Joined E. I. Railway, 1898; served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919; Hon. Brigadier-General in Arm Director of Development

Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921. Rejoined E. I. Ry. in 1921 as Agent. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

CONNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt. (1926), D.S.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras. Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, *b.* 1877, *m.* Grace Ellen Lees, *d.* of late R. O. Lees. *Educ.*: St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Indian Army, Civil in Bengal; War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D.S.O., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel); Consulting Surgeon, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. *Publications*: Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Surgery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery; and various surgical articles in Medical Journals. *Address*: Surgeon-General's Office, Teynampet, Madras.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAWAJRAI DORAJI, B.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Committee of Visitors for the Cama and Allibless Hospitals; Lady Superintendent, (Chanda Ram) High Girls' School, Bombay. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and in China, Japan, and United States of America, and Educational tours in 1921 and 1933 through principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. *Publications*: Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. *Address*: Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

COOPER, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI, Finance Member, Government of Bombay *b.* 1878. Member, Satara Municipality since 1914, Vice-President 1920-23, President, 1923. Vice-President Satara District Local Board 1922-25, Chairman, School Board 1925-28, President 1929-32; Member, Bombay Legis. Council since 1920, Minister Local Self-Government 1932-34. Chairman, Executive Committee Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Bombay. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

COSGRAVE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, B.A. (Dublin), C.I.E. (1931); Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1935). *b.* 6 April 1879, *m.* Maude Elizabeth, *d.* of late C. J. Gale, Esq. of (Cheltenham). *Educ.*: Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Dublin. Came to India, 1903 and served in Bihar, Eastern Bengal and Assam; transferred to Assam, 1912; Political Agent in Manipur 1917-20; Deputy Commissioner, Jakhimpur 1923-24; Official representative of Govt. of Assam on Indian Legislative Assembly on several sessions between 1925-32; Chief Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-1 and 1932-33; Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, 1933; Officiating Member, Public Service Commission, India (April-October) 1934. *Address*: Government House, Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHOART, C.B.E. (1918). M.A., B.Sc., C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I. MECH. E., M.I.E. (Ind.); Director, Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd. b. 10th Feb. 1877. *Educ.*: Glasgow University. Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd. in 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits; has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India; under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture. *Publications*: Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects. *Address*: 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

COUCHMAN, BRIGADIER HAROLD JOHN, D.S.O. (1918); M.C. (1916); Surveyor-General of India. b. 29 July 1882. *m.* Evelyn Beatrice, d. of late Col Baddeley, R.E. *Educ.*: Haileybury College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers, 1900. posted to India, October 1902, appointed to Survey of India, 1906; Great War, 1914-18 in France, Reverted to Survey of India 1919, Deputy Master, Security Printing, India, 1926-29; Survey of India since 1929, Surveyor-General, 1933. *Address*: 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Doctor of Literature of Keiogioku University, Japan (1922), *m.* Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. J. P. (1903) *Educ.*: at various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course), Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast; Asstt. Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy; Asstt. Master, High School, Dublin; Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col. of Science, Ireland; Asstt. Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-1921; Fellow and Prof. of English, National University, Adyar Principal Brahmanvidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar, Madras, 1922-1928, University Extension and Post Graduate Lecturer, Madras University, Calcutta University, Benares Hindu University, Mysore University, Visiting Lecturer, Tagore's Visva-Bharati, Bengal, Traveling Lectures, America, 1928-31, Special Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32; again Principal Theosophical College, Madanapalle, Madras, 1933. Organiser of the Maharaja's Indian Art Gallery, Mysore (1924) and of the State Picture Gallery, Trivandrum (1935). a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc.), poet, dramatist, critic, educationist, philosopher. *Publications*: (Prose) A Text book of Modern Geography, The Wisdom of the West, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of Freedom, New Ways in English Literature, The Cultural Unity of Asa, The Play of

Brahma, Work and Worship, The New Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen Essays, Samadarsana: The Work Promethean, (Poetry) Bon Madhigan, Sung by Six, The Blemished King, The Voice of Oue, The Awakening, The Bell Branch, E'tain the Beloved, Straight and Crooked, The Garland of Life, Ode to Truth, Moulded Feathers, The King's Wife (drama), Sea-Change, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation, Above the Rainbow, A Tibetan Banner, The Shrine, The Circle, A Wandering Harp (Collected Edition), A Hardie Pilgrimage (Second Collection) *Address*: Madanapalle College, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

COYAJEE, SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, KT., Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy Andhra University, b. 11 Sept. 1875; s. of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Caius College, Cambridge. Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31; Correspondent, Royal Economic Society. *Publications*: The Indian Fiscal Problem, Indian Currency and Exchange; The Indian Currency System "India and the League of Nations"; "The Economic Depression." *Address*: Ridge Road, Bombay, 6

CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, Bt., B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I. (1924), K.C.S.I. (1933), Home Member, Government of India, b. 2nd January 1876. *Educ.*: Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then. Succeeded to baronetcy, 1929 Finance Member, Govt. of the Punjab, 1930, appointed Home Member, Govt. of India, April 1934 *Address*: Simla and Delhi.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR CHARLES BANKS, Kt, 1933, Police Medal (Jan 1929), C.S.I., Jan. 1931. King's Inspector-General of Police, Madras, b. 8 May 1884. *m.* Grace Macnish, d. of Hugh Macnish, 1912 *Educ.*: Campbelltown Grammar School Asst. Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency, 1904; Supdt. of Police, 1909. Dy. Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1910, Commissioner of Police, Travancore, 1915-1921; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Jan. 1928; Commissioner of Police, Madras, May 1928, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, May 1930. *Address*: 25, Sterling Road, Madras.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR GEORGE, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Home Member, Executive Council, N.W.F. Province b. 23 March 1888 *m.* K.M. Adair. *Educ.*: Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford, I.C.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N.W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-6, Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy, 1926-31. *Address*: Peshawar.

CUTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., Landlord. Hon. Magistrate, Rangoon. *b.* Launceston, 28 Nov. 1862. *m.* Janet, *d.* of Dr. Hayter, M.D.; was Hon Sec., Burma, "Our Day" Fund, Burma War Fund, Rangoon Rivercraft Committee and Rangoon Impressment of Shipping Committee during the war. *Publications:* Essays on Commercial Subjects. *Address:* No. 80, University Avenue, Rangoon and "Riverside," Kalaw, Burma.

DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); K.C.S.I. (1938); President, Council of State since 1933; *b.* Bombay, 30th July 1865. *m.* 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E.



Educ.: Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Provincial Industrial Conference, Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years. *Publications:* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

DAGA, RAI BAHADUR (1901), SETH SIR BISEERDAS, Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1934); Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Aberchand, Banker, Government Treasurer, Landlord, Merchant, Millowner and Mineowner. Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State. *b.* (1877). *m.* Krishna Bai. *Educ.:* privately. First Class Tazim, Bikaner State. *Publications:* Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity. *Address:* Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana). *Son:* Khushalchand Daga, *b.* (1921).



DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B.A. (Bombay); M.A. (Cambridge), I.C.S., (retd.) Director, Tata Sons & Co., Ltd. *b.* 24 April 1884. *m.* to Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshtir Wadia. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. St. John's

College, Cambridge. Asst. Collector, Dharnai, Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum; Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department; Acting Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. *Address:* C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DALAL, SIR BARJOR JAMSHEDJI, Kt. (1980), B.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Kashmir State. *b.* 21 Jan. 1871. *m.* to Avee, *d.* of the late Naoraji Vakil of Surat. *Educ.:* at home, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Exeter Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., Asst. Magte., Allahabad, 1894; Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1899; Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, 1921; Judge, High Court, 1925-1931; Member of every Commission appointed in U. P. under the Defence of India Act; Chief Justice, Kashmir, 1931. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Bombay.

DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt. (1924), C.I.E. (1921), Stock and Finance Broker, *b.* 12 Dec. 1870. *m.* 1890; one *s.* three *d.* *Educ.:* in Bombay. Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1918); Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921); Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov. 1921 to 25th Jan. 1923; Delegate for India at International Economic Conf., Genoa, and representative for India at the Hague (1922); Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922-23; Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U.K., 1922-24. *Address:* 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

DARLEY, SIR BERNARD D'OLIVER, Kt. (1928), C.I.E. (1919), M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Bahawalpur State. *b.* 24 August 1880. *Educ.:* T.O., Dublin and Cooper's Hill. Irrigation work in P. W. U. United Provinces, 1903-31; Chief Engineer 1924-31. *Address:* Bahawalpur, Punjab.

DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (June 1934), I.C.S., Finance Department, Government of India. *b.* 10 Dec. 1880. *m.* the late Jessica Low, *d.* of Lord Low. *Educ.:* Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1904; Under-Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1911-13; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, etc., 1921-27; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, 1927; Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930; Commissioner, Rawalpindi, 1931; on special duty, Finance Department Govt. of India, 1934. *Publications:* Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Italy, 1922; The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt, 1925; Rusticus Loquutus or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village, 1930; Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1934. *Address:* Finance Department, New Delhi (or Simla).

DAS, B., M.L.A., B.E., B.S.C. (Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., (London); A.M.I.E.E., Cuttack (Orissa), b. 1887. Educ.: Ravenshaw College School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta; and Glasgow University. Consulting Engineer. Elected Member of Indian Legislative Assembly from Orissa (since 1924) Founder Member and Whip, Independent Party, 1924-27, Chief Whip, The Nationalist Party from 1927-32, Chief Whip of Democratic Party; Member, Congress Party Assembly Executive Committee, Off and on a prominent member of A. I. C. President Utkal All-Parties Conference, 1928; Employers' Adviser to International Labour, Conference, Geneva, 1929; Champion of aboriginal races and against 'Forced Labour' in Assembly, London and Geneva; Member of Empire Parliamentary Society, London, Treasurer to the same in India; Champion of Oriya Movement; Deputed to England by the Oriyas in 1932 to get "Separate Province" for Oriyas declared in 3rd R.T.C.; Deputed in 1933 to give evidence on Orissa boundaries before the J. P. C., London. Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Publications: Several constitutional publications on "Orissa", "Separation and Finances of Orissa", also in Oriya and English "Salt Manufacture on Orissa Coasts"; "Flood ravages in Orissa and how to prevent them"; Editor of the "Young Utkal". Address: Chandni Chowk, Cuttack, B. N. R.

DAS, BRAJA SUNDAR, B.A., Member, Legis. Assembly; Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation, b. July 1880, m. to Umashundari, 4th d. of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur. Educ.: Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Took part in Utkal Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and Secy. for two years; Vice-President, Utkalashikha Samaj; President, Oriya Peoples' Association; Vice-President, Orissa Assn., and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj; was President of Central Youngmen's Association; Member, Sakshigopa Temple Committee; was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board; Member, Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920; Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate. Publications: Editor of the Oriya Monthly Mukun and of the only English Weekly in Orissa "The Oriya." Address: Cuttack.

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. b. Jan. 1866. Educ. at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., 1896-1898; Milly. Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909; Milly. Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914-18; Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922. Retired from Service. Address: Jammu and Kashmir.

DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A., writer of books for children on new lines. b. August, 1884. m. Srmatil Radhamani Debi (1905), Educ. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and

Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Founded with Pt. Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabadi on a new line; was Resident Head Master there for 8 years; worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919; appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920. Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited *The Seba* in 1921; became Dist. Congress Secretary, Puri, and Prov. Congress President, Utkal, 1922. Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs. 200 in 1923; elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again in 1927; made Secretary, Utkal Provincial Congress and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; President, Gopabandhu Sebak Samaj. Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session. Publications: Poems (long and short) in Oriya and Aryan Civilisation; many other books for children. Address: P. O. Sakshigopal, Dist. Puri (Orissa).

DAS, PROFULLA RANJAN, Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919. b. 28 April, 1881. Educ. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. m. Dorothy Mary Evans, 1904. Address: Patna.

DASTUR, SIR HORMADZYAR PHIROZE, K.T., (1933); B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay b. 20th March 1878. m. Bachubai Edalji Dastur. Educ.: St. Xavier's College. Acted as Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court. Address: The Grange, 21, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

DAVE, RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER JEKRISHNA, Advocate, Bombay High Court; Dewan of Ratlam State b. 9th January 1870. Educ. at Wadhwan Civil Station, Alfred High School, Rajkot and Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan. Passed District Pleader's Examination, 1894 and High Court Pleader's Examination, 1898 standing first in both examinations. Practised as a pleader in Kathiawar, Agency 1894-1900. Served as Chief Vakil for Dhrangadhra in 1901 and as Chief Judge of that State, 1902-1911. Served Wankaner State as Naib Dewan, 1914-16 and as Dewan, 1917 to 1929. Conferred the title of Rao Bahadur in 1925. After retiring from Wankaner on pension served as Member, State Council, Rajkot, 1930-31; Dewan of Ratlam State, since 1932. Address: Ratlam.

DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON, Doctor of Dental Surgery. b. 29 Sept. 1869. m. Margaret St. Clair. Educ.: Chicago University. Address: Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DE, GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1925); Barrister-at-Law; Governing Director, Rangoon Daily News; Member, Burma Legislative Council. Ex-President, Burma Legislative Council, Address: Rangoon, Burma.

DE, KIRAN CHANDRA, A.B., C.I.E., I.C.S. b. Calcutta, 19 January 1871. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge. Registrar of Co-ope-

native Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905; Magistrate-Collector, Rangpur, 1911; Member of Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913; Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary to Government to Bengal. General Dept., 1915; Commissioner of Chittagong Division 1916-21; Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, 1920; Commissioner of Burdwan Division, 1922; Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1923; Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1924-28; Member of the Council of State, 1928 retired from Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1928; Chairman, Bengal Banking Inquiry Committee from August 1, 1929 to May 1930. Government Manager of the estate of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931. *Address*: 1, Dumdum Road, Cossipore. Calcutta; Brookside, Shullong.

DEHLAVI, THE HON. SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). Minister, Govt. of Bombay *b.* 1875. *Educ.*: Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called "*Al Haq*" in Sind in the interests of the Zamindars in 1900, and edited it for three years. Organised the first Muslims Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902 and was the local Secretary of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference invited to Karachi in 1907 as a result submitted the first non-official report to Government, on Education of Mahomedans in Sind. Was the Chairman of the Reception Committee which launched the All-India Muslim League for the first time in India in 1907 in Karachi. Was Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912); acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay (1918) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Was elected to the Bombay Council from the Northern Division and was appointed Minister for Agriculture (1924-27). Was President of the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held in Poona. Was President of the first Mahomedan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1926. Was elected again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat, and was again re-elected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931-1936. *Publications*: History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure). *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, JR., COL., I.M.S., M.B.B.S. (Hons.), Lond. 1904, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Eng.) 1903; F.R.C.S., *b.* Feb. 26, 1879. *m.* B. Gratton Geary (nee Davis), *Educ.*: Malvern College and St. Bartholomew Hospital; Gold Medalist Netley. Entered I.M.S., 1905. Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital; active service in Mesopotamia, 1916-18; Offg. Professor of Surgery, Medical Course in 1922; Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, 1919-1922; Civil Surgeon, Allpore, 1923. Retired 1934. *Publications*: Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning; Monograph on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic. *Address*: 4, Asoka Road, Calcutta.

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1934 *b.* 1886. *m.* 1915 Dorothea Alice, *d.* of John Taylor, Crosshill, Blackburn. *Educ.* Blackburn Grammar School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn. 1911; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34; served European War, 1914-1919 (M. C.), Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F.; Hon. Major R.A.; Benchet, Gray's Inn 1931, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

DESAL, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B. M.L.A., Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court. *b.* 13 October 1877. *m.* Ichhaben, *Educ.*: Elphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Was for some time Professor of History and Economics of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; afterwards taking the LL.B. degree enrolled as an Advocate (O.S.) of the Bombay High Court. was Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay. now one of the leading lawyers of India. Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry. joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932; was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs. 10,000 fine; after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 1931. took active part in the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board; became its General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and is the present Leader of the Opposition. *Address*: 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESAI, NICHABHAI KALLIANJI, RAO SAHEB (1934); *B.A., LL.B.* Dewan, Sant State. *b.* 19 July 1876. *m.* A. S. Ichhabai. *Educ.*: Anglo-Vernacular School, Bulsar, The New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Mathematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay; Nayadhlsh, Sant State, 1904 to 1912; Dewan, Sant State, since 1912. Has received certificate of merit for assisting in War Loan of 1917. *Publications*: Administration reports of Sant State. Received Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address*: Bulsar and Santrapur, Gujerat.

DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J.P., Hon Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 18 March 1876, *m.* to Lumbai, eldest *d.* of the late N. L. Mankar, Chief Translator, Bombay High Court. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Wilson College. Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899, subsequently taken up as an Asstt. in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which post he was appointed in January 1925. Retired from 1st April 1931. Member of F Ward Local Committee of the Schools Committee, Bombay. *Address*: "The Dawn," South Plot No. 107, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L. M. & S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A. Consulting Surgeon and Physician. *b.* 4th Jan. 1884. *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Deshmukh of Wun. *Educ.*: Morris Coll, Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay, King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital, Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928; Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. *Publications*: Some papers on Abdominal Surgery, publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. *Address*: Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 25 November 1892. *m.* Shashikala Rajee, *d.* of late Sardar Kadam of Gwalior. *Educ.*: at Cambridge. President, All-India Maratha Conference, Belgaum, 1917; practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur, 1919-20; elected to C. P. Legislative Council in 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency; elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1921; elected to Legislative Council in 1923; as Swarajist; Member of All-India Congress Committee, 1921-25; President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925; elected first non-official Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, 1925; resigned his membership of the Legislative Council in October 1925, elected to the

Legislative Assembly in February 1926; elected to the C. P. Council for Amraoti Central Constituency as Responsivist in November 1926. Minister to C. P. Government, 1927, was again elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1927 while a minister 1928. Resigned the Ministry in August 1928, took office again in August 1929. Resigned Ministership in July 1930 in consequence of Berar Responsivist Party joining Forest Satyagraha. Lost his seat in 1930 elections owing Congress opposition. Started agitation for constituting Berar as a distinct unit of the Indian Federation in May 1931. President of the Berar Nationalist Party, 1932-35. Witness before Joint Parliamentary Committee with Hindu Mahasabha deputation in charge of Berar question, Delegation to England for Berar case before the Secretary of State for India, 1933; President, Greater Maharashtra Conference, October 1933, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party, 1933-35, Member, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1934-35, Member All-India Congress Committee, 1934. In charge of Sandur State as Adviser to Raja Sahab 1935. *Address*: Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar).

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M. A. (Edin), D. Phil. (Oxon), Barrister - at - Law, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, *b.* December 1898. *m.* *d.* of Mr. Jairam Nana Valdaya of Bombay. *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona, and took M.A. (Hons.) at Edinburgh. Won the Vans Dunlop Research Scholarship in 1923. Called to the Bar in 1925 and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 by writing a thesis on the "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature". Was elected Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928, increased taxation by 50 per cent, for compulsory education and threw open public wells for untouchables. Elected to C.P. Council in 1930, appointed Minister, December 1930 and put in charge of Education and Agriculture. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Established Provincial Village Uplift Board. Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice. Thesis published by Oxford University Press 1934 price Rs. 15. Elected Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti, biggest in the province, by an unprecedented majority, July 1934. Re-elected 1935. Chairman, C. P. and Berar Sports and Athletics Board since 1933. *Address*: Amraoti, Berar.

DESHPANDE, SHANTARAM RAMKRISHNA, B.A. (Bom. 1st Class Honours), B. Litt. (Oxon.); Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.), Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay. *b.* 14th May 1899. *m.* Miss Leela Rajee. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Wilson College, Bombay, and University of Oxford. Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office, 1924; officiated as Director, Labour Office, 1925; statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour,

1929. Nominated as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1935. *Publication:* "Some Village Studies" "Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes" written in collaboration and Published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*. "A Note on the Cotton of which the famous Dacca Muslins were made" (Published in the Bombay University Journal). *Address:* 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR Sir T., B.A., B.L., Kt. (1922), K. I. H. (Gold) 1920; Advocate, Trichy. 6. Sept. 1868. *Educ.:* Pachalyappa's and Presidency Colleges, Madras. Has been closely identified with Municipal and Local Board Institutions, was elected Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council for one term and nominated President of the District Board for three terms; President of the District Urban Bank, the National College Council, Dt. Health Assn., Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and Dt. Scout's Council, Trichinopoly. Was a nominated Member in the Madras Legislative Council for two terms and took a leading part in amending the legislation in connection with the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act; was a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee; President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chairman of the Trichinopoly Siranganam Electric Corporation. *Address:* 'Venkata Park,' Reynold's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly; and 'Enderley,' Coonoor Railway Station.

DEVADOSS, THE HON. SIR DAVID MUTHIAH, B.A., B.L. (Madras) Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt. (1932). b. 18 Dec 1868. m. Lady Mosellamoney Chelammal Devadoss. *Educ.:* C. M. S. High School, Palamcottah, Hindu College, Tinnevely, and Presidency College, Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil in Tinnevely District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges. *Address:* Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

DHARAM NARAIN KAK Dewan Bahadur, Pandit, Thakur of Jasnagar, Marwar and Soniana, Mewar. Holds in Jagir 6 villages, Jasnagar, Sardargarh and Gole with 1st class Judicial powers in Marwar and Soniana, Umaid and Rolan in Mewar. Rao Sahib (1920), Dewan Bahadur (1931). Born in 1887—educated in Jodhpur and the Downing College Cambridge—Bar-at-Law Middle Temple, London.



Married 1903; has 3 sons, 6 daughters. Supdt., Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911-13. Judge Fozdar Court, Jodhpur, 1914-22; Member Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur (Mewar) 1922. Senior Member, Mohknakhas, Udaipur, 1922-31; Senior Minister, 1931-35; Musahib Ala, Mewar State, 1935. Heir-Kanwar Krishna

Prasad. *Address:*—Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, and also, Udaipur, Mewar.

DHAU BAKSHI RAQHUBH SINGH, RAO BAHADUR (1912), C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. Retired President of State Council, Bharatpur. b. 1862. *Educ.:* Privately. Sardar holding a hereditary jagir, Sardar's allowances, etc., from the State. Entered Bharatpur State service at an early age; promoted a Member of the Council of "Panchayat" of Sardars in the time of His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Sahib Bahadur; subsequently appointed Dhau and Guardian to His late Highness Maharaja Shri Kishan Singh Sahib Bahadur. Was a member of Indian Students' Advisory Committee for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara; was also President of a Soldiers' Board in Bharatpur. *Address:* Bharatpur.

DHURANDHAR, RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH, A.M. b. 4th March 1871. m. Gangubai, 4th daughter of Madhavrao T. Rao. *Educ.:* Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918. Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923. Retired as Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in March 1928 and was re-appointed as Visiting Professor of Painting. Acted as Officiating Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art in 1930. Re-appointed as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency, and retired in December 1931; was selected to decorate the Hon. Law Member's room Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. *Publications:* (1) "Deccan Nursery Tales," (2) "Stories of King Vikram," S. M. Edwards' (I.C.S.) "By-ways of Bombay," Otto Rothfeld's, (I.C.S.) "Women of India" and several other Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Co., and several other Indian publishing firms. *Address:* "Shree Amba Sadan," Prabhu Nagar, Khar, Bombay, No. 21.

DIGBY-BESTE, HENRY ALOYSIUS B., O.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1931); Captain, Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin. b. November 5th, 1888. m. Olave Hume Henderson, d. of Col W. Hume Henderson I.M.S. *Educ.:* Stonyhurst College, Lancs., England. Went to sea in Merchant Service, 1899; joined R.I.M. as Sub-Lieut., February 5th 1903, service afloat till 1914; war service in H. M. S. Lawrence, Mesopotamia; transferred to Staff Central Headquarters, Bombay, and served as Divisional Naval Transport Officer up to 1921; served afloat in command of R.I.M.S. Dufferin and Olive, 1923; Deputation to England, 1924; Deputy Conservator, Madras, 1925-26; Port Officer, Bombay, 1927; Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, since November 1927. *Publication:* Drafted Government of India Sea Transport Regulation. *Address:* I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10.

DINA NATH, AITMAD-UD-DLAU, RAI
BAHADUR, CAPTAIN, DEWAN, Minister of
Public Health and Education, Patiala Govt.
b. 13th March, (1884). Educ.: Government



College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. *Aest.* Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, (1914-20); Judge, High Court, Patiala State, (1920-22); Foreign Minister, Patiala Govt., (1923-24); Superintendent, Mandi State, (1924-25); Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State, (1925-30); His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy, (1930-33); Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933); Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept., (1933); Fellow of the Punjab University, (1934). *Address:* Patiala State.

DINAJPUR, THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT
MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR.
b. 1894. s. by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. m. 1916. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association, late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur; Member, Council of State, British Indian Association, Bengal, Landholders' Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association London, Calcutta Literary Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Association, Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, Road and Transport Development Association. Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. *Address:* Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur; P 2/0 Russa Road, Calcutta; 3, Council of State, Delhi and Simla.

DINSHAW, SIR HORMUJEE COWASJEE, Kt,
cr. 1922; O.B.E. 1918; M.V.O. 1912; senior partner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Merchants, Naval Agents, Shipping Agents, and Ship Owners; Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic; *b. 4 April 1857; s.s. of late Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E., m. 1875, Bai Maneckbal, d. of Nusservanjee Cooverjee Eiskine; three s. one d. Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College; evening classes, King's College, London. Served apprenticeship with James Barber and Son & Co., London, and Leopold Bing Fils and Gans Paris; joined his father's firm, 1879; acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891; head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900; acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901; presented an address from the different communities of Aden to King George and Queen Mary on their way to India; represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Fifth International Congress, Boston, 1912. *Address:* Steamer Point, Aden.

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE
HON. MR. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne
Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

m. Jolly Ben, d. of Principal A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares University. Educ.: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33. *Publications:* "Psychology" (in Gujarati Language). *Address:* "Sans Souci," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; Rt. Rev.
VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian
bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); b. 17 Aug. 1874.
Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevely; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely, 1908; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. *Publications:* Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians, India and the Christian Movement The Acts of the Apostles, The Life of Christ according to St Mark, Christ in the Indian Villages, General Editor of The Pastor and the Pastorate. *Address:* Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

DOW, HUGH, C.I.E. (1932); Joint Secretary,
Commerce Department, Government of India
1934. b. 1886, m. Ann, d. of James Sheffield
1913. Educ.: Aske's Hatcham School and Univ. Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as Asst. Coll. in Sind. Municipal Commr. for Surat, 1916-18; Asst. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20, and Deputy Controller of Princes. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921; Ag. Secretary, Finance Department, 1923; Financial Adviser to P.W.D., 1926; 1927-33 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee, 1932 Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34. *Address:* Delhi and Simla.

DUBEY, DORI LALL, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D.
(London), Professor of Economics, Meerut
College. b. Sept. 1897. Educ.: Agra College (1916-1922) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1928-1930). Professor of Economics, Meerut College since 1923. Was invited by the U. P. Government in Jan. 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organisations for India. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U.P.; of the Editorial Board of the U. P. Co-operative Journal of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter. Education, U. P. and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic Association. Served as a member of the U.P. Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Alienation Act. Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial

questions. *Publications*: Indian Economics (1927); Revd. 1932 and The Indian Public Debt. with a foreword by Sir George Schuster (1930). "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R. T. C. Financial Safeguards" (1931). *Address*: Meerut College, Meerut.

DUDHORIA, NABA KUMAR SING, q s of HAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ; Zemindar and Banker. *b* 1904 *m.* sister of Pateh Chand, present Jagat Setti of Murshidabad. *Educ* privately. *Member*, Legislative Assembly, (1930-34). *Member*, British Indian Association, Calcutta; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Country League, Delhi and Simla; Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla; Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta.



Bengal Flying Club, Dum-Dum, Calcutta Club, Calcutta. Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta. Malwari Association, Calcutta. Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Calcutta. Automobile Association of Bengal, Calcutta. Murshidabad Silk Association, Behampore, Bengal. *Member*, Academy of Fine Art, Calcutta and all Bengal Music Conference. *Address* 74/1, Olive Street, Calcutta and Azimganj, P. O. Murshidabad Dist (Bengal).

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; General Manager, New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Bombay. *b* 11 July 1886. *m.* Olive A. Lockie. *Educ* Whitgift Grammar School. North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., London and Bombay. *Address*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSEHWANJI, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I.R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b* 8 April 1884. *m.* Miss Parakh. *Educ*: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. *Hon. Member*, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. *Fellow* of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Publications*: A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals. *Address*: The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUHR, THE REV. JOSEPH, S.J., Ph.D., D.D., Professor. *b* March 18, 1886. *Educ*: the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; St. Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium; Manresa House, Roehampton, London; St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst; Imperial College, South Kensington; St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Kurseong, India; Gregorian University, Rome; Campion Hall, Oxford; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta,

1910-1915; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1918-1921; Principal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 to 1932. *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

DUNI CHAND, LALA, B.A., Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894); *Member*, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. *b* 1873. *m.* Shrimati Bhagdevi. *Educ*: Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921. Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899; was *Manager* of Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Amballa, from 1906-1921; *Member*, Managing Committee, D.A.V. College; resumed practice in 1923; presided over All-India Sud Conference in 1917; been a *member*, All-India Congress Committee, since 1920; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act, presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Rohtak in 1922; was *Swarajist Member* of the Second Legislative Assembly. Suspended practice in 1930; *Nominated Member*, Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee, was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee in 1929. Elected *President*, Punjab Prov. Congress Committee, Aug. 1930, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, for continuing member of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful. Was elected *President* district Bar-Association Ambala in 1933 and 1934. Acted as *president* Punjab Provincial Congress Committee during period of incarceration of Dr Satya Pal in jail. Has been local director of Punjab National Bank Ambala City and Cantt. since 1933. *Address*: Kripa Nivas, Ambala.

DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); F.I.C., I.R.S. Vice-Principal, Government College, Lahore, since 1927, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1924; (also *Fellow*, Dean of the Science Faculty and *Syndic* of Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, since 1928. *b* 23 September 1885. *m.* Freda Gladys Bugeynoe, eldest *d.* of Frederick William Burkyne-Wallace (1926). *Educ*: Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. 1908-1914. Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17. Government College, Lahore, 1917 to date. Indian Munitions Board, 1917. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-1921. Delegate to Imperial Education Conference (London), 1927. Special duty with Finance Department Government of India, 1928-29; *Member* Punjab Agricultural Research Council Punjab Chemical Research Fund Committee Indian Committee of Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; *Member* of Council, Indian Chemical Society, President Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress 1934. *Publications*: Research papers in chemical journals. *Address*: Government College, Lahore, Punjab.

DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., *s. of* late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calcutta High Court *b. 19 May 1875. m. Srimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyatara, born 1902; son, Asok Nath, b. 1906. Educ. Salkia A. S. School, Howrah; Ripon Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta; Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll. was Chairman Local Board, Member, District Board, Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan, elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925-1934 and Elected Member Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923-1934 was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine *Alo*. Member Retrenchment Committee 1931. Address: "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal," Burdwan.*

DWIVEDI, RAMAGYAN, M.A. (Honrs), Principal, Maharaja's College, Dhar, eldest *s. of* Pt. Rambhadr Dube, Zemindar of Basti and Srimati Bahraj Devi, *b. 21 Nov 1902 m. Miss Sarala Devi Misra, d. of Pt. Ramharakh Misra, Zemindar of Buchia Educ. Govt. High School, Basti and Benares Hindu University, U. P. Govt. Scholar (1917-20); 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1918-24. Prof. of English D.A.-V College, Cawnpore, 1924-27. Head of English Department, N. R. E. C. College, Khurja, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Lucknow and Principal, Hindi Vidyapith College, Allahabad, Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Students' Conference and Secretary, All-India Poets' Conference (1925), President, Board of Education, Dhar State; Member, Board of Education for Central India, Rajputana and Gwalior at Ajmer, its examiner and Member on the Committee of Courses in English, represented Dhar State as a delegate in the All-Asia Educational Conference, 1930; Elected President, All-India Arya Kumar Conference, Bareilly (1931). Publications: From Dawn to Dusk; Songs from Surdas, Songs from Mirabai; History of Hindi Literature; Saurabh, Sone ki Gari, (Hindi Drama), Dooj ka Chand, (Hindi), Sansar ke Sahityik, (Hindi), Padva-Punj, Life and Speeches of Pandit J. L. Nehru, (illustrated), Readings in English; A Critical Guide to the study of Poetry. Published a number of original papers on Philology, Literature, etc., in leading English and Vernacular Journals; Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals, *Udaya, Kadambari and Sammelan Patrika* Recreation—billiards, tennis, and chess, hobby—stamp-collecting. Address. Maharaja's College, Dhar and Villa Soma (Captaining), Basti (U.P.)*

DYER, JAMES FERGUSON, M.A., C.I.E. (1929); I.C.S. President of the Council and Revenue Member, Bhopal State. Joined I.C.S. in 1902 and arrived in India in 1903, Asst. Commissioner, Registrar in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and Settlement

Officer from 1903 to 1915; 3rd Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 1916; Deputy Commissioner, 1917; Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, C.P., 1922, and Commissioner, 1929. Address: Kiaz Manzil, Bhopal, Central India.

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicitor and Notary Public. *b. 2 September 1890. m. Eime Beirl Chester Wintle. Graduated as Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England in June 1914. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) in India, as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. against the Mohmands on the N.W.F. in 1916; the Marri in Baluchistan in 1917; the Turks at Aden in 1918; the Afghans in 1919. Address: C/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay.*

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions, *b. March 25th 1875 m. Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. Educ. (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England, arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay, since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work, went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College. Publications: *The Life and Teaching of Tukaram*, article on Tukaram in Vol. XII of Hastings' *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*; *The Holy Spirit the Christian Dynamic*; four Marathi books on The Cross, the Resurrection and the Holy Spirit; two Marathi Works on Tukaram; Editor since 1919 of English Section of the *Dnyanodaya*; *Liquor and Opium in India*; (reprint of Memorandum to Simon Commission, published in London). Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series of English translations of Marathi poetry, history and biography, 10 vols. Address: United Theological College, 7 Sholapur Road, Poona.*

EMERSON, H. E. SIR HERBERT WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Governor of the Punjab, *b. 1 June 1881 Educ. Calday Grange Grammar School, Magdalene College, Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Manager, Bashahr State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State, 1915; Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1930-32 appointed Governor of the Punjab, 1933. Address: Government House, Lahore.*

ERSKINE, LORD, JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY; G.C.I.E. (1934); Governor of Madras, 15th November 1934; Lieut. R. of O. Scots Guards

late Lieut. Scots Guards; M.P. (U.) Weston super-Maro Division of Somerset 1922-23, and since 1924. *b.* 26th April, 1895; *e.s.* of 12th Earl of Mar and Kellie. *m.* 1919 Lady Marjorie Hervey, *e.d.* of 4th Marquess of Bristol, *g.v.*, four *s.* *Educ.* Eton, Christ Church, Oxford; Asst. Private Secretary, (unpaid) to Rt. Hon. Walter Long, (1st Lord of Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General, (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932; *Heirs:* *s.* Master of Erskine, *g.v.* *Address:* 6, St. James Square, S.W. 1., Government House, Madras.

FALIERE, RT. REV. ALBERT PIERRE JEAN, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Titular, Bishop of Clysma since 1930. *b.* 1888. *Address:* Mandalay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA BAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF. *b.* 1915, *s.* in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. *Address:* Faridkot, Punjab.

FAREAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911), F.R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. *b.* June 15, 1890. *Educ.:* Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address:* Karnatak College, Dharwar.

FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923). Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 12 March 1885. *m.* (1911) Mary Christine, *d.* of the late Walter Dawes, J.P. of Rye, Sussex. *Educ.:* Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, since 1917. *Address:* Patna, E.I.R.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SIR (1918), C.B.E. (1920); Merchant and Millowner. *b.* 4 Oct. 1872. *m.* Bai Sakinabai, *d.* of the late Mr. Dattoobhoy Ebrahim. *Educ.:* privately. Municipal Corporation for over 21 years; Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11); President, 1914-15; Represented Bombay Millowners' Association on Bombay Prov. Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16 represented Bombay Corpn. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; now a nominated Member by the Government. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances; invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920. Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, being Chairman, 1907-8. A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans.

Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League, a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Association. *Shari'* of Bombay, 1926. *Address:* Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FAZL-I-HUSAIN, MIAN S.A. KT. (1925), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., B.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Punjab University), 1933, D. Lit. (Delhi Univ.) 1935, Barr-at-Law (Gray's Inn); *b.* 14 June 1877. *m.* eldest *d.* of Mian Nurshad Khan. *Educ.:* Abbottabad, Govt. College, Lahore, Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised in Sialkot, 1901-5; in the Punjab High Court, Lahore, 1905-20; President, High Court Bar Association, 1919-20; Professor and Principal, Islamia College, 1907-8; Secretary, Islamia College, 1906-18, Fellow, Punjab University, 1909-1920; Syndic, Punjab University 1912-1921; represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917-20. President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, 1922, started Muslim League, 1905. Title, of K. B., 1917; President, Punjab Prov. Conference, 1916; elected to Punjab Legislative Council, 1920. Appntd. Minister of Education, Punjab, 1921; re-elected unopposed to Punjab Legis. Council, 1923; re-appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, 1924. Temp. additional Member of H. E. The Governor-General of India's Council, Aug. 1925. Re-appointed Minister of Education, Nov. 1925; Appntd. Revenue Member, Punjab, 1926. Leader of the House in the Punjab Leg. Council, July 1926 to March 1930. Member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations 1927. Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Dept. of Education, Health and Lands), Aug. 1929. Member, Governor-General's Council, 1930-35; Vice-President, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1934-35. Leader of the Indian delegation to S. African Conference, 1932. *Address* 39, Empress Road, Lahore.

FERMOR, SIR LEWIS LEIGH, KT. (1935), F.R.S., O.B.E. (1919), D.Sc. (London), A.R.S.M., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., M. Inst. M.M., Director, Geological Survey of India 1932-35. *b.* 18 Sep. 1880. *Educ.:* Wilson's Grammar School Camberwell, Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines, London National Scholar, 1898; Murchison Medalist and Prizeman, 1900, Geological Survey of India, since 1902, attached Indian Munitions Board 1917-18; represented Government of India at International Geological Congresses in Sweden (1910); Canada (1913); Spain (1926); South Africa (1929); President, Mining and Geological Institute of India, 1922; Vice-President Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1931-33; President 1933-36; President, National Institute of Science of India, 1935; Vice-President, Himalayan Club, 1931 and 1932; Vice-President, Society of Economic Geologists, 1932 and 1933; President, Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, 1921, 1925, 1928, 1935; Bigsby Medal, Geological Society of India, 1921. *Publications:* *Manganese in Deposits of India; Memoirs, Geological*

Survey of India, and numerous papers on mineralogy, petrology, ore-deposits, meteorites and mineral statistics in the publications of the Geological Survey of India, the Transactions, Mining Geological Institute of India, the Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal, The Geological Magazine, and elsewhere. *Address:* Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

FIELD, LIEUT. COLONEL DONALD MOYLE, C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, 1935. *b.* 19 November 1881. *m.* Muriel Flay, *d.* of the late Surgeon-General G. W. B. Hay. *Educ.:* Tonbridge School, R. M. C. Sandhurst, Indian Army, 1900, 1907; Political Department, Government of India, 1907—1935. *Address:* Jodhpur Rajputana.

FILOSE, LT.-COL. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec. to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901; b. 1858. Educ.: Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwalior State service, 1872; Lt.-Col., 1903; Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. *Address:* Gwalior.

FINLAYSON, MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT GORDON, C.B. (1931); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1915); R.A., Commanding Rawalpindi District since 1931. b. 15th April 1881. m. 1912, Mary Leslie, d. of late James Richmond; Kincaidney, Perthshire. Entered Army, 1900; Captain, 1908; Major, 1914; Major-General, 1930; served European War, 1914-18. (despatches 8 times, Bt. Lieut., Colonel, Bt. Col., D.S.O., C.M.G.). North Russia 1919; A.D.C. to the King, 1929-30; G.S.O. 1. War Office, 1921-25; G.S.O. 1. Staff College, 1925-27; C.R.A. 3rd Division, 1927-30. *Address:* Rawalpindi.

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired 1930); B.A. (Hons.); Cantab, Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, b. 17 August 1893. m. 1926, Nancy, d. of Rev John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, 1 & 2 *d. Educ.:* Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14; Cambridge University, 1920-22; Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich, 1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927—29; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931; Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934 *Publications:* Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France; Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. *Address:* Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FITZPATRICK, Sir James Alexander Ossory, K.C.I.E. (1938), B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1917); C.B.E. (1919); Indian Civil

Service, A. G. G. Punjab States. b. 21st November 1879. m. Ada Florence Davies. Educ.: High School, Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Joined I.C.S., 1903; served in various appointments on N. W. F. P. Political Agent, Tochil, 1913-1915; Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, 1915-1916; Political Agent, Wano, 1916-19; Resident in Waziristan, 1920-22; Commissioner, Ajmer, 1923; H. B. M.'s Consul in Arabistan (Persia), 1922; Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur, 1926-1927; A. G. G. Punjab States, 1927. Active Service; Tochil operations, 1914-15 (mentioned in despatches); Mahsud Expedition, 1917 (despatches and received thanks of Government); Waziristan operations, 1920-1922 (despatches and thanks of Commander-in-Chief). *Address:* Lahore, Punjab.

FLEMING, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE, C. B. (1935); C. B. E. (1932); D. S. O. (1916); Commander, Madras District b. 3 Nov. 1879. m. Simone, d. of Pierre Grey of Paris. Educ.: Epsom and University Colleges. In ranks Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 165 days. Joined Somerset L. E., 1901; S. African War, 1900-01; Great War, 1915-19. Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bn. N. Staff Regt., 9th Bn. R. War. Reg., 1st Bn. Welsh Reg. Served in France, Gallipoli M. E. F. Persia and Middle East. Commander in Shanghai, 1931-33; Major-General, 1933 Medals: S. African War, Q.M.G. Clasp; Order of S. Stanislaus 3rd Class with swords, 1914-15; S. B. W. M., V.M., D.S.O. *Address:* Flagstaff House, Bangalore.

FORBES, VERNON SIMPSON, M.A. (Cantab), F.R.G.S., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P. b. 9th December 1905. Educ.: Capetown, S. Africa; Christ's College, Cambridge, University of California. *Address:* Raipur, C. P.

FORSTER, Sir MARTIN ONSLOW, Kt. 1933, Ph. D. (Wurzburg), D. Sc. (London), F.I.C., F. R. S. (1905); b. 1872. Educ.: Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asst. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. *Publications:* Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society. *Address:* Old Banni Mantap, Mysore City.

POWELL, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F. R. San I. b. 1868. m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott. Educ.: Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage purification. World-wide experience as sanitary expert. Consulted by cities of New

York, Cairo, Shanghai, and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, re purification jute mill effluents. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. During the war was Consulting Adviser to the Government of India on the production of acetone, used in the manufacture of cordite. Was appointed Principal of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, in July 1927. Retired in November 1929, after assisting in framing a policy for the conduct of the Institute, accepted by Government. Has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Corresponding Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address*: Central Hotel, Bangalore, S. India.

FLEEKE, CROIL GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F. R. S., I. C. S., Financial Secretary, Government of Bombay. *b.* 8 Oct. 1887. *m.* Judith Mary Marston. *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School, London. St. John's College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1912. Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industries Department, 1919. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1921-1928; Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Finance Department, 1928-1929; Finance Secretary, 1929-30 and from April 1932. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist. *b.* 19 Dec. 1880. *m.* Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Bafiya Begum of Janjira. *Educ.*: School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon, J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions, privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers' Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco. In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank. In 1930 the authorities of the Luxembourg Gallery of Paris acquired one painting for their permanent collection, as also the City Art Gallery of Manchester. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress honoured his exhibition by a visit at the New Burlington Galleries. In 1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B' of the same building. For several years Art Adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the spring of 1930 the authorities of the City Art Gallery, Manchester organised an exhibition of his entire works at their Galleries by special invitation. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. *Publications*: History of the Bene-Israelites of India. *Address*: "Alwan-o-Rifat," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALACHARYA, M.A., M.R.A.S., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 1 Oct. 1892. *m.* Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. *Educ.*: Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Sept. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Lieutenant and commands "C" Company of the 1st Corps (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.C. of its Volunteer Corps. *Publications*: Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara; Kalidasa's Shakuntala; Bana's Harsacharita; Dandin's Dashakumara Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. *Address*: Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.R.S., Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association. Jt. Hon. Secretary, Indian Collieryowners' Association, Registrar, Indian Chamber of Commerce Tribunal of Arbitration, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, 1929-31; Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929-30, *s.* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi, of Limbdi (Kathlawar) *b.* 5th November 1901. *Educ.*: Bahaudin College, Junagadh; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; and the Benares Hindu University. *m.* 1926, Rambhagauri, *d.* of Sukhlal Chhaganlal Shah of Wadhwan. Joined Government of Bombay Labour Office, as Statistical Assistant, 1926; Indian Currency League, Bombay, as Asst. Secretary, 1926; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926. *Publications*: A Mercantile Marine for India—a paper read before the Indian Economic Conference, 1926. Economic Planning in India—a paper read before the Indian Economic Conference 1934. Modern Economics of Indian Taxation—being the Sir Manubhai Mehta Prize Essay (in Gujarati), 1924. Awarded Gallara Gold Medal in 1935. The Indian Cotton Textile Industry—its Past, Present and Future, 1930, revised and enlarged edition of author's Bombay University Ashburner Prize Essay, 1925. How to compete with Foreign cloth with a foreword by Sir P. C. Roy, 1931. Vernacular Editions of How to compete with Foreign cloth in Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi and Bengali. The Indian Sugar Industry—its Past, Present and Future, 1931. Research in Sugar Problems and Utilization of By-products, 1934; Possibilities of Development of the Sugar Industry in Bengal, 1934; Single Sugar-selling Organization, 1935; Sugar Industry and the Problems of Transport, 1935. The Indian Sugar Industry, 1935. *Address*: 135, Canning Street, Calcutta, India.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 2nd October 1869. *Educ.* at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London. Practised law in Bombay, Kathlawar, and

South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign, (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation, (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1925. Inaugurated campaign for breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. *Publications*: "Indian Home Rule," "Universal Dawn," "Young India," "Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati). *Address*: Wardha, C. P.

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A. R. S. M., D. I. C. P. G. S., M. Inst. M. M., University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares; s. of late Purushottam Kabanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathliawar); b. 22nd December 1886. m. 1906, Shivkumvar d. of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand Ranpur; *Educ.*: Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915, General Manager, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, (1916-1919); University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University since 1919. President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933. *Address*: Hindu University, Benares.

GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930), I.A. & A.S., Retired Controller of Civil Accounts. b. 9 May 1877. m. to Bhagyabharée Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. *Educ.*: Central Model School, Lahore and Government College, Lahore. Entered the service of Government of India as Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to the rank of Accountant-General, 1921; Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, New Delhi and Simla, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, New Delhi and Simla, 1930-32; appointed to officiate as Auditor-General from September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts, Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) (1933); Honorary Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society; Honorary Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association. *Publications*: Several departmental codes, manuals and reports. *Address*: New Delhi and Simla.

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, Artist, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Curator, Museum and Art Gallery, Baroda. b. 8th May 1886. m. Srimati Tanujabala Devi. *Educ.*: Doveton College, Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology. He held a temporary post in the Imperial Archaeological Survey under late Dr. B. B. Spooner, Dy. Director-General of Archaeology in India. Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and branches. *Publications*: Descriptive Guide to the Baroda Museum and Art Gallery. Under preparation. 1. A monograph on Rags and Raginis with 36 colour reproductions of old paintings. 2. A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 12 illustrations. 3. A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat. 4. Moghul textiles. 5. Lacquer work in India. *Address*: Pushpabag, Baroda.

GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I. (1935), C.M.G. (1922); C.I.E. (1917), Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab. b. 22 May 1881. m. Marjorie Josephine. Kaiser-I-Hind, 1933. d. of late Lt.-Col. Maynard, I.M.S. *Educ.*: King William's College, Isle of Man. Rowing, Cricket and Football Colours (Captain), Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.), Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Assistant Secretary, India Office, Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920. Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22, returned to India, 1922; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29; Rawalpindi, 1929, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931. *Address*: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore/Simla.

GARBETT, JOSEPH HUGH, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (Jan. 1931) Commissioner, Northern Division. b. 22 June 1880. *Educ.*: Highgate School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Served in Bombay as Asstt. Collector and Magistrate and Asstt. Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec. 1919; Offg. Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Jan. 1921; Offg. Collr. and Talukdari Settlement Officer, June 1923 and again June 1925, confirmed, Jan. 1926. Offg. Commissioner, March 1925 and again February 1926 and again March 1929-31; Ag. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, 1933. Again Commissioner, Northern Division, July 1933-34; Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1929-31 and 1933-34. *Address*: Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.

GAUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly **KANAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B.** (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Leg. Assembly 1934 Barrister-at-Law. b. 28th August 1899. m. Husnara Aziz Ahmed, d. of late Aziz Ahmed, Bar-at-Law. Converted to Islam in 1938. *Educ.* Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director; Lahore Electric Co., Ltd., The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; Ex-President, Punjab Journalists' Association, (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committees, 1930-33; and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund, (1931). Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex Committee of the Ahrar Party 1934, Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935, Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature 1935. *Publications* Leone, (1921) Uncle Sham, 24th Ed., (1929); H. H. or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed., (1930); The Prophet of the Desert, (1934). *Address*: Alkman Road, Lahore.

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, b. 11th July 1886. m. Jean Baikie Gunn, d. of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. *Educ.* George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1926; Millowners' Association's representative on Port Trust, G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee; also Director, East India Cotton Association. *Address*: Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

GENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, C. B. E. (1938); Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 1911), Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information Bombay, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Chief Conciliation Officer b. 21 Sept., 1885. m. Edith d. of T. J. Wallis, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk. *Educ.* Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich. Entered Journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial Staffs of the *Morning Leader*, *Star*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph*. Army (2/5th Buffs. and B., G. A.), 1915-1919; War Office, M. I. 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917. Director of Information, Dec. 1920; Ag. Director of the Labour Office in addition, July 1925 to March 1926. Since that date in charge of combined offices as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

GHOSE, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SARAT KUMAR, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.); Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, b. 3rd July 1879. m. Belle, d. of Mr. Dr. M.A., I.C.S. *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Session Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed 1929. *Address*: 7, London Street, Calcutta.

GHORPADE: SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO BABASAHEB, of Ichalkaranji, b. in 1870 Adopted to the Gadi in 1876 and invested with powers in 1892. *Educ.* in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Elphinstone and Law Colleges, Bombay. As a First Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability. During the 43 years of his illustrious rule, various reforms have been introduced in the Jagir chief among them being free Primary Education, Co-operative Societies, rural uplift Industrial development and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts. Has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice. *Address*: Ichalkaranji, (S.M.C.)



GHORPADE, SHRIMANT SARDAR BHUJANGRAO YESHWANTRA O RAJE, Jagirdar of Gajendragad in Dharwar District and representative of the Junior Branch of the Sandur Ruling House. He is the father of Raja Shrimant Yeshwantrao Hindu Rao Ghorpade, Mamlakatmadar Senapati, Ruler of Sandur.



Educ.: privately and has been in charge of his Jaghir for the last 30 years. m. Shrimant Sow Taralaba Sahab Ghorpade, and through her is related to the Tanjore Princes and the Ruling House of Baroda. He has improved his Jaghir villages very much by giving permanency of tenure to his tenants. Vice-President of the Sandur State Council and a member of the Huzur Darbar, (Executive Council). He is a keen sportsman and a very good shot.

GHUZZNAVI OF DILDUAR, THE HON. ALHAN NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, K.T. (1928), M.L.C., Zemindar and Land-owner; Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, b. 25 August 1872. m. Nawab Begum Lady Saldennessa Khanum, 1894. *Educ.*: St. Peter's School, Plymouth, Devonshire, Messrs. Wren and Gurney's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). Returned to India, 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatehdad Khan Ghuzzin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuzzin Lohani, the last independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council, (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Viceroy's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926, Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927.

- Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925. Elected Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chairman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929. Appointed Member, Executive Council, Bengal Government, April 1929. Author of "Pilgrim Traffic to Hedjaz and Palestine" "Moslem Education in Bengal" and other works. Has one son (Alhaji Mr. I. S. K. Ghumanvi, B. Sc.) and four daughters. *Address:* North House, Dilduar, Mymensingh; Writer's Buildings, Calcutta. Lohani Manor, Lohani-Sagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal.
- GIBSON, RAYMOND EVELYN, C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S. Commissioner in Sind. *b.* 10th Oct. 1878. *m.* 1st 1925 Mrs. Effie Kerr Gordon (died 1926); 2ndly, 1927, Mrs. Greta Twiss. *Educ:* Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1901 and became Asstt. Collector, 1902; Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Sind, 1906, Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, 1909; Asstt. Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government, 1910; Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, 1912; Asstt. Collector, Gujarat, 1914; Collector in Gujarat and Sind, 1916; Acting Commissioner in Sind in 1923 and 1929; Commissioner in Sind, 1931. *Address:* Karachi.
- GIDHOUR, MAHARAJA BHADUR CHANDRA MOULSHWAR PRASAD SINGH, MAHARAJA BHADUR OF GIDHOUR. *b.* 1890. Has been a Member of District Board, Monghyr; Vice-Chairman, Local Board and an Honorary Magistrate with independent powers (to try cases singly). Member of Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1920-1926. Life Vice-President, Bihar Landholder's Association, Patna, President, Divisional Land-holders' Association, Bhagalpore, President, Baldyanath Temple Committee and scheme of Management. Ascended the Gadi on 21st November 1923. Title of Maharaja Bahadur made hereditary in 1877, has a son and heir—Maharaj Kumar Chandra Choor Singh. *Address:* Srivillas, Gidhour, District Monghyr; No. 9/3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.
- GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, Kt. (1931), Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (retired); F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E.; D.O. (Oxon.); F.R.S.A. (London); D.P.H. (Antab). M.L.A. J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b.* 9 June 1873. *Educ:* Baldwin's High School, Bangalore St. Peter's, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Edinburgh H. College, University College Hospital, London, Cambridge and Oxford Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911), Entered I.M.S., 1898. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N. E. Frontier, 1913 N. W. Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded); and Great War, 1914-1918; President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, All-India and Burma. Leader of Anglo-Indian Deputation to England, 1925. Accredited leader of the Domiciled Community in India and Burma; Member of Legislative Assembly; Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences, London; Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee; Assessor to all four Government of India Retrenchment Sub-

Committees (1931); Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. *Address:* 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta.

- GILBERT-LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., M.T.P.I., J.P. *b.* 23 Jan. 1880. *m.* May *d.* of Thomas Spencer. Esq. of Norwood, London. *S. E. Educ:* at Sydney, N.S. Wales, Australia. Private practice London. 1903-1914; Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920, then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain and then on retired list; Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, May-Nov. 1920; Land Manager and Consulting Surveyor to Govt. Development Directorate, Nov. 1920 to Dec. 1925. *Address:* Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
- GILES, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD DOUGLAS, C.B. (1932); C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1916); American D.S.M. (1919); A.D.C. to the King (1930-31); Major-General, Cavalry in India. *b.* 18th October 1879. *m.* Elleen Graham Dingwall-Fordyce, *d.* of late C. G. Dingwall-Fordyce and Mrs. J. F. Barry. *Educ:* Marlborough College, and R.M.O. Sandhurst. Joined King's Shropshire L.I., 1899; transferred to Scinde Horse, 1901; p.s.c., 1912; Great War in France, 1914-18 (4 times mentioned in despatches—D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col., C.M.G., American D.S.M.); transferred to K.G.O., Central India Horse, 1919, Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1921-24 Commanded 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1925-26 and 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade, 1926-29; Director of Military Operations; Army Headquarters, India, 1930-31; Major-General, Cavalry in India, 1931. *Address:* Army Headquarters, India, Delhi and Simla.
- GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, Kt. (1927), B. A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law; Adviser to Swedish Match Co. of Stockholm and Western India Match Co, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 1875. *m.* Frenny Bezonji. *Educ:* Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference 1933. *Address:* 38, Hyde Park Gate, London, S. W. 7.
- GLANCY, SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K.C.I.E. (1936), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1924), Political Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. *b.* 31st December 1882. *m.* 1914, Grace Steele. *Educ:* Clifton; Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service. *Address:* Delhi and Simla.
- GLANCY, SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT, K.C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1921), Member of the India Council, *b.* 1874; *m.* Helen Adelaide, *d.* of Edward Miles, Bowen House.

Educ.: Clifton College; Christ Church, Oxford, Entered I.C.S., 1896; Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903; Finance Member of Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921; Resident in Baroda, 1922; President of the Cabinet, Jaipur, 1923; Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, 1924-29; Chairman, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931. **Address**: India Office, London.

GLANYVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE
(See under De Glanville.)

GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO
SAHEB (1934), B.A., I.L.B., Dewan, Phaltan State *b.* 21st September (1899). *m.* 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakurat, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur G. V.



Joglekar **Educ.** at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona: Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct. 1921, as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, High Court Judge. Was appointed Dewan of the State on 8th Feb. (1929). Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Phor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg and gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933. **Publication**: Maharashtra Shakuntal. Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan. **Address**: Phaltan (Dist. Satara).

GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, KT, C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Millowner and Banker. Son of late Ramchander Goenka. *b.* (1883); graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, (1905). *m.* 1899; Manorama second daughter of late Rai Bahadur Durgaprasad, Rais, Farrukhabad. Partner in the firm of the Messrs Ramdutt Ramkissandas and Ramchander Goenka & Sons, jute balers and shippers and sole piece-goods brokers to Messrs Balli Brothers, Ltd., and Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd. One of the Proprietors of Khairi Estate, Bihar; Director, Reserve Bank of India, (Central Board). President, Imperial Bank of India Calcutta Circle (1933); Director, several Jute Mills, Titagur Paper Mills, British India Corporation, Indian Trans-Continental Airways and many other industrial concerns, Sheriff of Calcutta (1932-33); Member, Bengal Legislative Council (1923-35); Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Fellow, Calcutta University; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation (1923-26); Member, Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee;



President, Marwari Association (1928-30), Connected with many educational and charitable institutions, Club—Calcutta Club, **Address**: "Goenka House", 145, Muktaran Babu Street, Calcutta.

GOKUL CHAND NARANG, THE HON'BLE DR., Sir M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Minister, Punjab Government, Lahore. *b.* 15 Nov. 1878. **Educ.**: Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University, and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. **Publications**: The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism. **Address**: 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

GOLDSMITH, REV. MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C.M.S. in Madras and Hyderabad. Deccan. *b.* 1849. **Educ.**: Kensington Proprietary Grammar School; St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Ordained, 1872; C.M.S. Missionary, Madras, 1872-73; Calcutta, 1874-75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-01; Hyderabad, 1891-09; Hon. Canon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905. **Address**: Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras.

GORDON, EYRE, B.A. (Oxon.) C.S.I. (1915), C.I.E. (1931), President, Public Services Commission. *b.* 28 Feb. 1884. *m.* Johanna Edith Napier (1912); *d.* 1933. **Educ.**: Rossall and Queen's College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. Member of the C.P. Executive Council. **Address**: Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, MA (Oxon.), Zemindar Member, Legislative Assembly. Son of Raja Kisorial Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council. *b.* 1898. **Educ.**: Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section. **Address**: The Raj Bares, Serampore, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Kamachha, Benares; Puri.

GOULD, HERBERT ROSS, B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. Indian Civil Service. *b.* 17th April 1887. *m.* Florence Mary Butler. **Educ.**: Chilton College, Brasenose College, Oxford. Arrived Bombay, 1911: Asst. Collr. Dharwar, Canara, Larkhana, 1911-16; Military Service, I.A.R.O. 1916-1919; Asst. Collr. Sholapur, 1919; Dy. Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23; Collr. Sholapur, 1924-1928; Collr., Poona, 1929 Private Secretary to Governor (Acting) 1929-30. **Address**: Bombay and Poona.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 26 Nov. 1872. **Educ.**: Govt. High School, Saugor, Hislop Coll., Nagpur, Downing Coll., Cambridge Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University, re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926. Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition 1927-1934. Delegate to the Joint

- Committee of Parliament, 1933. Hon. Member of the Anthems Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. *Publications*. Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols (6th Edition), Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (4th Edition), Hindu Code (3rd Edition), The Spirit of Buddhism. (4th reprint). His only Love, Lost Souls, Story of the Indian Revolution Random Rhymes and other poems. *Address*. Nagpur, C. P.
- GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS**
 DIWAN BAHADUR, EX-M.L.C., b. 20 Feb. 1878
 Leading Indian Merchant in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs Chathoorbhoojados Khoo-saldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras for the year 1914; Presented the city of Madras with a statue of H. M. the King-Emperor, President, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the S. P. C. A., One of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank, Ltd.; Was for several years a Trustee of the Madras Port Trust; Director, Madras Telephone Co., Ltd.; Director, Madras City Co-operative Bank; President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras; and Vice-President, Servants of Dharm Society, Madras. *Address*: 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras.
- GOWAN, SIR HYDE CLARENDON, B.A. (Oxon.)**
 V.D., C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1932); K.C.S.I. (1933); J.P., I.C.S., Governor, Central Provinces, Sept. 1933, b. 4 July 1878. *m.* Edna Gowan (nee Brown), 1905. *Educ.*: at Elstree School, 1889-1892; Rugby School, 1892-1897. New College, Oxford, 1897-1901; Univ. Col., London, 1901-1902. Under Secretary to C. P. Govt., 1904-08; officiated as Under Secretary Commerce and Industries Department Government of India, July to Nov. 1908. Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913-18; Financial Secretary to Govt. C. P., 1918-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25; Financial Secretary to Govt. 1925-27; Chief Secretary, March 1927; Revenue and Finance Member, C. P. Government, July 1932. *Address*. Nagpur.
- GRAHAM, SIR LANCELOT, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1930), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1924)**
 I. C. S., First Governor of Sind, b. 18 April 1880. *m.* Olive Bertha Maurice. *Educ.* St. Paul's School, London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904; Asstt. Collector, 1904; Asstt. Judge, 1908; Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Bombay 1911; Judicial Asstt., Kathiawar, 1913; Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921-1936. *Address*: Karachi.
- GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I.C.S.**, Provincial Art Officer, Supdt. of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925. b. 1871. *m.* 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U. S. A. *Educ.*: at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Supdt. and Pol. Officer, S. Shan States, Commissioner, Pegu Division in 1918 and again from Feb. 1919 to June 1920, Superintendent and P. O., S. S. S. from 1922-25. *Address*: Pegu Club, Rangoon.
- GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B.**, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. b. 7th Dec. 1885. *m.* Laura Balling. *Educ.*: Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications*: Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address*: Museum House, Egmore, Madras.
- GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, J.P. (1918)**
 Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers. b. 1884. *m.* Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922. *Educ.*: Macclesfield Grammar School, Parris Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908. *Address*: 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- GREEN, SIR ALAN MICHAEL, KT. (1935)**; M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S. Deputy High Commissioner for India, (1930); b. 11 April 1885. *m.* Joan, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Elkin, (1919). *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1909. *Address*: India House, Aldwich London, W. C. 2. Meads, Frithenden Copse, Berkhamsted, Herts.
- GRIFFITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR RALPH EDWIN HOTCHKIN, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.**, Governor, North-West Frontier Province. b. 4 March 1882. *m.* Pauline, d. of Colonel A.P. Westlake, late 26th K. G. O. Light Cavalry. *Educ.*: Blundells School and R.M.C., Sandhurst. *Address*: Government House, Peshawar.
- RIGGS, SIR (PERCY) JAMES, K.C.S.I. (1936)**, K.C.B., Finance Member of Government of India since 1934. b. 16 Dec. 1890. *e. s. of* Frank Alfred Riggs. *m.* 1919 Gertrude Charlotte, *y. d. of* Rev. G. F. Hough. *Educ.*: Bournemouth School, St. John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos; appointed to Treasury, 1913; served R.G.A., 1915-18; Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1921-1930; Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, Nov. 1930, Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34; Finance Member, Government of India, 1934. *Address*: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.
- GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, EX. M.L.A.**, Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank. Ltd., Lyallpur, and Landlord. b. March 1866. *m. d. of* Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Reis of Lyallpur. *Educ.*: Government Coll., Lahore. Headmaster, Govt. Sandeman High School, Quetta, for 10 years; Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist. Board, Lyallpur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Magte., Lyallpur for 9 years. *Address*: Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur, Punjab.

GULAMJILANI, BISHIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB of Wai. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July 1888. *m.* sister of B. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, son and heir, Nawabzada Saududdin Haidar. *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legis. Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon. A.D.O. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929. President of the State Council, Jaora State, 30th July, 1930, for three months after which resigned. *Address*: The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course and starter, Western India Turf Club Ltd. *b.* 2nd December 1892. *m.* Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denchey). *Educ.*: Oundle School. Joined F. W. Helgers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29. Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929. *Address*: 5, Burnett Road, Poona.

GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1932), Bar-at-Law; Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department. *b.* 16 September 1878. *m.* second *d.* of the late Mr. K. N. Roy, Statutory Civil Service. *Educ.*: London. Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-14; subsequently Dy. Secretary and Joint Secy., Legislative Department, Government of India. Appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, 1929. Retired 1933. *Address* 29, Rajpore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.

GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR-UL-MULK Az'm-Ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohataasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja-Hisamus-Saltanat JIJAJIRAO SCINDIA Alijha Bahadur Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Firdwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Mauzzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan. *b.* 26th June 1916. Succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th June 1925. *Address*: Jal Bilas Palace, Gwalior.

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD, K.T. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), Lh. D. Dewan of Travancore. *b.* Sept. 22, 1869. *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum. *Educ.*: Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1898; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board, Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member, Legislative Council 1909-12; appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Commission on Decentralisation and also before Public Services

Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov. 1923-March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-1924, Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930, Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929) *Address*: Trivandrum.

HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex. Member, Legis. Assembly and Asstt. Manager, Court of Wards, Balmampur Raj. *b.* 8 Nov. 1879. Married. *Educ.*: Collegiate School, Balmampur, M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh, Agra College and Mistr's Accountancy Institution, Bombay; Member, Gonda Dist. Board, for six years; Member, Municipal Board, Balmampur, for 20 years; Hon. Magte., Balmampur, for 20 years; Vice-Chairman, Balmampur Central Co-operative Bank; Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference, Trustee, Shia Coll., Lucknow; President and Trustee of the Balmampur Girls' School. *Address*: Balmampur, Dist. Gonda (U.P.).

HAIG, SIR HARRY GRAHAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1923), C.S.I. (1930); Governor of the United Provinces. *b.* 18 April 1881. *m.* to Violet May Deas, *d.* of J. Deas, I.C.S. (retired). *Educ.*: Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; Under-Secretary to Govt., U.P., 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1920; Secy., Fiscal Commission, 1921-22; attached Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept., 1926-30; Home Member, Govt. of India, 1930-34. Governor of U.P. Since Decr. 6, 1934. *Address*: Governors' Camp (U.P.).

HAJI WAJHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), Managing Director of Pioneer Arms Co., Delhi and Meerut, During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund; during Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee, Member of many educational institutions. Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board, re-elected in 1919; elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re-elected in 1923; re-elected unopposed in 1930. Elected to Railway Finance Committee, 1931 and to Standing Committee for Pilgrimage to Hedjaz, 1934 as well as to Fuel Oil Committee and to the Committee in the Department of Education, Health and Lands to the Government of India. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates; appointed 1927 Chairman, Cantonment Bench empowered "First Class" 1929; Empowered "First Class Special," 1933. Elected in 1927 Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India. Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board; re-elected unopposed in 1928; elected Vice-President of Prohibition League of India, President of Meerut Cantonment Residents' Association; Elected President, Central Muslim Association; Elected

President of Mercantile Association and Elected President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Conference, 1930. *Address*: Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt., 1932; C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur; Political Member, Gwalior Darbar since 1912; *b.* 20th February, 1878; *s.* of Pt. Har Narain Haksar; *g.s.* of Rai Bahadur Dham Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one *s.* three *d.* *Educ.*: Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia from 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt. 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903, Major, 1904; Lt.-Col. 1907; Col., 1924; Senior Member Board of Revenue, 1909-14; Director, Princes Special Organisation on deputation, 1 Feb. 1928 to 18 Dec. 1928, and since 1st December 1929 upto April 1932; Nominated Member to the Indian Round Table Conference both sessions; also served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees; Mr. Thomas Army Committee and Peel Committee; nominated to serve on the Federal Finance Committee of the Round Table Conference in India; served as Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; also represented Government of His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at the 2nd Round Table Conference: *Publications*: (with H. M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925, (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India, 1930; occasional articles on social and literary subjects in the Asiatic Review. *Address*: Gwalior, Central India.

HALLETT, MAURICE GARNIER, B.A. (Oxon); C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Home Secretary, Government of India. *b.* 28 Oct. 1883. *m.* G. C. M. Veasey. *Educ.*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Ch. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. *Address*: Home Department, Government of India, New Delhi, Simla.

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College. *b.* 3 Aug. 1891. *m.* Hilda Annie Shipp. *Educ.*: Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919. *Address*: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, M.A., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Chairman, European Association, Bombay; President, Bombay Rotary Club. Lt.-Col. Commanding, Bombay Battalion, 1931 *b.* April 20, 1886, *m.* Dorothy Dymock, *d.* of late H. Dymock of Scrivelloby Hall, Lincolnshire. *Educ.*: Warwick School, Worcester Coll.,

Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address*: Cathedral and John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.) (First Class Hons. and Gold Medalist in Philosophy); Dip Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay University, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. *b.* 1 May 1890. *m.* Stella, only *d.* of the late Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.C.G.M. *Educ.*: Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1920-23; Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training College since 1890. *Publication*: Editor, "Indian Education," 1919-23. *Address*: Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

HAR BILAS SARDA, DIVAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.C.S., *b.* 3 June 1867. *Educ.*: Ajmer Government College and Agr College. Was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Department in 1892; apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer-Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec. 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927, and again in September 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaisya Conference at Bareilly in 1930; was a member of the Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee; Government of India and General Purposes Committee; has long been a member of the Standing Finance Committee of Government of India. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act."; also Ajmer-Merwara Court Fees Amendment Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act, both passed by the Legislative Assembly. *Publications*: Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga; Maharana Kumbha; Maharaja Hammir of Ranthambhor; Prithviraj Vijaya; is Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and is Secretary of the Paropakari Sabha of India. *Address*: Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana.

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur. *b.* 1869 *s.* of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore. Asstt. Commr., 1890; Jun. Secy. to Financial Commr., 1893-97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Musaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O. Mianwah, 1903-8;

- Dy. Commr., 1906; Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commr. and Supdt., Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commr., Montgomery, 1913; on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec. 1913-April 1914; Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1919-20; Commissioner, Jhelum Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1924; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1924; retired, Nov. 1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27; Dewan, Bharatpur State, April to October 1927. Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-32. *Address*: 29, Lawrence Road, Lahore.
- HARISINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C.I.E., O.B.E.,** Army Minister, State Council and G.O.C., Bikaner State Forces. *b.* 1882. *Educ.*: Mayo College. *Address*: Sattasar House, Bikaner.
- HARRIS, DOUGLAS GORDON, Dip. Ing. (Zurich), C.S.I., C.I.E., M.I.E. (Ind.),** Indian Public Works Department (retd.) (1925) *b.* 19 Oct. 1883. *m.* Alice, *d.* of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks. *Educ.*: Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland. Asst. and Executive Engineer, P.W.D. 1907-14; Under-Secretary to Government, U.P., P.W.D., 1915; Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1916; Secretary to P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, 1917; Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1918; Asst. Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, 1920; Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch, 1922; Consulting Engineer to Government of India, 1928-31. Member, Sind Financial Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932. *Publications*: Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press). *Address*: 1, Hayes Barton, Shanklin.
- HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHAI OF, b. 19 July 1893; *S.* Oct. 1896 to the *Gadi* after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa. *Address*: Hathwa P. O., District Saran, Behar and Orissa.**
- HAY, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES JOHN BRUCE, C.B. (1929); C.M.G. (1919); C.B.E. (1921); D.S.O. (1916);** Comdr. of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, F.R.G.S., F.R. Empire Society; Fellow, R. Institute of International Affairs; Inspector-General, Iraq Army and Head of the British Military Mission. *b.* 18 May 1877 at Rous Lench Court, Worcestershire. *m.* Agatha, youngest *d.* of the Rev. James Mangin, D.D., LL.D. one *d.* *Educ.*: Wellington College; Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley. On deputation to Canadian Militia, 1909-10; Extra A.D.C. to Lt. Governor of Bengal for Coronation Durbar, 1911; D.A.A. and Q.M.G. India, 1912-14; on the General Staff in France, Belgium, Aden and Iraq, 1914-18 (Despatches 5 times; Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel C.M.G., D.S.O.), on the General Staff in the 3rd Afghan War 1919 (Despatches); on the General Staff in the Insurrection in Iraq (Despatches, C.B.E.). Commanding 19th Punjab, 1921-23; Colonel on the staff, General Staff, Southern Command, 1923-27; Commander, Xth (Jubbulpore) Infantry Brigade, 1927-29; Commander, Sind (Ind.) Brigade Area, 1929-31; Commander, Lucknow District, 1931-34; Junior United Service, M.C.C. and Public Schools Alpine Sports Club. *Address*: The Citadel, Baghdad, Iraq.
- HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A.,** Advocate, Lahore High Court, *b.* Oct. 1888. *Educ.*: at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910, started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. *Address*: President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana.
- HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR,** Editor and Managing Director, *The Madras Mail*, *b.* March 7, 1887 *m.* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928. *Educ.*: London and Paris. Freelance journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Madras Mail*, 1921, becoming Editor 1929. *Address*: Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras.
- HENDERSON, ROBERT HEBRIOT, C.I.E.,** Tea Planter (retired), Supdt. of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam; Chairman, Ind. Tea Assoc., Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp. Leg. Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration. Was Member, Legislative Council of E. Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-18. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.
- HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A.,** Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid, *b.* September 11, 1888. *Educ.*: Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U.S.A.). Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona); Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). *Publications*: History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols. The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.). The City of Jinji at the end of the 16th Century (*Ibid*). The Portuguese Fort of Barcelor (*Ibid*). The European Prison of Sadrasa Raya (*Ibid*). Venkatapatraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society)

The Statues of the Nayaka of Mudura in the Pudu Mantapam (*Ibid.*). Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (*Ibid.*). Asoka's Dharma and Religion (*Ibid.*). Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid.*). Gos Viragal of the time of Harihar II. of Vijayanagara (*Ibid.*). The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History). The Palace of Akbar at Fatehpur-Sikri (*Ibid.*). The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara (1614-1617) (*Ibid.*). Seven Days at Vijayanagara (Indian Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly). The Last Defeat of Meherakula (*Ibid.*). Relations between Gupta, Kadambas and Vakatakas (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society). The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (*Ibid.*). Rama Deva Raya II. an Unknown Emperor of Vijayanagara (*Ibid.*). The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, D.B.R.A.S.). A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (*Ibid.*). Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (*Ibid.*). Two Controversial Points in the Belga of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute). The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society). Three Catholic Padres at the Court of Ali Adil Shah I (*Ibid.*). A Historical Tour in search of Kadamba Documents (*Ibid.*). A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (*Ibid.*). Pre-Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (*Ibid.*). Some Unknown Dealings between Bijapur and Goa. (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission). A treaty between Aurangzeb and the Portuguese (*Ibid.*). Jehangir and the Portuguese (*Ibid.*). The Expansion wars of Venkatapa Nayaka of Ikeri (*Ibid.*). A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Nayaka of Ikeri (*Ibid.*). Krishna Deva Raya's Conquest of Rachol (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland). The Victory of Bhuti Vikramakesar over the Pallavas (*Ibid.*). Tripuravata (Journal of the Karnataka Historical Society). A Realistic School of Indian Sculpture in the 16th Century (Journal of the Univ. of Bombay). Three Forgotten Pallava Kings (*Ibid.*). The Origin of the Pallava. The Royal Portraits of Mahabalipuram (Acta Mentatia); was (*Ibid.*). The Jesuits in Afghanistan (The New Review). The Writing of History, Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. I. 1542-1614 (Madras, 1927). Beginnings of Vijayanagar History (Bombay, 1929). The Pallava Genealogy (Bombay, 1931). The Conversion Policy of the Jesuits in India (Bombay, 1933). Studies in Pallava History (Madras, 1933). Address. St Xavier's College, Bombay.

IIIDAYATALLAH, THE HON. SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I. (1933). President, Advisory Council, Sind. b. Jan. 1878. Educ. Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind Coll. and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Pleader. Member and elected Vice-President, Hyderabad Municipality. Presdt., District Leg. Council, Local Board, Hyderabad, and Member, Bombay for past 14 years. Minister of Govt. in charge of Local Self-Government, 1921. Member of the Executive Council since June

1928—May 1934. Address: The Secretariat, Karachi.

HIGHET, JAMES COCHRANE, Agent, North-Western Railway, India; b. 1884. m. 1907 Agnes Orme Lindsay. Educ. AY Academy and Blairdoyle; Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Appointed Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. (Railways Branch), India, 1906; posted to Eastern Bengal Railway and employed on construction of Golekanj Gauhati extension, afterwards becoming sub-divisional officer, Saldpur; services lent to Kashmir Government and subsequently posted to the British section of Kashmir Railway survey, *via* Abbottabad; transferred to Oudh and Kohlkund Rly. in 1910 as Personal Assistant to Manager; in 1914 was placed on special duty to investigate re-alignments and other works in the vicinity of New Delhi; Asst. Secretary (Stores), Indian Railway Board, 1915; Asst. Secretary, War Branch, 1916; Controller, Railway Materials, 1917; Secretary to Indian Stores Purchase Committee, 1919; Asst. Agent, N. W. Railway, 1921; and Deputy Agent subsequently; Secretary, Indian Railway Board, 1926; Director of Establishment of the Board, 1928; officiated as Agent, N. W. Railway from May to October 1931; appointed Agent, April 1932. Elected member of Institution of Civil Engineers, 1910. Address: Lahore.

HOGG, GILBERT PITCAIRN, M.A. (Glasgow), C.I.E. (1932), J.C.S.; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, b. 2nd February 1884. m. Isobel Bain. Educ. Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907, arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengal and Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; transferred to Bengal, April 1912; Jt. Mgte. and Dy. Collr., Novr. 1914; Vice-Chairman, Chittagong Port Commrs. July 1915; on Military duty, Octr. 1917 to Jan. 1918; Offg. Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Assam, May 1918; on Military duty, Aug. 1918 to Jan. 1919, and returned to Bengal; Magte. and Collr., April 1921; Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal, Sept. 1923; Offg. Secy., Govt. of Bengal, A. & I. Deptt., and Director of Industries, April 1926; Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Agril. and Ind. and P. W. Deptts. Novr. 1928; Offg. Commr. July 1931; confirmed as Commr., Decr. 1931; Addl. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Poll. Deptt., Octr. 1932; Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, 10th April 1933. Address: Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C.I.E. (1931); Inspector-General of Police, U.P. b. October 6, 1881. m. Ethel, youngest d. of T. Sheffield, Esq., Montonotte, Cork, Irish Free State three d. Educ. Queen's University, Cork. Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst. Supdt. of Police; served in various districts as Asst. and as Supdt. of Police; Asst. to D.I.G., C.I.D. and Personal Assistant to I.G.; Seconded to Tonk State, Rajputana, as I.G. Police, 1915-18; Judicial Member, Tonk State, 1921-1925 D.I.G. I. Range U.P. 1925-1930;

- D.I.G., C.I.D., U.P., 1930-31; appointed Inspector-General of Police, April 1931. Degree of Honour, Urdu; High Proficiency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918. *Publications*: *Tonk State Police Reorganisation Scheme*; *Tonk State Police Manual*; *Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual*, the Criminal Tribes of the U.P. *Address*: Lucknow. U.P.
- HOWELL, SIR EVELYN BERKELEY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.**, Foreign Secretary to Government of India. *b.* Calcutta 1877. *m.* 1912, Laetitia Cecilia. *Educ.*: Charterhouse, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; entered I.C.S., 1900. Political Assistant, N.W.F.P., 1906; Deputy Commissioner, 1907; Dist. Judge, 1907; served Zekka Khel Expedition, 1908; Dy. Commissioner, Kohat, 1910; H.M.S. Consul, Muscat, 1916; Dy. Commissioner, Basrah Wilayet, 1917; Military Governor, Baghdad, 1918; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, 1918-20; Deputy Foreign Secretary, 1922; Offg. Foreign Secretary, 1923-24 and 1926-27; Resident in Waziristan, 1924-28; Resident in Kashmir, 1927-29; President of the Frontier Defence Committee under the Government of India, 1924. *Publications*: Contributions to the N.W.F. Provinces Gazetteer and various articles. *Address*: Government of India, New Delhi and Simla.
- HUBBACK, THE HON. SIR JOHN AUSTEN, M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I.** (1933); First Governor of Orissa. *b.* 27 Feb. 1878. *m.* Bridget Allington Roys. *Educ.*: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Asst. Magte and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal; Settlement Officer, 1909; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr., 1910; transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912; Offg. Secretary, 1913; temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Dept., India Office, 1915; Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Govt. of India, Army Department, 1918; Offg. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; confirmed, 1919; Director of Land Records, 1923; Offg. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed 1928; Offg. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932, Member, Governors Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1933. *Address*: Secretariat, Government of Orissa.
- HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, KT.**, Member, Legislative Assembly from Sept. 1932. *b.* 25 Nov. 1872. *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay Office, 1894; subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay, 1915; Joined Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., October 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24; President, 1924-25, 1927-28; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927-28; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932, 1933 and 1934. *Address*: P. O. Box 122, Bombay.
- HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS**, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad. *b.* 1884. *Educ.*: Nizam's College, Hyderabad Deccan, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922, Delegate to the All Indian Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923. *Publications*: *A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library*. *Address*: The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, M.A.**, (1890); B.L., (1889); LL.D. (1924); C.S.I. (1911); Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E. (1922); Peshi Minister, i.e., Minister to H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935 *b.* 11 Aug. 1863 *m.* Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907. *Has* *6s. 3d* *Educ.*: Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar; High Court Vakil (1890), Advocate (1923), Deputy Collr. and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. *Publications*: "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals. One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference 1930-31. Member of the Hon'ble Saefi Khan Committee Since 1904. *Address*: Amin Munzil, Saidbad, Hyderabad, Deccan.
- HYDARI, SIR AKBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, KT.**, *cr.* 1928; P.C. (1936) Honorary LL.D. (Osmania); Honorary LL.D. (Madras); Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council; *b.* 8 Novr 1869 *s.* of Nazerally Hydari of Cambay, India *m.* Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (First Class, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) *d.* of Najmudduh Tyabji, Bombay; four *s.* two *d.* *Educ.* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay; joined Indian Finance Department 1888; Assistant Accountant General U.P. 1890; Deputy Accountant General, Bombay 1897; Madras, 1900; Examiner, Government Press Accounts, 1901. Comptroller, India Treasuries 1903; lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905 Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government, Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911. in addition Acting Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921 also Member for Co-operative Credit and Mines Department, 1927; Official Director Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., and Mining Boards, 1925; Director of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., The Indian Industrial and General Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India Ltd., The Osmania Mills Ltd., and the Azamjahi Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1925; First President, Hyderabad Educational Conference, 1915, President, All India Muhammadan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; delivered the Punjab University convocation Address, 1925; Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities; conceived and organised the Osmania University, Hyderabad the first University of its kind in India, imparting higher education through the medium of the vernacular (Urdu) while retaining English as a compulsory second language throughout the Urdu Nastaliq type marks a new era in Urdu printing and the development of Urdu literature; organised the State Archaeological Department; negotiated the purchase for the State of the N.G.S. Railway; Led the Hyderabad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences in London at which he was a Member

of the Business, Federal Structure and Finance Sub-Committees; Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee 1933 at which he was a member of the Reserve Bank and Railway Authority Sub-Committee and Advisor to the League of Nation's Monetary and Economic Conference held in London; President, Muslim Educational Conference (Bombay Presidency) 1934; also Vice President, Nizam's Executive Council, and Chairman of the Informal Committee of Indian States' Ministers; especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings. *Publications*: Hyderabad State Budgets and Educational Addresses. *Address*: Dilkusha, Kharatabad, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI-TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR, BHADUR. G.C.I.E., b. 26th November 1890. *Educ.*: Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmere; Imperial Cadet Corps. Visited Europe, 1910; attended Coronation, 1911; again visited Europe, 1913 and 1921; abdicated, 27th February 1926. Heir: Prince Yeshwantrao Holkar, b. 1908. *Address*: Indore, Central India.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, J.P., Varn Merchant; b. 1872. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School. For many years connected with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Member of the Municipal Corporation; Member, Managing Committee of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay and is on the directorate of several well-known companies including the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., and the Union Mills; trustee of Sir Harkisondas Narottam General Hospital and of Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children; President of the Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas General Hospital, Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and Member of the Board of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute. Director, Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., and Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd.; Member, Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Member, Managing Committee of the Helpless Beggars and President of his own community. Sheriff of Bombay, 1924. Member of the Auditors' Council. Director, Lonavla, Khandala Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Director, Panvel Taluka Electric Co., Ltd. and Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Member of the Managing Committee, H. E. the Governor's Hospital Fund. *Address*: Garden View, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ISRAR, HASAN KHAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BHADUR, DABIRUL-MULK, SIR MAULVI MOHAMMAD, KT. C.I.E., b. Shahjahanpur, 1865. m. Lady Israr, daughter of Malak Mohammad Asmat-ullah-Khan, Rais of Shahjahanpur 1886. *Educ.*: Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Amiri-ul-Umara, Home Member and President, Judicial Council, Bhopal. Retired 1927; Nominated Member, Council of State, 1931. *Address*: Jallikhothi, Shahjahanpur.

ISWAR SARAN, B.A. (Allahabad), Advocate. Allahabad High Court, b. 26 Aug. 1874, m. Srimati Mukhrani Devi. *Educ.*: Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. and Muir Central College, Allahabad, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly; and also from January 1935 to March 1935, a member of the Court of Allahabad University, and of the Benares Hindu University; President, Kayastha-Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-29; was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, U. P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All India Congress Committee; President, U. P. Political and Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; President of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. *Address*: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U. P.

IZZAT NISHAN, KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN TIWANA. Nawab, Malik; Dist. Judge, Dera Ghazi Khan, b. 1866. *Educ.*: Government High School, Shahp., private training through Col. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner. Appointed an Hon. Magistrate, 1881; Extra Asst. Commr., 1894; British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06. *Address*: Khwajabad, District Shahpore, Punjab.

JACK, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT ERNEST, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, b. Dec. 20, 1878. m. Bertha Inverarity Shallicross, *Educ.*: Queen's College, Cork and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and acted as District Magistrate and Collector and subsequently as Judge up to 1928, in April 1928 appointed Judge of the High Court, Calcutta. *Address*: 5, Alipore Park Road, Alipore.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Painsie Judge, Madras High Court, b. 26th Jan. 1875. m. to Mrs. Jackson. *Educ.*: Marlborough College, Merton College. Indian Civil Service. *Address*: High Court, Madras.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI RAO, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., b. May 1867. m. Bhagirathi-bai, a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured seven reserved seats for them; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the last two elections. Minister of Education,

1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division; Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31; Associate Member of the Reorganisation Committee, Bombay. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Warden Insurance Co., Ahmedabad; Judge of the Supreme Court, Kolhapur. Address: Shahupuri, Kolhapur; and "Aram," Dongri, Bombay 9.

JAFRI, DR. S. N. A., B. A., BAR-AT-LAW, M.B.A.S. (London); Gold Medallist and Life Member of the International Historical Society of France; Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, Home Department, b. 1887. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906 A. D. Called to the Bar from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London, in 1929. Sometime Research Scholar in Economics at the London School of Economics. LL.D. of Kansas, U.S.A. Member of U. P. Civil Service. Worked as a Census Officer in U. P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War; Worked as Provincial Publicity Officer to U. P. Government; Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer in the Behar Province in connection with Earthquake Relief measures. Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India in June-July, 1934; Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India, April-October, 1935. Was specially deputed to Quetta to organise Earthquake publicity. Publications: "History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U. P." "An Introduction to the assessment of Income-Tax." "British Constitution (Constitutional Urdu Series—No. 1), "Communism (Urdu)," etc. Address: Home Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

JAGATNARAYAN, Advocate, Chief Court of Oudh, and Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. b. Dec. 1863 m. Srimati Kamalapati, d. of P. Sham Narayan Sahab Raina. Educ: Canning Coll., Lucknow; non-official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality; Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress; Member, Hunter Committee; was Minister, U. P. Govt., for Local Self-Government and Public Health. Address: Golaganj, Lucknow.

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920); b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). Educ: Leeds and London University. Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19; General Secy., Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919-20; General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28; visited Persia re Welfare British Employees, A. P. O. C., 1924; President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-26; visited Java re establishment of Students' hostel 1927, Political Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., 1929; Member, Madras

Legis. Council, Madras Corporation; Senate, Madras University; Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Madras Franchise Committee, and P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Legislative Assembly from 1932. Chief witness for European Association before Joint Select Committee, 1933. Member, Standing Emigration and Finance Committee, Legislative Assembly. Address: Madras Club, Madras.

JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR (WILLIAM) BERNARD, K.T., 1925; C.B. (1918); C.I.E. (1912); M.V.O. (1911) e.s. of the Late William James, 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch, and of Oterburn Tower, Northernberland b. 8 Feb. 1865. m. Elizabeth Minto, e. d. of late William Minto of Tinagri Estate, Assam two s. Educ: U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment, 1886, 2nd Lancers, Intelligence Branch War Office, 1900-01; South African War, 1902, various staff appointments in India; A. Q. M. G., Coronation Durbar, 1911; D. A. & Q. M. G. Corps, France, 1914-15; Brig-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16; (Despatches) Brevet-Colonel. Temp. Q.M.G., India, 1916-17; Major-General, Administration Southern Command, 1917-18; Commanding, Bombay District, 1919-22; Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and 3rd President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breeding." Address: C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E. DIWAN BAHADUR, Kalsar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1930. b. 1861. m. 1891. Educ: Bhowa Kohat, and Gujarat Ent. Govt. Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F. P., 1880; accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1886-1886; special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897; Asst. to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907; services acknowledged by Govt. of India on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910; Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex. Asst. Commr., 1902; Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1912; Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22; Patron, Hindu Panchayat; Vice-President Dufferin Fund Committee; Member, Prov. Council Boy Scouts; and Vice-President Ex-Committee Red Cross Society; Member, Grammar School Committee, V. P. McMahon Museum Committee. One of the founders and patrons of Browne Gymkhana and of Sandeman Library and Quetta Municipality. Publications: Quetta Municipal Manual; History of Freemasonry in Quetta, Reports on the settlement of Duki and Bakkhan; Notes on Various subjects Manual of Customary Law for Baluchistan, Adib Quetta.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. THE SHREE MAHARAJA HARINARAYAN BAHADUR, INDIR MAHENDRA SIPAR-I-INGLISH, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.I.E. (1910) K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922), Hon. A.D.C. to H.M. the King-Emperor (1910), son of the late Gen. Raja Amarasingh

K.C.S.I. Salute 21 guns; b. 1895; s. in 1925 his uncle Lt.-Genl. H. H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghji Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saitanati-I-Inglisla, C.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., A.D.C., LL.D. Educ. at Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun *Heir Apparent*: Shree Yuvaraj Karansinghji, b. 9th March 1931 at Cannes (S France) Address Jammu Tawi and Srinagar-Kashmir.

JAMSHED NUSSEERWANJI, Merchant, b. 7th January 1886. Educ. at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Asst. Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind and Chairman, Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. *Publications*: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future, and Reconstruction of Civic Life. Address: Bonus Road, Karachi.

JANAKSINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR, B.A., C.I.E., Bahadur, b. 1877. Educ. Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Depts. In the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Dist. Magte and Sessions Judge and finally as Revenue Minister. In the Military Branch as Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Brigade Major, O. C. the 2/2 Kashmir Rifles and 3rd Kashmir Rifles. Got Afghan War Medal 2nd Class order of British India, 1919; Military Secretary to Commander's-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister. Retired from State Service, May 1932. Address: P. O. Khara, via Palanpur.

JARMANI DASS, SIRDAR, O.B.E., Minister-in-Waiting and Household Minister, Kapurthala State, b. 4 September 1893, Sultanpur, Kapurthala State Educ. at the Punjab, Oxford, and Sorbonne (France) Universities. Attended the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, 1927 and 1929 as a Member of Indian Delegation, adviser to the Princes' Delegation at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931. Retired from Kapurthala State service in 1933, joined His Highness of Patiala's Government in 1933 in charge of portfolios for Forests and Agriculture. Holds First Class Order of Nishan-i-Itikhar of Kapurthala State Legion d'Honneur (France), Star of Military Merit of Spain, Star of Merit of Cuba, Order of Sun and Lion (Persia); Order of the Nile (Egypt), Order of (Morocco); Order of Abyssinia and First Class Order of Chili and Order of Bhawalpur State. Address: Patiala.

JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, b. 24 April 1880, m. to Annapurnabai Jatkari. Educ.: at Basim A. V. School, Amraoti High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906, a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association, Yeotmal, since its inception in 1915; non-official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919; President of the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Yeotmal; Deputy

President, Berar Co-operative Institute Ltd., and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal. Address: Yeotmal (Berar).

JAVLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P., and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912, b. 12 Oct. 1880. m. Miss Wogre. Educ.: Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1922; Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. Address: Mayor Building, Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative Assembly. Educ. at Bombay University. Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, worked there four years; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life; elected to Bombay Legislative Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency; and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. *Publications*: Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. Address: Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTULU, B.A., B.L., b. Aug. 1861. Educ.: at Rajahmundry and Madras. Served in Rev. Dept. in Madras Presidency and retd. as 1st Grade Depy. Collr., 1917; acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for three years. Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. *Publications*: A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archaeology. Also Telugu translations of the Sanskrit drama *Uttararama-Charitam*, Amuraka Kavyam and Champu Ramayanam Editor of the Suryaraya Telugu Lexicon being published by the Telugu Academy and also Volume IX of the South Indian Inscriptions (series published by the Government of India). Chairman of the Senate of the Telugu Academy (Andhra Sahitya Parishat). Address: Mukti-varam, East Godavari Dist.

JEELANI, KHAN SAHEB DR. HAJI SYED ABDUL KHADER SAHEB, Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly and retired Medical Officer and

Superintendent of District Jail. b. July 1867; m. d. of Subadar Major Yacoub Khan Sahab Sirdar Bahadur. *Educ.*: at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 8 years was Vice-President; and Hon. Magte. for Madras for seven years. *Address*: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras.

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914); C.S.I. (1924); General Staff, Army Headquarters, b. 15 Dec. 1878. m. Cicely Charlotte Cowdell. *Educ.*: at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymouth College. *Address*: Simla.

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E., M.L.A. b. Feb. 1879; m. to Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal) M.B.E. d. of M.H.A. Hormusji of Lowji Castle. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-15; Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20; Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918; Member of the Legislative Council Acting Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in charge of the Revenue Department (6th Dec. 1921-15th July 1922); Member of the Executive Council, General Department (23rd June 1923-23rd June 1928). Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd. Succeeded his father in Baroncy on July 26, 1934. *Address*: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIKRAMA DEO VARMA, s. of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Deo and late Sri Sri Sri Rekhadevi Mahadevi. b. 28 June 1869. m. Sri Sri Sri Heeradevi Pattamaharani of Patna State. *Educ.*: Privately. Succeeded to the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931; first landed zamindar in the Orissa owning about 14,000 square miles. *Publications*: Author of several works in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu. *Address*: Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam District.

JHAIA, RAJ RANA SHRI MANSINHI SURATSINHI, C.I.E. (1918); was Dewan, Dhrangadhra State and some time Member, State Cabinet at Jaipur, Rajputana. Retired in 1934 on pension. *Educ.*: Dhrangadhra and Rajkot. Was first Guardian to H.H. Maharaja Sahab of Dhrangadhra when he was Heir-Apparent and accompanied him to England; was afterwards for a few years in Government service and left it as Dy. Superintendent of Police to join service in his parental



State, where he was for a year Personal

Assistant to H.H. Maharaja Sahab and then his Dewan. Member of the State Council, Jaipur, from Dec. (1922) to March, (1923). *Address*: Ghanshyampur, Dhrangadhra State.

JIND, H. H. FARZAND-I-DILBAAD BASIKH-UL-ITKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJAN MAHARAJA SIR RANDEE SINGH RAJENDRA BHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. 1879 : s. 1887. *Address*: Sangur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law. b. 25th Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (d) *Educ.* Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Pte Secretary to Dadabhoi Naoroji, 1906. Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910. President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League, 1934. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JOGENDRA, SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR SIR, Kt. (1929). Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District. Minister of Agriculture (1926) b. 25 May 1877. m. Winifred May of Donoghue. Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt. of Sikh Educl. Confee. served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of *East and West. Publications*: "Kamla", Nurjahan; Nasrin, Life of B. M. Malabar and Kanu "Thus spoke Guru Nanak" *Address*: Aira Holme, Simla (East).

JOHNSON, THE HON. JOHN NESBITT GORDON, C.I.E. (1928); I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, b. 25 February 1885. *Educ.*: Rossall School; and Queen's College, Oxford (Senior Scholar). Entered I.C.S., 1909; Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1915-16; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1/3 Gurkhas, 1918-19; Registrar, Allahabad High Court, 1919-24; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1924; Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, 1925, again Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1925, officiated as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March-September 1928, and April-October 1930; appointed Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March 1932. *Address*: Chief Commissioner's House, Delhi.

JONES, CHARLES EVAN WILLIAM, B.A., M.A. (Oxon.), Honours History (1902); Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Govt. Education Department, Central Provinces b. 9th July 1879. *Educ.*: Landoverly College and Brasenose College, Oxford. Government Educational Service, Egypt (1902-1904). Asst. Master, Bromsgrove School (1904-1906), retired Indian Educational Service, 1906. Director, Public Instruction, N. W. I. Province (1917-1921); and Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces since 1921. *Address*: Nagpur.

JOSHI, SIR MOPANT VISHVANATH, I.F., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.R., b. 1861. *Educ.*: American Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial

- Commr's Court in Berar from 1884-1920; Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925, Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Judicial Commissioner's Court C. P. Address: Amraoti, Berar.
- JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J. P.** Member of the Servants of India Soc. b. June 1876. Educ.: Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Frey. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt. of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1925 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confe., Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I. L. O., since 1922. Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Was awarded, but declined C. I. E. in 1921. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. since 1919, up to end of March 1923. Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 to represent labour interests. Appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. Attended Round Table Confe.; 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was for sometime member of the Consultative Committee. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate. Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I. L. O., Geneva. Address: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
- KAJIJI, ARDEALI MAHOMEDALI, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; late Judge, High Court, Bombay, b. 12 February 1871.** Educ.: St. Mary's Institution, Byculla; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, Downing Coll., Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn. Ord. Fellow, Syndic and Dean in Law of Bombay Univ.; President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay Islam Club and President, Islam Gymkhana. Address: Dilkoah, Grant Road, Bombay.
- KALE, VAMAN GOVIND.** Professor, Fergusson College, b. 1876. Educ.: New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Joined the Deccan Education Socy. of Poona, as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll., Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928; Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, etc. Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," "Indian Economics," "Dawn of Modern Finance in India," "Gokhale and Economic Reforms," "India's War Finance," "Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India," "Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Problems of World Econo-

my," "India's Finance since 1921," etc. Address: "Durgadivasa," Poona No. 4.

- KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant, b. 21 March, 1871.** Educ.: Deccan Coll. m. Miss Yamunabai B. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1913-16, 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1928; Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform. lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-34; Member, Bombay Retrenchment Committee. Address: Ganeshkhind Road, Poona 5.
- KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B.,** DIWAN BAHADUR, Minister for Education to Bombay Government b. September 1882. Educ. at Deccan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts; Non official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930, President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930, President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920, was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway for about two years; Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist. in 1927. President, All-India Vetrashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927. Was President, Dharwar Non-Brahmin League member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar and Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli. appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930. Addressed 18, Queen's Garden, Poona.
- KANDATHIL, MOST REV. MAR. AUGUSTINE, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam,** Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; b. Champ. Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. Educ.: Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time; Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 8, 1911. s. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Decr. 1919; Installed on 18 Decr. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. Address: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.
- KANGA, SIR JAMESHJI BYRAMJI, KT. (1923);** M. A., LL.B., b. 27th Feb. 1875, s. of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker. Educ. Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School, Bombay. Advocate of the High Court, Bombay, 1903; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921; Advocate-General, 1922-1935. Address: 120, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANHAIYA LAL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAI BHADUR, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, b. 17 July 1886. *m. Shrimati Devi, d. of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. Educ.*: The Muir Central College, Allahabad; joined the U.P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907; appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge, appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30; Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., since 1925; Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927. *Publications*: Elementary History of India; Dharma Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. *Address*: No. 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

KANIA, HARILAL JEKISONDAS, B.A., LL.B. (The Hon. Mr. Justice) Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 3rd Nov. 1890. *m. eldest d. of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.T.E., ex-Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay*. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an advocate on the original side of the High Court. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932. *Address*: 102, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA BHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt., (1933), O.B.E., (1918), RAJA OF. b. 24 March 1881. *m. d. of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899. Educ.*: Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902, Nominated Member, Bengal Advisory Fishery Board, 1908, Elected Representative of the Landholders of Orissa and Chotanagpur to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909; Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Elected Representative of Orissa Landholders to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912, and again from the same constituency in 1916, Elected Additional Member to Viceroy and Governor, General of India's Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency, 1916; Co-opted Member as representative of Bihar and Orissa Province to the Parliamentary Committee (Southborough) sat on the division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments and between the Executive Council and Ministers in Provincial Governments, 1918; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919. Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Elected Member of the Patna University Senate from 1919 to 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921; Elected Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur

Landholders' Constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923 and again from the same constituency, 1926. Nominated Member of the Patna University Senate from 1927 to 1929. Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the said Executive Council, December 1931. Ex-Officio Member of Patna University Senate, 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since 1932. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction 1934. *Address*: Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., b. 22 Aug. 1876. Educ.: New English School at Wal and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. E. Society's institutions, 1903-32; was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905, in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14, in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21, has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 17 years, was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for six years; represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924, was given King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society, Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. *Address*: Ganesh Wadi, Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

KARANJIA, BEHRAM NAOROSJI, Merchant. b. Sept. 1876. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution of Bombay. Was President of Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association; was Hon. Secretary of the War Loan Committee for A Ward of Bombay; was Hon. Secretary, Our Day Fund; Hon. Secretary of "People's Fair" in 1921. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and a Certificate of Merit in 1922. Is Chairman of Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. Gave evidence before the Cotton Tariff Committee; also gave evidence before the Tariff Board of Inquiry re: Gold Thread Industry and Central Banking Inquiry Committee. Is a Member of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; also a Trustee of various charitable institutions and has been the Director of some Joint Stock Companies. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1933. *Address*: Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia, Limbdi, Bombay 2.

KARAULI, H. H. MAHARAJA DEHRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DMO BARADUR, YADUKUT CHANDRA BEAL. K.C.S.I., b. 18 June 1866. s. 21 August 1927. Address: Karauli, Rajputana.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M. A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, P.O. Dist. Satara, University Teacher, and fellow Bombay University, b. 24 Dec. 1898; s. of Karve, Gopal Balkrishna and Gopikabai; m. 1924 Sumatibai, d. of Mr. Khare; three s. and one d. Educ.: New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Cobden Medalist 1921; Wedderburn Scholar 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona 1923-1935, Assistant Superintendent, New English School 1924-26; Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924-28; General Secretary Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports Association 1924-27; Rector, Fergusson College Hostels 1926-31; Gave evidence before Indian Santhrust Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical Training Committee 1928; Associate Member of the Servants of India Society; Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute; Member, Indian Economic Association; Member of Council, Deccan Sabha; has frequently contributed to the press on political, economic and constitutional matters. Publications: Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929), Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933), Indian Federal Finance (1929), Geneva and Indian Labour (1931), Economic Conditions in the Deccan at the advent of British rule; Parliamentary Government (1934); Economic Planning in India 1935. Address: Willingdon College, P.O. Dist. Satara. Club: P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, SHETH, Millowner; b. 22 Dec. 1894. m. Srimati Sardaben, d. of Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad. Educ.: at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners Association, 1923-26; elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26); Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929. Nominated delegate to the 18th Inter-National Labour Conference, Geneva, 1934; Elected President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1934-35; Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935. Address: Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research. b. 20th January 1884. m. 1928, Mildred, second d. of late J. S. and B. A. Burnard of Rowsley, Derbyshire. (d. born 17th October 1934). Educ. at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1907; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control.

Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and 1922; Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31-32; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1935. Address: Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. b. 1892. Educ. Jubbulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920-1924 and 1933; Member, Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1935. Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc., Central Provinces. Address: Imilipora, Khandwa.

KEANE, SIR MICHAEL, K.C.S.I., 1932; C.S.I., 1929; C.I.E., Governor of Assam. b. 1874; m. 1911; one s. two d. Educ.: University College, Dublin, Indian Civil Service, 1898; Under Secretary to Government, U.P., 1906-08; Settlement Officer, Rajputana, 1910-14; Secretary to Government, U. P., 1917-19; Chief Secretary, 1919-21; President, Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1921-25; Member, Public Service Commission, 1928; Commissioner, Meerut, and Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1929; Member, Board of Revenue, U.P. 1930-31; Governor of Assam, 1932. Recreation: Golf, tennis, fishing. Address: Government House, Shillong.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B. (1894); ex-M.L.A., Editor, Kesari, Poona. b. 24 Aug. 1872. m. Durgabal, d. of Moropant Pendse. Educ.: Miraj, Poona, Bombay Dist. Court Pleader till 1899; editor, Mahatma, Poona, from 1897 to 1919; editor, Kesari from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931. Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress. Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. Publications: Books in Marathi: 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics. In English: Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life; "A Passing Phase of Politics." Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Address: Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KELKER, VINAYAK MORESHWAR, Diwan Bahadur (1933), M.A., Treasurer, Nagpur University, 1931. b. 11 Oct. 1862. m. Mrs. Lakshmi-bai Kelker. Educ.: Burhanpur Zila School; Free Church Institution, Nagpur, Jubbulpore College; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Entered Government Service as Schoolmaster. Head Clerk, Clerk of Court, Extra Asst. Commissioner from 1889; retired as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Akola, December 1910. Address: Craddock Town, Nagpur.

KEMP, KENNETH MCINTYRE, M.A. (Cantab.), (Classical Tripos, 1906); Barrister-at-Law, (Inner Temple); Advocate-General, Bombay. *b.* 13 Dec. 1883; *m.* Margaret, *ed.* of Lt. Colonel Ashton Street, T.M.S. *Educ.* Geo. Watson's College, Edinburgh; Dulwich Coll., and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Practised at Bar in Bombay, 1909 onwards (with interval of War Service); acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1912; Acted Judge, High Court, for periods during 1927, 1928 and 1929; Advocate-General, February, 1935. *Address:* "The Leas," Altamont Road, Bombay.

KHAJA MOHAMAD NOOR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., C.B.E., Puisne Judge, Patna High Court (1930); Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Patna University (1933). *b.* 1878. *m.* 1898. *Educ.*: Gaya Zillah School, Patna College, Doveton Coll., St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922. President, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922-1930. *Address:* Patna and Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

KHAN, SHAFAT AHMAD, Dr., Sir, B.A., First Class Honours, and Gold Medalist and Prizeman in History, 1914; Litt. D., 1918. University Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, since 1921. *b.* February 1893. *m.* Fahmida, *y.d.* of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court, *Educ.*: Government High School, Moradabad; Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P., 1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces. President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conferences, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929; Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference; President, Calcutta Muslim Youth League, May 1931; President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931; President, Bengal Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer-Merwara Muslim Educational Conference, 1929; President Modern Indian History Congress, Poona, 1935; Member of Federal Structure Sub-Committee, and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and joint Select Committee; Member, Viceroy's Consultative Committee, R. T. C., 1932. Leader of Muslims in United Provinces, and represented United Provinces Muslims on Round Table and other Conferences from 1930-33; Knighted in June 3, 1935. *Publications:* Founder and Editor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History; published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667-1763, in 1923; East India Trade in the seventeenth Century, 1924; Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Century, 1926. John Marshall in India, 1688-1672; What are the Rights for Muslim Minority in India? (1928); Contribution of

numerous articles to historical journal and to "Star," Allahabad. *Address:* 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

KHAPARDE, BALKRISHNA GANESH, THE HON. MR., B.A., LL.B., Senior Minister, C.P. Government. *b.* August 1880. *m.* Shrimant Sh. Manuntal Khaparde, *d.* of Sardar Baba Maharaj, First Class Sardar, Poona. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona, and Bombay. After taking the LL.B. degree settled down to practise as a lawyer at Amraoti (Berar). Took part in the Home Rule agitation of the late Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant. Was Vice-Chairman of the Amraoti Municipal Committee. Entered Council in 1924 as a member of the Swaraj Party. Resigned and re-elected to Council in 1926 as a member of the Responsivist Party. Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council since 1927. Leader of opposition. Set up Nationalist Party Ministry in office in 1927 and 1929. Was leader of opposition since 1930 till accepted office (Minister for Education) on 12th March 1934. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur. *Permanent address:* Khaparde Wada, Amraoti (Berar).

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B.A. (1877), LL.B. (1884). Advocate and Member of Council of State. *b.* 1855, *m.* Laxmi Bai. *Educ.*: in Berar and Bombay. Extra Asstt Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889; returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years. Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council; Member of the Council of State; re-elected in 1925. *Address:* Amraoti, Berar, C. P.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore *b.* April 1882 *Educ.*: at F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902; Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905; Started own firm of Khosla Bros., 1901. started the Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla; Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; lately Member, N. W. R. Advisory Committee, Lahore, for 5 years. *Publications:* Khosla Directory from 1906-16 and 1925-28. "Imperial Coronation Durbar," "India and the War," "Who's Who in Indian Legislature and R. T. C.," "Indian States and Estates," "Illustrated Honours List," "The Royal Silver Jubilee of the Princes of India," "The Royal Silver Jubilee and Bombay Presidency." *Address:* 99, Railway Road, Lahore.

KHWAJA, NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON. SIR., M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E., Minister for Education, Government of Bengal, from 1929 *b.* 19 July 1894. *m.* Shahar Banoo Begum. *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Dunsdale Grammar School, England; and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922-29; Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1928-29. *Address:* 25-1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Aftod-ud-Dowla (1930). Vazir-ud-dowla, Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore. *b.* 1877. *m.* Kamalabai Kibe. *Educ.*: Daly College, Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon. Attaché to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Dewas State (J.B.). *Publications*: articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. *Address*: Saraswatinketan Camp, Indore, Central India.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, SIR, KT. (1931); Financier; April 1, 1888. *m.* Lady Lily. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee, Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. *Address*: Premodyan, Byoulla; or 68, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KRUSHIRAM, I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Secretary to Government, Sind. *b.* 28 Jan. 1888. *m.* to Gull H. Gidvani. *Educ.*: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asst. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918. Municipal Commr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, 1921. Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26. Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926. Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929. Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31, Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. *Address*: The Secretariat, Karachi.

KISHENGARH, H. H. UMDAI RAJRAI BALAND MAKAN MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA YAGYANARAIN SINGH BAHADUR. *b.* Jan. 1896. *m.* Sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksoodangarh. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. *Address*: Kishengarh, Rajputana.

KISHUN PEKSHAD, RAJA-J-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS-SALZANATH SIR, G.C.I.E. (1910), K.C.I.E., cr. 1908. Hereditary Palshkar and President of the State Executive Council, Hyderabad State. *b.* 28 Jan. 1864. *Educ.*: Nizam's College, Palshkar and Military Minister, 1893-1901, Prime Minister, 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov. 1926 under the present constitution. *Publications*: Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry. Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal 4s. Helr: Raja Khaja Pershad. *Address*: City Palace, Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR, LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI, MAHARAJA OF, since

1922. G.C.S.I. (1931); G.C.I.E. (1924). *b.* 30 July 1897; *s.s.* of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (*d.* 1922); direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire. *m.* 1918 H. H. Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, *g. d.* of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Ruler of Baroda, *m.* again to Her Highness Shri Vilayamala Maharani Saheb in June 1925. *Educ.*: Privately in Kolhapur; Hendon School; studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927. *Address*: Kolhapur.

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VASUDEVA RAJA VALIA NAMBIDI OF, KT. (1925), C.I.E. (1915) F.M.U. (1921); Landholder. *b.* Oct. 1873. *m.* to C. Kalyani Amma, *d.* of Mr. K. Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore. *Educ.*: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Vengadan in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders; Member, Council of State (1922). Temp. Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept. 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly; also elected member of the Governing Body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Annamalai University since 1929. *Address*: Kollengode, Malabar Dist.

KOTAH, H. H. LIEUT.-COLONEL, MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGHI BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1878. *s.* 1889. *Address*: Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTAK, H. B., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Dewan, Janjira State since (1932); Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankar State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H.H. the Raja Saheb granted him an annuity for life; Dewan Rajkot State (1907-1921); where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. Was awarded a certificate of Merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with War Loan—(1917). Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in June (1920), as a mark of personal distinction. General Manager of E. I. Cotton Association (1921-23) when he helped to put the Association on an organized basis and was made a J.P. and Hon. Magistrate; Dewan, Idar State (1926-28) when he speedily improved the financial position of the State. Appointed Dewan, Janjira State (1932), during Minority Administration to aid Her Highness the Regent Begum Saheba. After the termination of the Regency Administration in 1933 His Highness the Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Bahadur appointed him as his Dewan which position he still holds.



KOTHAVALA, PHEROZ DHAJISHAH, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. *b.* 19 April 1886. *m.* Tehmi, *d.* of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. *Educ.*: Rajpipla High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. *Address*: Rajpipla (Rewa Kantha Agency).

KOTLA, HON'BLE RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF, M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (All.), M.L.C., Minister for Education and Industries, U. P. Government. *b.* 15 Dec. 1872. Succeeded to Kotla estate, 1905; Member, U. P. Legis. Council since 1909; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1913-16; Member, Legis. Assembly, 1921-23; Special Magte. Chairman, Agra Dist. Board; Trustee and Mem. of Managing Committee of Agra Coll.; Member of Governing Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College; Member of the Senate of Agra University. *Address*: Naini Tal, Lucknow.

KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G., B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925); Retired President to H. E. H. the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Landholder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly. *Educ.*: Trichinopoly and Madras. Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913; appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept., Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913; was the joint author along with the late Hormuzjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial Bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India. *Address*: Hyderabad House, Srirangam, Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, Kt. (1933) B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1926), Dewan of Baroda. *b.* 1881. *m.* Sri Rangammal. *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1903; served in several districts; 1908-1911, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State; also Offg. Dewan for some time; 1913-1919 served in Madras as Asst. Secy., Board of Revenue, Under-Secretary to Government Special Officer for Southborough Committee, etc.; 1919-1922 Trustee, Vizianagaram Estate; 1923 Collector of Ramnad; April 1924 to Feb. 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law, Education and other Departments. Joined as Dewan of Baroda, February 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government; acted as a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the

Sub-Committee No. II (Provincial Constitution) of Conference; also a member of the Sub-Committee No. VIII (Services); acted as a delegate to the Second Indian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the Federal Structure Committee and of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee. Acted as a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference; member of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee of the third R.T.C.; attended as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee; Member of the Reserve Bank Committee; Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in September 1934. *Address*: Dilaram, Baroda.

KRISHNASWAMI AIVANGAR, SAKKOTAI, M.A. (Madras, 1899), M.B.A.S. (1903) F.R. Hist. S. (1904); Hon. Ph.D. Calcutta University (1921); Rao Bahadur (1928); F.A.S.B. (1931); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932); Editor, Journal of Indian History. *b.* 15 April 1871. *m.* 1893 and again in 1915. *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore. President, South Indian Association, Madras, 1908. Emeritus Professor, Madras and Mysore Universities. Fellow of the Madras University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore; Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, since November 1914. Founder and Hony. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore; Branch Secretary, Joint Secretary, and Editor of the Journal, 1908-1916. Secretary and Editor, Journal, South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18; Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19. Joint Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923; President, Faculty of Arts, Madras University. Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University. Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University 1905-20; Examiner for M.A., Ph.D., and Premchand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta University, 1919. Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares, Mysore and Annamalai Universities, and the Indian Civil Service. Elected Hony. Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India 1921; General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference. 1926-33. Member Indian Historical Record Commission 1930. President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. President, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935. *Publications*: Ancient India, A Little Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History; Beginnings of South Indian History; Early History of Vaishnavism, South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders, Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture; History of India from Original Sources; A Short History Hindu India; Manimekalai in its Historical Setting, and Evolution of Administrative Institutions in South India. A Class book of Indian History. *Address*: "Sripadam," 143, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras. (8).

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt. (1932); Advocate-General, Madras. *b.* 1883. *m.* Venkalakshamma. *Educ.*: Madras

Christian College, Law College, Madras. Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice P. R. Sundaram Iyer; standing counsel to most of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the Madras Presidency; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; Member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in all public, social and religious movements; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed large sums of money in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. *Address:* Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI, DR. KOLAR RAMAKRISHNIA, D.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. *b.* 14 August 1898. *m.* Venkata-lakshmiamma. *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, and University College, London. Asst. Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist. *Publications:* Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society, London. *Address:* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

KUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJA DEIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARI SAWAI BAHADUR MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.T.E. *b.* 23rd August 1866. *m.* 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921; received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary.) *Address:* The Palace, Bhuq, Kutch.

LAITHWAIT, JOHN GILBERT, C.I.E. (1935); Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy. *b.* 5 July 1894. *Educ.* Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great War (wounded); appointed to India Office 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1922-23, and Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932; Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936. *Address:* Viceroy's Camp, India.

LAHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, B.A., M.L.C., Landlord and Merchant. *m.* Lakkabai L. R. Tairsee. *Educ.:* St. Kaver's College, Bombay, representative of the Indian Merchant's Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port

Trust and the Legislative Council and President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and President, Bhatia Mitra Mandal. *Publications:* "Frenzied Finance." Speeches and Writings of B. G. Horniman. "Priests, Parasites and Plagues." *Address:* 20-31-33, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, and 259, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and Panchvati, Nasik City.

LAKHTAR, CHIEF OF, THAKORE SAHEB BALVIRJIJI KARANSINGJI, *b.* 11 Jan. 1881. Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. *Address:* Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SAHIB, Pleader and Zemindar. *b.* 1870. *m.* to Srimati Navaran Kuniwer. *Educ.* at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna; a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and Member, National Convention; ex-Vice-President, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Bihar and Orissa and ex-President, Propaganda Committee Kayastha Sabha, Bihar and Orissa. *Publications:* Glories of Indian Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Muslim Ekta, Sri Ghatratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Artil. *Address:* Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

LAL, PIYARE, Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative Assembly. *b.* Jan. 1880. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad Called to the Bar in 1896; Law-Professor, Meerut College, 1894-96, practised up to 1896; was Minister of Sialana State, 1896-1900; Chief Justice and latterly Judicial Member, Council of State, Indore, from 1900 to 1906; travelled round the world in 1913. Chairman, Reception Committee of the U. P. Political Conference, 1914; Special Magistrate, First Class, from 1915-1926; President, Cantonments Conference, 1923, at Rawalpindi. *Address:* Meerut.

LALA RAM SARY DAS, THE HON. RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914)-Member, Council of State; Millowner, Landlord, Zemindar and Contractor. *b.* 30 Nov. 1876. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore-Was Member, Punjab, Legislative Council; Member elected to the Council of State since its inception representing Punjab Non-Mahomedan constituency and one of its chairmen; President, Sanatan Dharma College, Managing Committee; President, Sanatan Dharm Pratidhhi Sabha, Punjab; Chairman, Central Bank of India Ltd. Advisory Committee for Punjab Branches; Ex-President, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Director, Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. British India Corporation, Cawnpore; Director, Punjab Matches Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sunlight Insurance Co. of India Ltd. Delegate to the Committee on Reserve Bank of India held in London, 1933. *Address:* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, *b.* 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad. *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas

of Bandra. *Educ.*: Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pheroseshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, unveiled by H. E. Sir George Lloyd; Sir D. E. Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ., Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covertton's portrait for Elphinstone Coll.; Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad; and H.H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H. E. Sir James Sifton for Council Hall, Patna, painted a large portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1936. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, and Associate Director in 1934. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address*: The 'Studio', 20 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, SIR, KT. (1926), J.P., C.I.E. (1914), b. October 1863, m. Satyawati, d. of Balmrao Bolanath Divatia of Ahmedabad. *Educ.*: Bhavnagar High School and Elphinstone College. Under-Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar. Resigned service in 1899 and entered business at Bombay as Guaranteed Broker to Gysal Klynnanlung. Helped in starting the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Bank of Baroda, Indian Cement Company, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Director in Commercial firms and banks. Nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1910, 1913 and 1916. President of the All-India Industrial Conference at Karachi in 1913; Member, Madagan Committee on Co-operation, 1914-1915; President, Mysore Co-operative Conference, 1915; Chairman, Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1921-23; Member, Senate of Bombay University; Hon. Treasurer, Adams Wylie Hospital, 1918-22 and of Seva Sadan; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1917-18; Elected to Council of State, 1920; Member, Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24; President, Indian Economic Conference at Benares, 1925. Ag. Member, Bombay Executive Council, 1925. President of Madras, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces Co-operative Conference in 1926, 1928 and 1929; President, Bombay Swadeshi League, 1932-35. *Address*: Andheri, via B. B. & C. I. Railway.

LAMBERT, HENRY, M.A. (Cantab.), b. Principal, Patna College. b. 22 Feb. 1881. m. Violet Crawford, d. of Lt.-Col. D.G. Crawford, I.M.S. (retired). *Educ.*: Perse School; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Asst. Master, Felsted School, for nearly three years; Indian Educational Service; Inspector of Schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; Principal, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; Principal, Patna Coll., Offg. D. P. I. Bihar and Orissa. *Address*: Patna, E. I. Railway.

LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT. (1936), Managing Director, Imperial Bank of India. b. 21 July 1887. m. Ethel Speechly. Educ.: Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907. *Address*: 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

LANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1, 1926; b. 14 July 1881; s. of Leveson and Matilda Emma Langley; m. 1913, Evelyn Mary Biggart, Armagh. Educ.: The University, Reading; Scholar in Logic and Psychology, London University, 1906; M.A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction, University of London, 1909; Indian Educational Service, 1913; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913; Professor of Philosophy, Dacca College, 1913; Professor of Philosophy and Provost of Dacca Hall University of Dacca, 1921-25; Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, July to September 1925. President, Indian Philosophical Congress, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1933-34. *Publications*: Articles in Mind; Proceedings of Aristotelian Society; Hibbert Journal; Philosophy; Monist. *Quest*: Dacca University Bulletin; Indian Philosophical Review; Indian Journal of Philosophy, etc. *Address*: Ramna, Dacca, E. Bengal.

LATIMER, Sir COURTHWAY, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E. (1935) C.I.E. (1920) C.S.I. (1931) Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. b. September 22, 1880 m. Isabel Primrose, d. of late Sir Robert Aikman. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1904; joined Political Dept., 1908; Revenue Commissioner N.W.F.P., 1929; Resident in Kashmir, 1931 A.G.G. in the States of Western India, 1932 *Publications*: Census of India 1911. Vol. XIII. North-West Frontier Province *Address*: Rajkot, Kathiawar.

LATIF, ALMA, C.I.E. 1932; O.B.E., 1919, M.A., LL.M. Cantab; LL.D. Dublin; Barr, I.C.S.; b. 12 Nov. 1879; s. of late C. A. Latif, Bombay; m. Nasima, d. of late Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay; two s. two d. Educ.: St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay, passing first in Inter. examination Bombay University 1897, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (scholar and Macmahon Law student), 1st Class Honours in 1st year examination for Oriental Langs Tripos and in both parts of Law Tripos; 2nd cl. Honours in modern Langs. Tripos; headed poll for Committee, Camb. Union Society, also stroked L.M.P.C. 2nd boat in Lent races, 1901; Senior Whewell scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Inns of Court) in international law and allied subjects, 1902; 1st cl. Degree of Honour of Government of India for eminent proficiency in Arabic, 1908; joined as Asstt. Commr. in Punjab Jan. 1908; since held administrative, judicial, secretariat and political offices. Dist. Judge, Amritsar 1908; inquired into Punjab industries, 1909-10; duty with P.W. Camp, Delhi Coronation Durbar 1911

- (*medal*); Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Director; of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State 1913-16; Dy. Commr. Hissar 1918-21; Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; sec. transf'd. depts. also member, Legis. Council, Punjab, 1921-24 Dy. Commr. Karnal, 1924-27; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conf., The Hague, March 1930; substitute delegate and adviser, International Labour Conf., Geneva, June 1930; Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conf., London, July 1930; duty with 1st Indian Round Table Conference, London, Sep. 1930; Commr. Multan, March 1931; duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug. 1931; Sec. Consultative Committee (I. R. T. C.) Delhi, Jan. 1932; duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932. Commr. Lahore, Jan. 1931; Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, April-July 1933, and from Feb. 1934. *Publications*: Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; Industrial Punjab, 1911; The All-India Alphabet; a step towards Federation, 1934; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.
- LATTHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B.** (Bombay). *b.* 1878. *m.* to Jyotsnabai Katre of Kolhapur. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911. Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1911. President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnataka Non-Brahman League. Edited "Deccan Ryot (1918-20)". Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30. Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1930. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgum District, 1932. *Publications*: "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi); "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati"; "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatich Charitra" in Marathi (1925); Problems of Indian States (English) 1930; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi) 1931. *Address*: Belgum.
- LEFTWICH, CHARLES GERRANS, C.B.E.** (1919). Indian Trades Agent, East Africa. *b.* 31 July 1872. *m.* Evadne Fawcus of Alnmouth, Northumberland. *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cantab. Entered I.C.S. 1896. Served in C. P. *Address*: Mombassa.
- LEGGE, FRANÇOIS CROIL, C.B.E., V.D.** (1919). Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Asscon. *b.* 14 September 1873. *Educ.*: Sherborne School. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.
- LE RUYET, Rt. Rev. Mgr. PIUS, O. M. CAP. R. C. BISHOP OF AJMER, Lorient (France).** *b.* 28 November 1870. *Educ.*: Entered Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins, Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct. 1888. Joined Mission of Rajputana, November 1894. Ordained priest 21 July 1895. Chaplain at Ajmer, Rector of St. Anselm's High School (1904-1931). Appointed Bishop 9 June 1931. Consecrated 28 Oct. 1931. *Address*: Bishop's House, Ajmer.
- LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, KT., O.B.E., Aitmadudaula Vigarulmulik, Tazim Sardar; Prime Minister of Patiala State.** *b.* 1st February 1887. *m. d.* of Mian Nizamuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State, *Educ.* Privately. *Address*: Patiala.
- LINDSAY, SIR DARY, K.T.** (1925). C.B.E., 1919. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911); M.L.A. *b.* Nov. 1865. Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. *Address*: 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
- LINDSAY, SIR HARRY ALEXANDER FARNSHAW, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.** Imperial Institute, London. *b.* 11 March 1891. *m.* Kathleen, Louise Huntington; two *s.* *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London; Worcester College, Oxford. Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal, as Asst. Collr. and Mgto.; Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and General Departments, March 1910; transferred to Bihar, 1912; Under-Secretary to Government, Rev. Department, 1912; Under-Secretary to Govt. of India, Commerce and Industry Department, 1912; Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916; C.B.E., 1919; Off. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, from 1st February 1923, C.I.E. in 1926, K.C.I.E. in 1934. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.
- LINLITHGOW, 2ND MARQUESS OF** (cr. 1902). VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, K.T., 1928; P.C. 1935; G.C.I.E. cr. 1929; D.L.; T.D., Earl of Hopetoun 1703; Viscount Althrie, Baron Hope 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1938; Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933-36; late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade; Chairman of Medical Research Council 1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934-36; late Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd. *b.* 24 Sep 1887, *e.s.* of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd d. of 4th Lord Ventry; *s.* father 1908; *m.* 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd d. of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner 7th Bt.; twin *s.* three *d.* *Educ.*: Eton. Served European War 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24, Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924-26; President of Navy League 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-33; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian

Agriculture; Chairman, Jt. Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933, Recreations, golf, shooting. Heir: s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v. *Address*: Viceroy's House, New Delhi, India, Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. T.; South Queensferry 17. Clubs; Carlton, New and Edinburgh.

LIVINGSTONE, ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India. b. 25 January 1890, m. Gladys Mary Best, 1918. *Educ*: Privately and at Edinburgh. 4½ years R.F.A. (3½ years in France) Rep., rank of Major from 1924. Senior Marketing Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, London. *Publications*: various mainly official. *Address*: Office of the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue. b. August 80, 1883. m. Violet Mary, 4. of the late J. C. Orrock. *Educ*: King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923. Officiated as Finance Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, June-August, 1933. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

LLOYD, LT.-COL. CHARLES GEOFFREY, C.I.E. (1919), M.C., Indian Army. b. 12 March 1884, m. Nora Evelyn (nee) Jameson. *Educ*: Repton and Cambridge. Commissioned Essex Regiment, 1904; Indian Army Service Corps, 1912; service in Great War, France, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, North Persia and Kurdistan. *Publications*: Warlike Snips and Snaps; Matrimonial Weals and Woes; Babu Piche Lal in Europe; Higgledey-Piggledy (all above under pen-name of Babu Piche Lal, B.A.); From an Indian State. *Address*: The Bath Cub, 34, Dover Street, London, W. 1, and Headquarters, Lahore District, Lahore.

LOHARU, THE HON. NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Member Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet. b. 1860, S. 1884. Ruling Chief of Mughal tribe. Abdicated in favour of his Heir-Apparent and Successor in 1920 voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions. For two years Mem. of Imp. Leg. Council and for two years Mem. of Punjab Council, again a member of Council of State for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12 years. Attached to Pol. Dept. in Mesopotamia. After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he was Nawab Regent during the minority of his grandson the Nawab of Loharu, which terminated in November 1931 on the assumption of full ruling powers by H. H. Lieutenant Nawab Mirza Aminuddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur Fakhrud-daula, the present ruler of Loharu State. *Address*: Loharu, Punjab.

LORT-WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN ROLLESTON, K.C. (1922), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. 14 September 1881.

m. 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, o. c. of late Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead. *Educ*: Merchant Taylors; London University. Tancred student, 1902, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904; Member, Inner and Middle Temple; Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of Walsall 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (U) Pembrokehire, 1906 and 1908; Stockport, December 1910. (Co. U.) M. P. Rotherhithe 1918-1922; (U) 1923. Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry. Member of the L. C. C. (Limehouse), 1907-10. Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee; Appointed Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

LOTHIAN, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, C.I.E., Addl Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. b. 27th June 1887 m. Mary Helen Macgregor. *Educ*: University of Aberdeen; Christ Church Oxford, M.A. (1st Hons. Mathematics), B.Sc. (special distinction). Entered I.C.S., 1910, Assistant Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15. Joined Indian Political Department in 1915 and served subsequently as Political officer in Central India, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputana, Baroda, and with the Government of India, Resident at Jaipur 1929-1931; Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, 1930-31; Resident at Baroda 1932-33; Prime Minister, Alwar, President, Council of State, Bharatpur, and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States 1933. Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana 1933-34. Offr Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1934. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

LOW, FRANCIS, J.P., Editor. *The Times of India* b. 19 November 1893. m. Margaret Helen Adams. *Educ*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q. 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932. *Address*: 57-C, Warden Road, Bombay.

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. see Nasik, Bishop of.

LUMBY, ARTHUR FRIDRICH RAWSON, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1927); O.B.E. (1923), Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary, Army Department. b. 13 August 1890; m. Lettice Mary, younger d. of Rev F. K. Hodgkinson (20th June 1916). *Educ*: Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Army 1912; Great War, Egypt, Gallipoli, France. Wounded, G.S.O. 3 and G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q., India, 1916-1928. Secretary, Indian Sandhurst Committee 1925-26; Asst. Secretary, Army Department, 1928-33; Deputy Secretary, 1934; Member Legislative Assembly, 1934. *Address*: Army Department, New Delhi and Simla. Lloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, London.

LYLE, THOMAS MOELDERRY, B.E., A.R.C.S. I., C. I. E. (1928), I. S. E., Superintendent Engineer, Irrigation Works, U. P. b. 24

May 1886. *m.* Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. *Educ.*: St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council 1908-09; apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation), U.P. India in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C. Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). *Address*: Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Lucknow, U.P.

MACKENZIE, ARTHUR HENDERSON, C.S.I. (1933), M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C. Sc., C.I.E. (1928); Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University Hyderabad, Deccan, b. February 9, 1880. *m.* Zora Gibson Harwood. *Educ.* Royal Academy Inverness, Aberdeen Univ., Royal Coll. of Science, London. Principal, Secondary School, Newton Abbot, 1907-08; Inspector of Schools, United Provinces, 1908-09; Principal Government Training College, Allahabad, 1909-1920; Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education, United Provinces, 1920-21. Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1922-34. Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, 1921-34. Officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, 1930. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

MACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT NORTAIN ROMER, B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 4 March, 1890. *m.* April 14, 1920. *Educ.*: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924, Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Secretary to Govt. Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

MACMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH FRANCIS EDWARD, C.B. (1931); C.B.E. (1925); M.C., P.S.C. D.A. and Q.M.G. Northern Command Headquarters Rawalpindi, b. 13th Oct. 1880. *m.* Agnes Hearn, elder d. of A. E. Cumming, Esq., *Educ.*: Pocklington, Bedford, R.M.C. Sandhurst. Gazetted Indian Staff Corps, 1900; joined S. & T. C., 1904; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1919-23; A.A. and Q.M.G., Waziristan District 1923-1927; D.D.M. and Q., A.H.Q., 1928; D.D.S. & T. A.H.Q., 1929; D.S.T., A.H.Q., 1929; D.A.

and Q.M.G. Northern Command, 1933; A.D.O. to H. M. the King, 1929; Col., 1922; Major-General, 1930. Served in Waziristan Campaign, 1900-02; the Great War 1914-1918; despatches 5 times, M. C. and Bt. of Lt. Colonel; Kurdistan, 1919; Waziristan, 1923-24; Despatches, C.B.E. *Address*: Rawalpindi.

MACMULLEN, GENERAL SIR CYRIL NORMAN, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, 1931, b. 1877. Served N.W. Frontier, 1897-98 (medal and clasp); Tibet expedition, 1903-4 (medal); European War, 1914-19 (despatches, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brevet Lt.-Col., Legion of Honour, Order of Crown of Belgium, Croix Bank of India Ltd., Tata Iron and Steel Co., and several other joint stock companies. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23. de Guerre), Afghan War, 1919; Army Headquarters, India, 1924-27; G. O. C. Rawalpindi District, 1927-1932. *Address*: Naini Tal (Summer), Bareilly (Winter).

MACNEE, EUSTACE ALBERIC, M.A. (Cantab.); V.D. (1921); Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, b. 11 Nov. 1885. *m.* Irene Mary (Porter). *Educ.* St. Paul's School, London, and Clare College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Educational Service, 25th October, 1908. *Publications*: Exercises in English Grammar and Idiom; Editor of "Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools" (2nd edition). *Address*: Nagpur.

MACONACHIE, SIR RICHARD ROY, K.B.E., C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S. H. M.'s Minister at Kabul since 1930, b. 3 September 1885. *Educ.*: Tonbridge and Univ. College, Oxford; arrived in India Nov. 1909 and served in the Punjab as asstt. commr, asst. commissioner, Peshawar, 1914, personal assistant to Chief Commander, N. W. F. Province, May 1914; assistant commissioner, Bannu, February 1915; ditto Dera Ismail Khan, October 1916; Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, March 1917; on military service from October 1917 to October 1919. First Assistant to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, November 1919. Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, November 1921; Counsellor, H. M.'s Legation at Kabul, February 1922; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, December 1925; C.I.E. (1926); Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, April 1926; on special duty in Foreign and Political Department, 1927; Political Agent, Kurram, 1928; H. M.'s Minister at Kabul, March 1930, K.B.E. (1931). *Address*: Kabul.

MACPHERSON, THE HON. SIR (THOMAS) STEWART, M. A. (Edin.); C.I.E. (1922); Kt. (1933); Barrister-at-Law, Ex-Judge, High Court, Patna. b. 21 Aug. 1876. *m.* Helen Cameron, M.A., eldest d. of the Rev. A. B. Cameron, D.D. Edinburgh 58. 2d. *Educ.*: George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, Bengal, in 1899 and served in Bihar and Orissa from 1912; Dist. Magte. and Collr., Settlement Officer District and Sessions Judge; Superintendent, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Secretary

to the Legislative Council; Registrar, Patna High Court; and Judge, Patna High Court; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University 1930-33. *Publications*: Ranchi District Gazetteer, jointly; Settlement Report of Porahat. *Address*: Patna, India.

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, O.S.I., 1919; C.I.E.; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. *b.* 1861. *Educ.*: Campbelltown Gram. Sch. Glasgow Univ., Ent. I.M.S., 1886; Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, 1902; Mem., Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08; Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council, 1909. *Address*: Lucknow.

MCKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1904 D.D. (Aberdeen), 1934; Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908; Principal, Wilson College, *b.* 13 June 1883. *m.* Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. *Educ.*: Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh; Tubingen University. Ordained 1908; Appointed Professor in Wilson College 1908; Appointed Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-26; President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. *Publications*: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Witness and Work by E. S. Simpson, D.D. (James Clarke); Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). *Address*: Wilson College House, Bombay.

MCCARTHER, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON. MR JUSTICE, B.A. (Oxon); M.B.E. (Mil.) Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* 30 April 1887. *m.* Primrose, younger *d.* of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth. *Educ.*: Charter House and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.S.O.; served in Mesopotamia 1916-19, practised at Privy Council Bar 1920-1933. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, since March 1934. *b.* 12 February 1885. *m.* Champubai, *d.* of late H. P. Pitale, J. P. *Educ.*: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Assistant Collector, 1909, and Asst. Settlement Officer; Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1920; Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

MADGAYKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt., B.A., I.C.S., *b.* 21 May 1871. *m.* Miss Bhadrabai Pandit. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.O.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 3 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905; Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31. *Address*: 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINTUBHAI, Bt., esq Ranchodai.

MADHO RAM, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, Chief Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba State subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jammu and Kashmir. *b.* April (1883). First Matriculate and First Undergraduate of the Chamba State. Joined service in the State Education Department in (1902). Transferred to the State Secretariat in 1910 as Personal Assistant; was trained in administrative and executive work personally by His late Highness Raja Sir Bhuri Singh Trained in Settlement, Revenue and Judicial Work in the Punjab. Private Secretary (1919); Chief Secretary, (1922); Ral Sahib (1923); Ral Bahadur, (1925); Diwan Bahadur, (1934). Granted three hundred acres of land in perpetuity in appreciation of loyal and meritorious services in April 1934 at the time when the Hon. the A.G.G., Punjab States gave the medal and sanad of Diwan Bahadur. A keen sportsman taking very good interest in indoor and outdoor games including shooting; Scout Commissioner of the State. *Address*: Chamba, (Via Dalhousie, Punjab).



MADRAS, BISHOP OF since, 1923, Rt. Rev Edward Harry Mansfield Waller, M.A. (Cantab.) D.D. *honoris causa*; Trinity College, Toronto; D.D. Western University of Canada *b.* 8 Dec. 1871. *Educ.*: Highgate School, Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained, *d.* 1894, *p.* 1895 Lon.; Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903. Principal, Jay Narayans High School, Benares, 1907; Ag. Secy C.M.S., U.P., 1908-09; Secretary, 1909-1913; Sec. C. M. S., Indian Group 1913; Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevely, 1915-22. *Publications*: "Revelation" in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ, Translated to Madras 1 Jan. 1923. *Address*: The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR-KHAN, M.L.C., First Class Sardar (1921). Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli. *b.* 1876. *Educ.*: at Hubli. Started business in cotton in 1896, extended same from time to time, created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there; also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior; is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood; is President, Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans; was Vice-President of the Hubli Municipality for some years and was elected the President of that Municipality in 1914. Was again elected President of the Hubli Municipality in 1932 for another triennium. Was again elected President of the Hubli

Municipality for another triennium in Sept. 1935. Recipient of H. M. the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. *Publications*: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan"; Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" *Address*: Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantab.); Ph.D. (Cantab.); B.A. (Bom.); Smith's Prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona. b. 27 Nov. 1898. m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. *Educ.*: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B. A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C. Lieut.; Passed promotion Examination to "Captain", 1935. *Publications*: "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). *Address*: Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

MAHAJANOBIS, S.C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S.; (retired) Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Fellow, and Professor, Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Member, Governing Body, Science College, Calcutta University, b. Calcutta, 1867; m. 1902 fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Univ. *Publications*: Muscle Fat in Salmon; Life History of Salmon; New form of Myograph; Teachers' Manual; Text Book of Science. *Address*: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH of Kapurthala, Major C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon.); Household Minister and Commandant State Forces, second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. b. 5th August 1893. *Educ.*: Vienna, France, Christ Church, Oxford; Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War.



Honorary Major Indian Army (1930); served as Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, (1926-30); Staff Officer to General Gouraud, Military Governor, Paris, during his tour in India winter, (1928-29); C.I.E. June 1935.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHID-UD-DAULA, ASOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.; b. 1894. *Educ.*: India; Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kayman, *Address*: Tirmingaz, Lucknow.

MAHMOOD SHAHMAD, SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR (1930) M.L.C., Landholder, Member, Legislative Council Madras (elected) and Elected Member, S. Kanara District Board Elected Member, S. K. Dist. Educational Council. b. 7 March 1870. m. 1898 to Mrs. Maryam Shahmad. *Educ.*: St. Aloysius' College and Govt. College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras. Served on the South Kanara Dist. Board for about 20 years; Hon. Magistrate for 10 years, since 1913. Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Kanara. Started the Azila Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras, Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education; Presided at the 3rd Annual Conf. of all Kerala Muslim Alkya Sangham in 1925. Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Conf. S. Kanara in 1926. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod. Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1928; Member, Senate Madras University, 1930. President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod. *Author*: The Moplah Willah Act, 1928 (Madras). *Address*: Sea View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH): RAJA MAHMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Raja of b. 5th November 1914 m. in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra. Succession: 23rd May 1931. *Educ.*: In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under European and Indian private tutors. The Raja Sahab is highly cultured and very broad-minded. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East. Deeply interested in Reforms and Politics, *Address*: Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh, Lucknow; Galloway House, Naini Tal; Mahmudabad (Oudh).

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED, I.S.O.; Ent. Govt. Service, 1873; Insp.-Gen. of Registration, Bengal; retired, 1913; a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote The Nawabi-Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English. *Address*: 4, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNFST, D.S.O. (1918); Indian Army (retired); on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. b. 1878; s. of R.H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. m. Frances Amelia, d. of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming; *Educ.* privately. Lieut. 5th Bn Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; Lieut. 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second in Command 59th Royal Scinde Rifles, 1922; Commandant, 1st Bn. Frontier Forces Regt. (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War, (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War; Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres, (despatches);

Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917; German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.); Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20; Commanded 109th Infantry (despatches, brevet of Lt. Col.); Hazmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel 1924, Jubilee Medal 1935; retired 1928. *Publications*: Numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India under non-de-plume Mea. *Address*: Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1926) C.I.E. (1920); Ex. Revenue Member, Government of Punjab; b. 17th Feb. 1872; *m.* grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). *Educ.*: Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll. Amritsar for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920, Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address*: "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab).

MAJUMDAR DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October, 1927, and Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch, 1930. b. 2nd Feb. 1890. *m.* Abhamayee, *d.* of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. *Educ.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924, Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926. *Address*: 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT, M. L. A. Editor of *Abhyudaya*. *Educ.*: at Allahabad. *Publications*: Sansar Sankat, Sohaghrat Manoramas' Patra, Matritva or Motherhood and Baby Care and many others in Hindi. Member, All-India Congress Committee; President, District and Vice-President Thrice Congress Committee, Allahabad; Twice elected to the Legislative Assembly; Ex-General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammellan. *Address*: Abhyudaya, Allahabad.

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, b. Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. *m.* 1884; four sons and three daughters. *Educ.*: Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885-87; edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887; the Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyudaya, 1897-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12; President of Indian National Congress, 1906 and 1918; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1918; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Secy., Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association;

Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24. President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924. Resigned 1930. *Address*: Benares Hindu University.

MALER KOTLA, HON. KHAN, SIR ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, K.C.S.I., C.B.I.: estate holder in Maler Kotla State; Ch. Minister of Patiala State, since 1911; Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925; at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing East Central Punjab Muslims. *Publications*: has written many books including Lives of "Maharaja Ranjit Singh" and "Sher Shah, Emperor of India; also "The Poetry of Iqbal." b. 1875; *Educ.*: Chiefs' Coll., Lahore; Cambridge; Paris. *Address*: Lahore.

MALIK, SIR FIROZKHAN NOON, M.A. (Oxon) High Commissioner for India. b. 7 May 1893. *Educ.*: Chiefs' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Bar-at-law, Inner Temple, London. Advocate of the Lahore High Court and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1921. Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, January 1927 and Education Minister 1930-1936. *Address*: India House, Aldwych, London W. C. 2.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Cantab), Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S. (Retd.), Principal, Carmichael College, Rangpur, Bengal, since 1926. b. Bengal 1866. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; Peterhouse Cambridge. *Publications*: Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. *Address*: Rangpur, Bengal

MANDLOI, RAI BAHADUR GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, S. M. Head of the ancient Jahgirdar Badnagara Nagar Brahmin family of Mandloi, who migrated (7th century) from Gujarat. Retained same status and privileges in times of Scindia and now in British Raj. Zemindar of 9 villages; Free from Arms Act; privilege of personal interview with H.E. Family observes law of Primogeniture. Enjoys confidence of Govt. and Public. b. 4th April (1875). *Educ.*: Nagpur, Jubulpore; Member, Municipal Board, (1898); Hon. Magistrate, (1901-1935); First Class Hon. Secretary, District Council (1902) Vice-President, M. C. (1912); President, Municipal Board (1916); Chairman, District Council (1915-1930); Member, M. C. (1898-1930); Member, District Council (1902-1930); Famine Relief Sanads (1896, 1899, 1900); Census Sanads First Class (1901, 1911, 1921); War Badge (1914); Rai Sahab (1910); Rai Bahadur (1914); Silver Jubilee Medalist, (1935). More Criminal powers conferred. *Address*: Rai Bahadur G. B. Mandloi, Jahgirdar and Hon. Magistrate, Khandwa, Nimar (C.P.)



MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH, K.O.S.I., C.B.E.; b. 1886; m. March 17, 1908. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. s. 1891. State has area of 8,460 sq. miles, and a population of 445,606. Salute 11 guns. *Address*: Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAR LAL, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law; Minister of Education, Punjab Government, 1927-1930. b. 31 Dec. 1879. *Educ.*: Punjab University, and St. John's College, Cambridge. McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brother-ton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-1905; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1908-1909; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University. Member, Legislative Council, Punjab. *Publications*: Articles on economic subjects. *Address*: Fane Road, Lahore.

MANSFARDT, CLIFFORD, Ph.D., A.M. (Chicago) 1921, D. B., 1922, Ph.D. (Chicago) 1924, D.D. (Chicago Theological Seminary) 1932, Blatchford Fellow, Chicago Theological Seminary, 1922-24. Director, The Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Director-Designate, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. *Educ.*: Bradley Polytechnic Institute, The University of Chicago, The Chicago Theological Seminary, Union Theological Seminary (New York), Teachers' College, Columbia University. Served with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War. 1924-25 Editor, Religious Education (now Character) U.S.A. 1925; Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, Hon. Secretary, District Benevolent Society of Bombay, Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association; Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Mofussil Child Welfare, Maternity, and Public Health Council; Executive Committee, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; Managing Committee, The Health Visitors Institute; Council, Bombay Vigilance Association; Executive Committee, Bombay Social Hygiene Council; Advisor, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; 1932 Visiting Professor in the University of Chicago; 1932 Alden-Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary. *Publications*: The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India (Association Press, Calcutta); Christianity in a Changing India (Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta.). Editor, Bombay To-day and To-morrow; Bombay Looks Ahead; The Bombay Municipality at Work and Numerous articles in professional journals. *Address*: Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

MANSINGH, SARDAR, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan. (1923-1925); b. 1887. *Educ.*: Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry is a larger of more than 20 years' standing worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law

Department of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929); edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909. Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23). Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926: Hon. Secretary, Khalsa High School; Offg. Judge, High Court, Patiala, 1930-May 1932. Now practising as an Advocate at High Court, Lahore. *Publications*: Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts. *Address*: 26, Temple Road, Lahore.

MANSINGHJI, see JHALA.

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, Kt., *et. c.* 1915, C.I.E., 1910; Litt.D., Ph.D., F.S.A. Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Commander of the Order of Leopold. Vice-President of the India Society; Director-General of Archaeology in India from 1902 to 1931; now officer on Special Duty; b. Chester, 19th March 1876; m. 1902 Florence, *y. d.* of Sir Henry Longhurst, C.V.O. *Educ.*: Dulwich and King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon. fellow) Craven Travelling Student. *Address*: Simla.

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A., J.P., Managing Director, Persia Industrial and Trading Co., Ltd. b. 23 Sept. 1876. m. 9 Dec. 1902. Manjish P. Wadia, *Educ.*: New H. S. and Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1907 and 1908; Jt. Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898); Editor of English columns of *Kaisar-i-Hind* (1891-1900); Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901-02); Fellow of the Bombay University and of the Institute of Bankers; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Society, Bombay; Vice-President, Bombay Vigilance Association; Jt. Hon. Secy. Society for the Protection of Children in W. India; also of the K. R. Kama Memorial Institute and the Parul Girls' Schools Association and Trustee; Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17). Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919. Dy. Municipal Commissioner (1919-25). Municipal Commissioner, 1922. Manager, Central Bank of India, Ltd., 1926-1928. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-1930; Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930-1931. Director, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. *Publications*: English, Child Protection, Folklore of Wells: The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay: The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi. Allegory; Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay "Zoroastrianism": The Religion of the Good Life; Court Poets of Persia and India. Gujarati: *Dolanto Upagoy* (Use of Wealth); *Ghamri taha nishahri Kelami* (Home and School education), *Tamukh mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyasintano Hobshi*; *Bodhiu*; *Chandru Chal*. *Address*: Versova (via Andheri Station).

MASOOD, SIR SYED ROSS, NAWAS MASOOD JUNG BHADUR, Kt. (1933). Education Minister-Bhopal State, b. 1889. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and New College, Oxford. Bar-at-Law; Imperial Education Service; Headmaster, Patna School, 1913. Senior Prof. of

History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916; Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Fellow of the Madras University; Member, Council of the Osmania University; Member, Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1933. *Publications*: "Japan and its Educational System," Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1916-1928. Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1919-34. *Address*: Bhopal, Central India.

MASTER, ALFRED, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1931) I.C.S., formerly Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District. (On leave). b. 12th Feb. 1883. m. Dorothy Amy Thorne. *Educ.*: Epsom Coll., Brasenose Coll., Oxford; Asst. Collr., 1906; Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad, 1917; Major I.A.R.O., 1918; Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1925; Collector, 1926; President of Civil and Military Examination Committee, 1930. *Publications*: Articles in Numismatic Supplement of Bengal, R.A.S. on Indian Numismatics and in Journal of Bombay B.R.A.S. on Gujarati Phonetics; articles in Local Self-Government Journal on Local Administration.

MATHER, RICHARD, B.Met., M.I.E. (India) Chief Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Co. b. 19 Sept. 1886. *Educ.*: Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ. of Sheffield, Mappin Medalist 1908; Metallurgist, Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesbrough, 1907-1911, Dy. Dir., Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926. Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry, 1919; Metallurgical Inspector to Govt. of India, 1920-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24, and 1926 Member of Iron and Steel Institute. Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. *Publication*: Papers for technical societies. *Address*: Bombay.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras); B. Litt. (Oxon.); D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, b. 10 Jan. 1886. m. Achamma John 1921. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935. *Publications*: Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control. *Address*: Commerce Dept., New Delhi and Simla.

MAULA BAKHSI, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSI KHAN BARADUR, C.I.E., of Batala, Punjab, India, b. 7 May 1862; m. 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M.G., C.I.E.. British Agent, Khurasan, Persia.

Three s. five d. Joined Punjab Postal Dept. and having volunteered for service as Field Postmaster proceeded to Kandahar Frontier, 1890, Manager, Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1891; joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept., Simla, 1892. Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept., 1897, on special duty, North-Eastern Persia, 1897-1898; Attache, Hashtadan Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission, 1898-99; Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Meshed, 1890. Asst. Agent, Govt. Genl., Khurasan and Seistan, 1894; British Vice-Consul, Khurasan and Seistan, 1896-98, on Special Political duty in Kain, Seistan and Baluchistan, 1898; on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept., Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-1899; Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in charge, Nushki District, Baluchistan, 1900; Extra Asst. Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1; Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1901-2; Attache, Seistan Boundary Commission, 1902-4; Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05, Attache, Foreign and Political Dept. Government of India, 1905-10, Chief Indian Political Officer with H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H. M.'s Indian tour, 1906-7; Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919; Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi, 1919. Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23; Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28. *Address*: Woodlands, Simla, E; Iram, Srinagar, Kashmir; Istatabad, Lyallpur Dist.

MAUNG KUN, B.A., Bar-at-Law and Member, Burma Legislative Council, b. 27 August 1891. m. Ma Aye. *Educ.*: Government High School, Bassein, Burma, The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn, London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar. *Address*: Danubyu, Burma.

MAUNG TOK KYI, B.A. b. 1884. Educ. Rangoon College. Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920, resigned Govt. service and joined editorial staff of *The Sun* in 1920; became Managing Director, 1921; elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon, 1922; elected Member, Leg. Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924. Founded Burma Swaraj Party and elected its leader, 1925. Re-elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926. Founded "The Kesara", a weekly Burmese paper in 1929. Resigned the Directorship of the Sun Press Ltd., Rangoon, held from 1920 to 1929 with a short break. Resigned from Legislative Assembly, 1930. *Address*: 7, Strand Road, Moumein.

MAUNG, SHI SAO, K.C.I.E., K.S.M., SAUBWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. *Address*: Yawnghwe, Shau States, Burma.

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, C.S.I. (1938), M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1923), I.C.S. Commissioner of Excise (1935) *b.* 24 Aug. 1882. *m.* Mary Lyle, *d.* of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. *Educ.*: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S. 1906; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

MD. ABDUR RAHMAN, Sir, Kt. (1934), B.A. (1907); LL.B. (1910); Khan Bahadur (1929) Advocate and Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi. *b.* 5 Oct. 1888. *Educ.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Law College, Lahore. Elected Member in the Municipal Committee of Delhi from 1922-1930. Elected Senior Vice-President, 1924-27. Elected and appointed Vice-Chancellor in November 1930; re-elected in 1932. *Address*: 26, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

MEEK, DR. DAVID BURNETT, M.A., D.Sc. O.B.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1933); Indian Trade Commissioner, London. *b.* 10 March 1885. *m.* Gemmell, Retta Young. *Educ.*: Glasgow University, Indian Educational Service (1911); Director of Industries, Bengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1926. *Address*: London.

MEHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay. *b.* 2nd June 1890. *m.* Jerbanoo *d.* of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka. *Educ.*: Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Galkwar Scholar, Elphinstone College, Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, R. G. Baldock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty. Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; appointed Investigator, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1923, and Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, 1927; Officiated as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April-May 1930. Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1925 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. *Address*: Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA-BHOY, Kt. *Address*: Nagpur.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBRUGANDAS, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Provincial Scout Commissioner. *b.* 12 Jan. 1881. *m.* to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Millowner and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., The Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1923-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931). *Address*: 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASI, L.M. & S., C.I.E. (1932), Kalsar-I-Hind Gold Medal (1920); Donat of St. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj Ratna Silver Medal, Baroda (1916). Associate Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St. John Ambulance Association, 1931. Associate Officer of the Ven. Order of St. John, 1934. Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda. *b.* 4 February 1864. *m.* to a cousin. *Educ.*: Sir Cowasji Jehangir Naosari Zarhosti Madressa and the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Med. Service, 1887; did inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission; did Cholera inoculations with Major Lamb. Has popularised St. John Ambulance work and Red Cross work, all over Gujarat, Sind, Kathlawad, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Deccan Thana District and 60 States by giving nearly 1,000 lectures earned for the Red Cross over Rs. 1,31,300 by enrolling 3,400 Members, and published 49 books on Members, and published 49 books on Ambulance, Nursing, Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc. Baroda Red Cross Branch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933. Contributed Rs. 20,000 for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay. *Address*: Malesar, Navsari.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, s. of late Rai Pannalal, C.I.E. Member of the Mehadrji Sabha (Highest Judicial Court). *b.* 1868. *Publication*: "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest." *Address*: Rai, Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, THE HON. SIR HORMUSJI MANHOKJI, Kt. (1938); Director, Reserve Bank. *b.* 1 April 1871. *m.* to Gulbal, *d.* of late Mr. H. R. Umrigar. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888; subsequently joined China Mill, Ltd., and started business on his own account in

1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Raja Gokaldas Mills in 1916; Gackwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co. in 1912 and British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. in 1919. Established Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. I. Co., Ltd. in 1922 and Nasik-Deghlai Electric Supply Co., Ltd. in 1930; T. B. Pratt Bombay Ltd. and M. T. Ltd. in 1919; Uganda Commercial Co., Ltd., in 1922 in East Africa. Nadiad Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1931. Member, Council of State from 1930, served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation 1931, Committee on Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank, 1933; Delegate, Geneva Conference 1933 and 1934. Address: "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. b. 8 August 1884. m. Manilal, d. of Ratanji Ladhuj. Educ.: Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1929. President, Accounts Staff Union, G. I. P. Rly.; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Bom. Tramwaysmen's Union, Bombay, Port Trust Employees' Union, All-India Salaried Employees' Federation and Indian Trade Union Unity Conference. President, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; President, Thana District Congress Committee, 1921-1932; and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-1931. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Gen. Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934; Chairman, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Mayor of Bombay, 1936. Address: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. b. 1884. m. to Mrs. Kumudagauri. Educ.: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England both time for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29. Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932. Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-35. Address: "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B.B. & C. I. and Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), M.B.C.P. (Lond.), F.O.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. b. 29 Aug. 1887. m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. Educ.: High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, KT (1922); C.S.I. (1919); M.A., LL.B.; b. 22 July 1868; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. m. first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanti, 4 s. and 7 d. Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99. Priv. Sec. to H. M. Maharaja Gackwar, 1899-1906. Rev. Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16. Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934. Continues to be Counsellor, Bikaner State. Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932, Indian States Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933, attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933. Publications: The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes) Address: 15, Harkness Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. b. 25 Oct. 1891. m. Mangla, d. of Pratapraj Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. Educ. New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B.A. Examination. Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servants of India Society for famine relief work, 1911-12; Hon. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1912-15) as Manager from 1915-1922, and Managing Director since 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly; Member, Editorial Board, Bombay Co-operative Quarterly; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Member Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay; Member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1928. Member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh. Member, Board of Management, All-India Village Industries Association. Publications: The Co-operative Movement. (The Times of India Press), 1915, The Co-operative Movement in India (Servants of India Society pamphlet in collaboration with Mr. V. Venkata Subbaya), (Arya Bhuvan Press), 1918. Studies in Co-operative Finance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927. Address: Murzbanabad, Andheri (B.B. & C.I. Railway).

MERCHANT, FRAMBOZ RUSTOMJI, F.S.A. & J.P., Asst. Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay City. b. 12 Nov. 1888. Educ.: Bombay and London. Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor; Lecturer in Accounting.

Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics; Offg. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; Examiner in Accounting to the Univ. of Bombay. *Publications*: "Elements of Book-keeping"; "Company Secretary and Accountant"; "Income-Tax in relation to Accounts"; "Indian Income-Tax Simplified"; "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. *Address*: 83-35, New Queen's Road, Bombay (4).

METCALFE, Sir HERBERT AUREY FRANCIS, B.A., (Oxon.); K. C. I. E. (1936); C.S.I. (1933); C.I.E. (1929); M. V. O. (1922); Indian Civil Service (Political Department). *b.* 27 Sept. 1883. *m.* Ellnor Joyce Potter. *Educ.*: Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-1918; Entered Political Department, 1918; Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1925; Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925-1926; served in N.W.F.P., 1926-1930; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932; Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. *Address*: c/o Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.

MIAN, ABDUL RASHID, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab.); Temporary Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 29 June 1889. *m.* d. of Nawab Maula Bakhsh, C.I.E. *Educ.*: Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930. *Address*: 16, Masson Road, Lahore.

MIEVILLE, Sir ERIC CHARLES, K.C.I.E. (1936), C.M.G. (1930); C.S.I. (1933); Secretary to the Viceroy's Executive Council. *b.* 31 January 1896. *m.* Dorothy, *d.* of G. C. A. Haslock, Cobham, Surrey. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School. Entered China Consular. Service in 1919; was Private Secretary to successive British Ministers in Peking, 1919-27; Secretary to Governor-General of Canada, 1927-31; appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy, April 1931. *Address*: Viceroy's Camp, India.

MILLER, Sir DAWSON, Kt., K.C., ex-Ch. Justice of Patna High Court, *b.* Dec. 1867. *Educ.*: Durham Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; Bar, Inner Temple, 1891. *Address*: High Court, Patna.

MILLER, Sir LESLIE, Kt. (1914), C.B.E. (1919). Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22. *b.* 28 June 1862. *m.* Margaret Lowry, O.B.E. *Educ.*: Charterhouse and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S. 1881. Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14. *Address*: Glen Morgan, Fykara, Nilgiri Hills.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, Sir, Kt. (1930), B.A. (1905), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1928), Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 1883. *m.* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family. *Educ.*: The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asst. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja,

1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Consultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. *Address*: Carlton House, Bangalore.

MISRA, PANDIT HARRARAN NATH, B.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), M.L.A. (1924), Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 16 July 1890. *m.* Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (1911-1925.) Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920; Member of the All-India Congress Committee; Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow. Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association; Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh; Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow. *Publications*: Asst. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920. *Address*: 6, Neill Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI M.A., ex-member Council of State; Adviser-in-Chief Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C.I.; Member of the Allahabad University Court, Committee of Courses in Hindi, and Faculty of Arts and of Lucknow and Benares Hindu University Courts, Member and Vice-President, Hindustani Academy, United Provinces, ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabha, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Koshi Nigri Pracharini Sabha, President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow and of U. P. Menager's Association of Aided High Schools and Inter Colleges. *b.* 12 August 1873. *m.* Miss B. D. Bajpai, has two *s.*, five *d.* *Educ.*: Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch U. P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector; was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909, 1921 and 1922, in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion; was Deputy Superintendent and Offg. Superintendent of Police (1906-09); on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C. I. (1910-14); Personal Asst. to Excise Commr., U. P. (1917-20); Dy. Commr., Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides, having twice officiated as Magt. and Collr. of Bulandshahr, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug. 1924 to December (1926). Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U. P. (1928), was Dewan, Orcha State from January 1929 to April 1932. When he became Chief Adviser to H. H. the Sawal Mahendra Maharaja. *Publications*: several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a textbook for B.A. & M.A., Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examination). *Address*: Gola-ganj, Lucknow.

MITCHELL, Sir DAVID GEORGE, B.Sc. (Edin.) K.C.I.E. (1936); C.S.I. (1932); C.I.E. (June 1923) V.D. Indian Civil Service. Secretary, Industries and Labour

Department, 1933. *b.* 31 March 1876. *m.* Elizabeth Duncan Wharton. *Educ.*: George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I. C. S., Oct. 1903. Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of C. P. and Secretary to C. P. Legislative Council, 1919. Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1928. Joint Secretary and Draftsman Government of India, Legislative Department, April 1927. Offg. Secretary, Legislative Dept., Govt. of India, 1931; Offg. Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

MITRA, SIR BRUPENDRA NATH, M.A., K.C.S.I. (1928), K.C.T.E. (1924), C.B.E. (1919), *b.* Oct. 1875. *Educ.*: Metropolitan Institution, Harrow School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Government Service 1896: Asst. Secy., Finance Dept. of Govt. of India, 1910; on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, June to September 1913; on deputation as Controller of War Accounts, 1915; Mill. Acctt.-General, 1919; Adviser, Mill. Fin., 1922; Member of Governor-General's Council, 1924-30; Temporary Finance Member, March to June 1925. Representative of India on Governing Body, International Labour Office, Geneva, and on Permanent Committee of International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; on Imperial Economic and Shipping Committees and on Imperial Agricultural Bureaux; on Imperial Communications Advisory Committee and International Rubber Regulations Committee; on Governing Body of Imperial Institute and Imperial College of Science and Technology, President of General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture, High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom, 1931-1936. *Address*: India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.

MITTER, THE HON. SIR BROJENDRA LAL, KT. (1928); K. C. I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law. Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934. Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34. Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey and *g. d.* of the late B. C. Dutt, I.C.S. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. *Address*: 5, Outram Street, Calcutta and Darjeeling.

MITTER, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DWARKANATH, M.A., D.L., Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Dean of the Faculty of Law, (1930-34). Member, Council of State (1924); formerly Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b. 29 Feb. 1876. *m. d.* of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined High Court Bar in 1897; In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926. *Publications*: A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law, published by Calcutta University. *Address*: 12, Theatre Road, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

MITTER, RAJ BANADUR KHAGENDRANATH, M.A., (Gold Medalist), b. 1880. *m.* Sneharama. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Nominated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922 and 1925; Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925; Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926); late editor of Bangiya Sahitya Parishat Patrika. Late Senior Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division. Fellow, and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; University Professor of Bengali Literature and Head of the Department of Indian Vernaculars, Calcutta University, President, Literary Section, Calcutta University Institute. *Publications*: Author of several works in Bengali on history, literature and fiction. *Address*: Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

MIYAN, ASJAD-ULLAH, MAULVI, M.L.A., Hon. Magte., Kishanganj, Zamindar of Mehengaoon. b. 5 Jan. 1883. *m.* Bibi S. Nisa, *d.* of late Maulvi Insaif Ali of Henria. *Educ.* at Mehengaoon. Member, Dist. Board, Purneah (Bihar); and Member, Local Board, Kishanganj; Vice-President, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Kishanganj. *Address*: Mehengaoon, P. O. Kishanganj, Dist. Purneah, Bihar.

MOBERLY, BERTRAND RICHARD, MAJOR-GENERAL, C.B. (1929); D.S.O. (1915); Deputy Chief of the General Staff (India). b. 15th Oct. 1877. *m.* Hylda, *d.* of late A. C. Willis, Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. *Educ.*: Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley. First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897; Major-General, Indian Army, 1930; served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, commanded 2nd Battalion, 56th Rifles (Frontier Force) now 10th Battalion; 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan 1901-02, Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04; Jibdali, Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika. *Address*: Army Headquarters Delhi and Simla.

MODY, Sir HORMASJI PEROSHAW, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935) Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1910); b. 28 Sept. 1881. *m.* Jeral, *d.* of Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash. *Educ.* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Mem. of Bombay Mun. Corp.; Chairman of its Standing Committee, 1921-22 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928-29; President, Employers' Federation of India, since 1933; Member, Legislative Assembly; Member, Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee. Director, Tata Sons, Ltd. *Publications*: The Political Future of India (1908); Life of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, (1921). *Address*: Camballa Hill, Bombay.

MOENS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM HAMILTON MAY, K.C.B., C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1917), Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters. b. 1879. *m.* 1st 1.08. Agnes Swetenham *d.* of late Thelwell Pike,

M.D., 2nd, 1919, Agnes Marianne, d. of late Captain A. G. Douglas, R.N., and widow of Captain D. Amock-Graves, R.E. *Educ.*: Charterhouse; R.M.C. Sandhurst. Served Somaliland, 1908-04, (medal and two clasps); European War, (Mesopotamia), 1915-18, (despatches, D.S.O., Brevet Major, Brevet Lt.-Col.), Iraq Rising, 1920-21 (despatches), Commander, Lahore District, 1931. *Address*: Delhi.

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA Sir, Kt., (1932), C.S.I. (1924), Talukdar of Jahangirabad, b. 28 June 1886. *Educ.*: Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow. First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief:—Rs. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Rs. 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University. Life Vice-President of the Red Cross Society. Contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs. 5,000 to Aligarh University for Marie Scholarship; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Club; Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University. Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munshi. *Address*: Jahangirabad Raj, Dist. Bara Banki; Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN. (See under Zafulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad)

MOHAMMED YAKUB, MOULVI, Sir, Kt. (1929); Lawyer, b. August 27, 1879, m. The late Wahida Begum, Editor of Tehzebi Niswan, Lahore. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board, Member and senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad District Board, Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee, Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly, Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London, Former President and Secretary of All-India Muslim League, President, U. P. Muslim League, Annual Session Pillbhit, President, Bundhikhand Muslim Conference, President, All-India Palestine Conference, Bombay, President, All-India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh. *Address*: Mohalla Mugalpara, Moradabad, U. P.

MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN, Sir, B.A., C.I.E., (1931), M.L.A., of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law; Member, Council of State (1924), Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut, b. June 1886, m. to a cousin. *Educ.*: at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and England. Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec. 1914. Acted as Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerut District; Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Funds, Secretary, Dist. War League. Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative

Assembly, 1920; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923. Nominated a member of Leg. Assembly to represent U. P. in 1927. Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly from Agra Division, 1930. *Address*: Junnui Nihani, Meerut.

MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR. Merchant. *Educ.*: in Mysore. A member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years; and as member of Mysore Legislative Council for over 13 years; as Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years; has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association, for 28 years; Presided over non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; Elected, President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. *Address*: Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited, and General Manager, Associated Press of India, b. May 28, 1885, m. Katharine, elder daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Educ.*: Redemptorist College, Lincolnton and Royal University of Ireland, Reuters Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin. *Address*: Reuters Limited, Bombay.

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara; b. April 1859, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; m. 1878; one s. *Educ.*: Uttarpara School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887; Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association; elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919. *Address*: Uttarpara, near Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, SIR RAJENDRA NATH, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. (1922), M.I.M.E. (Hon. Life), M.I.E. (Ind.), D.Sc. (Eng.), F.A.S.B.; Civil Engr., b. 1854. *Educ.*: London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur; Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta; Senior Partner in Martin & Co., and Burn & Co., Calcutta; Member of Indian Industrial Commission, 1917-1918; Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921; President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921; President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, Indian Coal Committee; Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; ex-President of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta; a Fellow of Calcutta Univ., Member of Court of Visitors, Ind. Inst. Science; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911; Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College. Ex-President, Institution of Engineers (India), Member, Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; President, Indian

- Science Congress, 1922; Fellow, Asiatic Society of Bengal, President, 1924-25; Governor, Imperial Bank of India, 1921-1923. Address : 7, Harrington Street, Calcutta.
- MOORE, W. ARTHUR**, Editor of *The Statesman*, Classical Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1900-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904; b. 1880. m. Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Mallett. Educ.: Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College, Oxford. Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904-08, during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries. Special Correspondent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Special Correspondent, 1909, *Daily Chronicle*, *Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian* at Siege of Tabriz, Persia. Joined foreign and war staff of *The Times*, 1910; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914; obtained commission in Rifle Brigade; served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir C. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, B.A.F.; demobilised May 1919, despatches twice; M. B.E. (military); Serbian White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times*, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M.L.A. (Bengal) 1926-1933. Publications: *The Miracle* (By Antrim Oriel, Constable, 1908); *The Orient Express* (Constable 1914). Address: "The Statesman," Calcutta.
- MOOS, DR. F. N. A.**, M.D., B.S. (Lond), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.I.P.H. (London) F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent, and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital b. 22 Aug. 1893, m. Shehra F. Marzban. Educ.: at Cathedral and New High Schools, Elphinstone and Grant Medical College, Bombay; Univ. Coll. and Hospital, London; Clinical Fellow in Medicine, Grant Coll., Bombay; Medical Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay; House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital, London; Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London; War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay; Hon. Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow, University of Bombay, Fellow, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honorary Physician, St. George's Hospital. Publications: Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. Address: Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
- MOTILAL, BIJAWARGI, M.A.**, LL.B., Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur, b. 28 April 1882. m. to Shrimati Kasturibai. Educ.: at Rutlam and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahabad; M.A. from the same College; LL.B. from University School of Law; was Headmaster, Victoria High School, Khairagarh and Tutor to Raja Lal Bahadursingh, Chief of Khairagarh, 1907-1909; was Legal practitioner for a few years in Central Indian States; Accountant-General, Jodhpur, 1918-1920; Accountant-General, Indore, 1920-23, Finance Minister, Indore, 1923-1932. Address: Dhar, Central India.
- MUDALIYAR, A. RAMASWAMY, B.A., B.L.,** Ex-M.L.A., Member, India Council. Member, R.T.C., Ex-Sec. to Education Minister, Madras; Leader of Non-Brahmin Movement, Continental Tour, 1924; President, All-India Non-Brahmin Conference, Belgaum; Elected President, Madras Corporation, Returned unopposed to the Council of State, 1930. Publication: Editor of "Justice" Madras. Address: India Office, Whitehall, London.
- MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR, KHAN** BAHADUR MAULVI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Pleader. b. 26th Dec., 1867. Educ. Government College, Jubbulpore, O. P. and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Headmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand. Practised in 1898 at Amraoti (Berar); Official Receiver (1917), Hon. Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference. Address: Amraoti Camp (Berar), C.P.
- MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, HON'BLE** CAPT. NAWAB, SIR. (See under Chhatan, Nawab of.)
- MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB**, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State). b. 2 Sept. 1895. m. d. of late Koor Latat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, d. of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. Educ.: Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; Visited Europe in 1924. Publications: Sada-i-Watan Tauqeed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. Address: Pahasu House, Aligarh.
- MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E.** (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commandant of the Crown of Belgium 1926; b. 12th June 1879. Educ.: Haileybury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). Address: C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.
- MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon.)**, Barr-at-Law, ex. M.L.C., ex. Dy. President, U.P. Leg. Council. b. 14th Oct. 1890. m. Miss Ball (1915). Educ.: at Schools, Pauri and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hon. Hons. 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918; returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1919; elected to U. P. Legislative Council for Garhwal, 1923 and 1926. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Address: "Vijaybhairav" Landowne, Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJEE, SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATNA
(1934), B.A. (Oxon.);

Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London; Development Commissioner, Baroda State (1935), b. 6 Feb. (1887). m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., née Bezbaroa, niece of Rabindranath Tagore, the Poet. One s. one d. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); Conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921); Suba in three districts (1922-1928) and (1932-34); Chief Secretary to Government (1929); Revenue Commissioner (1929-30); Census Commissioner for the second time (1930-32); reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India (1919-20); was largely instrumental for the reorganisation of the local boards; as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its Report (1926-27). Decorated "Raj Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934). *Publications*: Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Reports of 1921 and 1931; and other official publications. *Address*: Race Course Road, Baroda.



MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR B.A., LL.B., b. 29 July 1874. m. Srimati Nalini Devi. *Educ.*: Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914; District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22; was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court in December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926; was made permanent Judge in March 1926, knighted in June 1932; was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932 again in Oct. 1932, retired 1934. *Publications*: Law of Transfer of Property, 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). *Address*: Allahabad.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR, KT. M.A. (Cal.), B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1924, b. 29 Oct. 1874. m. Sm. Sureswari Devi, eldest d. of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. *Educ.*: Albert College School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Classes. Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec. 1898 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice July—August 1934. Knighted, 1st Jan. 1935; Fellow of the University of Calcutta; President, Bengal Sanskrit Association. *Address*: 8-1, Harsi Street, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH C.B.E., M.A. (1902), RAI BAHADUR (1926), C.B.E. (1933); Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, b. 22nd December, 1882 m. Samir Bala née Chatterjee. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904. Secretary, Postal Committee 1920.

Member, Office Reorganisation Committee 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm 1924, Assistant Director-General 1927, Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London 1929, Deputy Director-General 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras 1933, Behar and Orissa 1933-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo 1934, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam 1934-35. *Publications*: Several Departmental Publications. *Address*: 10, Wood Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, b. 23rd June 1861. m. d. of late Babu Hari-nath Chatterjee, of the Provincial Executive Service. *Educ.*: Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathashala, Calcutta. Practised as pleader at Purnea, 1886-1908; was Municipal Commissioner Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality; and Chairman altogether for about 18 years, Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908; Prof. of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919; Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll., 1918-19; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. *Publications*: (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure); (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation; (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at "Indian Musical Salon" held at Government House, Calcutta, on 7th Dec. 1920. *Address*: 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Tallah, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, THE HON. SRJUT LOK-NATH, Zamindar, having properties extending over many districts; an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality; Member of Council of State, b. April 1900. m. Srimati Sallabala Devi, d. of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte. of Bankura. *Educ.*: Uttarpara Govt. High School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Elected Commissioner, Uttarpara Municipality in 1921; was Chairman for some time in 1924 and again in 1925; at present an executive of the Municipality; now an elected Member, Council of State, for West Bengal Constituency. *Address*: "Rajendra Bhawan", Uttarpara, Bengal.

MULLAN, JAL PHIROZSHAH, M.A., F.L.S., F. Z. S., F.R.E.S., Prof. of Zoology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Xavier's College, b. 26 March 1884. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications*: "Animal Types for College Students". *Address*: "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLICK, PROMATHA NATH, RAI BAHADUR, Bharata-Bani-Bhushan, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. b. 1876. *Educ.*: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College and privately. Was a nominated Member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911; Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition 1923; Hon. Secy., Calcutta Housewives' Association. *Publications*: "The Mahabharata, as it was, is and ever shall be"—A Critical Study,

'The History of the Vayals of Bengal,' 'Origin of Castes,' 'India's Recovery,' etc., also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta. Address: 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MULTHAN: DHARMALANKAR DHARAMA-SHUBHAN DHARAMDIYAKAR SHREEMAN MAHARAJ BHARATSIHJI of, direct



descendant of Maharaja Ratanisihji of Ratlam State and the second son of His late Highness of Sal-lana. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Invested with powers: 5th November 1914 by the Government of India. Married the sister of H. H. of Dhrangadhra. The Chief has made marked

improvements in the Estate and exercises Judicial and full Revenue powers. His earnestness, untiring zeal and keen devotion to duty won him the high regard of his people. He is a keen sportsman and a great scholar. Mr. Crump P. A. styled him as a model ruler. Address: Multhan, C.I. Via Badnawer, India.

MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD FAIZAZALI KHAN, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Nawab of Pahasu, Minister, Jalpur State. b. 4 Nov. 1851. Late Member of Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. Address: Nawab's House, Jalpur.

MUNINDRA DEB, RAI MAHASAI-KUMAR, M.L.C., of the Bansberia Raj. b. 26 Aug. 1874; Educ.: Hooghly College and St. Xavier's College; Member of Bengal Legis. Council; Hony. Magistrate, Hooghly; Non-official Visitor, Hooghly District and Serampore, Sub-Jail; Chairman, Bansberia Municipality; Vice-President, All-India and President, All-Bengal Library Association; Chairman, Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Kayastha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Tarakeswar Co-operative Sale and Supply Society Ltd.; Member, Hooghly District Board; Hony. Secretary, Historical Research Society; President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute; Night Schools; Bansberia Girls' School; Bangiya Granthalaya Parishat; Hooghly District Library Association; Kalighat Perpetual Club and Library; B. M. Sporting Club; Vice-President, Hooghly Landholders Association; Kalighat People's Association; Chinsurah Physical Institute; Editor, "Pathagar," late Editor, *The Eastern Voice*, an English Daily; *The United Bengal*, an English Weekly; *The Purnima*, a Bengali Monthly, Author of several historical works, Calcutta. Address: 21F, Rani Sankari Lane, Kalighat.

MUNSHI, KANAILAL MANEKAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court. b. 29 Dec. 1887. m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. Educ.: Dalal High School, Broach; Graduated from Baroda College, 1906; LL.B. of Bombay University, 1910; Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1918; Joint-Editor, "Young India," 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; President, Sahitya Sansad, Bombay, since 1922; Editor, 'Gujarat', 1923-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; Vice-President of the

Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Literary Conference) since 1926; Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, 1926-35; served on the Baroda University Commission, September 1926; Chairman of the Gujarati Board of Studies of the Bombay University, 1927; Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30; Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; served on the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay on the reorganisation of primary and secondary education member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University 1929; arrested 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930, member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-35; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' R. I. for civil disobedience, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934. *Publications:* Novels: Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhuta, Gujaratno Nath, Rajadhiraj, Bhagavan Kautilya, Venu Vasulat, Kono Vank, Swapnadrashita, Sneh-Sambhram. *Pauranic Plays:* Purandar Paranjaya, Avibhakta Atma, Tarpan, Putia Samovadi, Dhruvaswamini Devi; Kakan Shashi. *Social Plays:* Vava Shethnu Swatantrya, Be Kharab Jan; Agnankit; Brahmacharyashram; Shishu ane Sakhi Thodank Rassa-Darshano, Adi Vachano, Lopa Mudra Parts I-IV; Gujarat and Its Literature and several short stories, essays, etc. Address: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI KANAILAL, b. 1899, m. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Sri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; joined Satyagraha, 1930; appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930; arrested 4th July 1930; sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, released at the end of October 1930; organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930; elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931; arrested in Jan. 1932; released 26th Jan. 1933; appointed Vice-President, Narmad Centenary Committee; Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee. Elected Member of the Municipal Corporation, 1935. *Publications:* short stories, Essays, Jivarmantali Gaddeli, "Kumardevi," "Rokhachitro ane bija lakho," a collection of short stories and plays, etc. Address: 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BARADUR OR, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., The Hon. Itisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ul-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asaf Kuds Syud Sir Wasef Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; 88th in desc. of from the Prophet of Arabia; b. 7 Jan. 1870, m. 1898, Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugoor Jahan Begum Saheba. Heir apparent: Murshid-zada Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. Educ. in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has 11 times been Member of Bengal Leg. Coun. Address: The Palace, Murshidabad.

MUSPRATT, SYDNEY FREDERICK MAJOR
GENERAL, C.B. (1930); C.B.I. (1922); C.I.E.
(1921); D.S.O. (1916); Commander, Peshawar
District. b. 11th Sep. 1878. m. Rosamonde
Barry, youngest d. of Sir E. Barry, (Bart.)
Educ.: United Service College and Sandhurst.
Commissioned 1898. Joined 12th Bengal
Cavalry, 1899; N.W. Frontier, 1908; Great
War in France (1914-18); Deputy Director,
Military Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, 1919-21;
Director, Military Operations, A.H.Q. India,
1927-29; Deputy Chief of General Staff,
India, 1929-31; Secretary, Military Depart-
ment, India Office, 1931-33. Address:
Flagstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O.;
Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (re-
tired); b. 18 Dec. 1864; Educ.: Doveton Prot.
Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post
Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay,
1918-16. Address: "Looland," 8, Cunning-
ham Road, Bangalore.

MUTALIK, VISHNU NARAYAN alias ANNASAHAB,
B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan,
Inamdar and Saranjamlidar; Member,
Legislative Assembly. b. 6 Sept. 1879. m.
S. Ramabalsahab, d. of Mr. K. Bhiranhi,
Pearl Merchant. Educ.: at Satara High
School and the Deccan Coll., Poona.
Member, Bombay Legislative Council for
the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923. President,
Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 and on-
wards to the present day; Chairman, Satara
City Municipality, for 4 years Member of Dist.
and Taluka Local Board, Satara, for over 15
years. Was appointed non-official member of
Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to repre-
sent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; Presi-
dent of the 1st Provincial Confee. of Sirdars,
Inamdars and Watandars, 1926 and President,
Provincial Postal Confee., 1926. Elected
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the
Provincial Conference of Shri Sardars and
Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the
Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr.
Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; repre-
sented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before
the Franchise and Functions Committees of
1919. Leader of the Deputation of Sirdars
and Inamdars for giving evidence before the
Simon Commission, 1928. Leader of two
deputation 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor
on behalf of Sardars and Inamdars of the
Presidency. Raised to be First Class Sardar
of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated
Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee,
1932. Keenly interested in Rural Develop-
ment, Agriculture and horticulture. Publica-
tions: "Currency System of India in Marathi.
Address: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

MUTHIAH CHETTIAR, M.A., Kumararajah
of Chettinad, B.A., M.L.O., Ex-Mayor
of Madras; President, Corporation of
Madras, Nov. (1932); First Mayor of Madras,
Feb. (1933); again Mayor of
Madras Nov. (1934); Son
of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah
Sir Annamalai Chettiar of
Chettinad, Kt., LL.D., aged
31. Educ.: at the
Presidency College, Madras
in (1924); a Trustee of the
Pachalyappa's College and
Charities, Madras from
(1928); Member, Provincial
Banking Enquiry
Committee, Madras, (1929); Elected
unanimously to the Madras Legislative Council
by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce
(1930); Member, Economic Depression
Enquiry Committee, (1931); Vice-President,
Southern India Chamber of Commerce,
(1934 & 35); Is now a Director, Imperial
Bank of India, Madras (from 1932); Madras
Telephone Co., Ltd.; The Deccan Sugar &
Abkhari Co., Ltd.; was Director, Indian
Bank, Ltd., till (1931); takes keen interest
in the development of the Annamalai
University; Club, Cosmopolitan; Address:
"Chettinad House." Adyar, Madras.



MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BABADUR, NAWAB,
C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. b. 2nd
January 1880. Educ. Mission High School,
Jullunder, and Government College, Lahore.
Joined Government Service as Munshi;
promoted as Extra Assistant Commissioner,
served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer
during Great War; Orient Secretary, Indo-
Afghan Peace delegation 1919; Sir Henry
Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923; Oriental Secretary,
British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir
Francis Humphreys; Joined Political Depart-
ment 1924; Director, Information Bureau,
1925; Reforms Commissioner since October
1931; Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921,
and C.I.E. 1931. Publication: "Sword Hand of
the Empire—a war publication. Address:
Lahore.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF, SIR
SRI KANTHIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. b. 5 June 1888; y. s. of
late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar
Bahadur. m. 17th June 1910. One s. Prince
Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters.
Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in
all matters of education, health and industry.
Address: Mysore.

NABHA, Gurcharan Singh, ex-Maharaja of,
F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; b. 14 March 1883; s. 1911,
Educ.: privately. Travelled good deal in India
and abroad; Mem., Viceroy's Council, 1906-08;
Pres. of Ind. Nat. Soc. Confee., 1909;
attended Coronation of King, accompanied
by Maharani, 1911. Abdicated, 1923.

NADKAR, DEWAN BAHADUR KHANDRAO
GANGADHAR RAO, 1876 s. of Gangadhar Rao
Nadkar. Educ. at Anand College, Dhar and
Muir Central College, Allahabad. Khagsi
Dewan and Member in charge of Finance
and Education of Dhar State Council;

- appointed Dewan and Vice-President of State Council, 1920. Rao Bahadur, 1924; Dewan Bahadur, 1913. President, Council of Administration, January 1932. *Address*: Dewan's House, Dhar, C.I.
- NAG, GIRIS CHANDRA, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.**: b. 26 June 1861. *m.* Sreemati Kunjalata, b. of Rai Saheb P. C. Deb of Sylhet. *Educ.*: Calcutta Presidency College. Professor, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1886-1890), Pleader, Sylhet Judge's Court, (1890-1892); Member, Assam Civil Service, (1892-1919); Member, Dacca University Court, and Member, Leg. Assembly. *Publications*: "Back to Bengal." *Address*. Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.
- NAGOD, RAJA MAHENDRA SINGH, RAJA OF**: b. 5 February 1916. His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 68,166; his salute being nine guns. *Address*: Nagod, Baghelkhand.
- NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS.**, Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; b. Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. *Educ.*: Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. *Address*: Congress House, Bombay 4.
- NAIR, CHETTUR MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A.**, Bar-at-Law. Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 24th Jan. 1879. *m.* Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest d. of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. *Educ.*: Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge of High Court 1924, confirmed 1927. *Address*: "Spring Gardens," Nungambaukarn, Madras.
- NAIR, SIR MANNATH KRISHNAN, KT.** (1930); DEWAN BAHADUR (1915); b. August 1870. *Educ.*: Alathur, Calcutt, and Christian College and Law College, Madras. Vakil, Calcutt Bar, Ch. Justice, Travancore High Court, for four years. Dewan, Travancore, May 1914 to July 1920. Member, Executive Council, Government of Madras, 1928-1934. *Address*: "Washleigh Hall," Palghat P.O., S. Malabar.
- NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTIL KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord, M.L.A.** b. Dec. 1888. *m.* Kalliat Madhavi Amma, d. of V. Ruru Nambiar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. *Educ.*: at the Mission High School, Bronnen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College. Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912; in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board. In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders. Succeeded to the Karanavanship of Koodall House in 1932. *Address*: Koodall, N. Malabar.
- ANAVATY, COL. SIR BYRAMJI HORMASJI, KT.** (1930), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.C.P.S., L.M. & S. (with honours); I.M.S.; Khan Bahadur (1910); C.I.E., June (1925); Consulting Surgeon and Physician; Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London; b. December 1861, *m.* Dhanbai, daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Nanavatty (Treasury Officer, Surat) and cousin of Mr. E. M. Nanavatty, I.C.S. *Educ.*: Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and Edinburgh; held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (clinical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency. Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat. Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now also an ordinary Fellow. Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the L. M. & S. and M.B., B.S. Examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the L.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, of which Council he is also a member. A Municipal Councillor of over 35 years' standing and Chairman, Sanitary Committee. President, Hemabhai Institute; Vice-President of four important public bodies, viz., Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad Sanitary Association and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of Red Cross Society, Member of the Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and of the Civil Hospital Advisory Committee and of the Committees of Becherdas Dispensary, Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Leper Asylum and Mental Hospitals, is also Hon. Secretary of Becherdas Dispensary, a leading Freemason and a Past Master of Lodge Salem. In 1928 was also elected Hon. Member of Lodge Hope and Sincerity. Was awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Ahmedabad riots of 1913. In February 1925 was raised to the rank of an Hon. Col., Medical Corps, Indian Territorial Forces is also recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Publications*: "Duties and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Students of Medicine," "On Different Methods of Cataract Extraction," "Uraemia following on Catheterism," "Glioma Retinae, etc. *Address*: Ahmedabad.
- NANDY, BRISOCHANDRA, M.A.** (1920), M.L.C. Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Bengal. b. 1897. *m.* 1917 second Rajkumari of the late Hon. Raja Promoda Nath Roy of Dighapata. *Educ.*: Berhampore Coll., Bengal, and Presidency Coll., Calcutta Member, Bengal Legislative Council (since 1924); Ex-president, British Indian Association, Bengal; President, Bengal Mahajan Sava; President, Murshidabad Association; President, Bd. of Management, K. N. College and Sch. of

Berhampore; President, Berhampore Girls' H. E. School; President, Hardinge School, Saidabad, Ex-chairman, Berhampore Municipality; Ex-member, Murshidabad District Board; Member, Historical Society, Bengal and Asiatic Society of Bengal; Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Life member, Biswa Bharati; Life-President, Berhampore Edward Recreation Club; President, Tilijati Sammilani Bengal; Address: "Rajbari", Kasimbazar (Murshidabad or 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., B.A., Rao Bahadur, June 1912; b. 21st Oct. 1873. Educ.: Madras Christian College; Graduated 1893; had journalistic training in the office of 'The Hindu' in 1898; enrolled as Pleader in 1899; was Municipal Chairman from 1908 to 1919, Vice-President, District Board, 1919-29; President, District Educational Council, 1922-30; Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29; Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917; Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919 and also a member of its Council; President, Kurnool Urban Bank, 1916-20, President, Kurnool Co-operative Supervising Union, 1919-23; President, District Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31; Member of the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank; presided over the Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930); President of the Kurnool United Club, 1924-32; President, Bar Association from 1931, General Secretary, Reception Committee of the XVII Madras Provincial Conference held at Kurnool in 1910, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Provincial Social Conference held at Kurnool, 1910; was Chairman of Reception Committee of first Kurnool District political conference, 1914, appeared before the Functions Committee presided over by Hon. Mr. Feetham in connection with the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in January, 1919; gave evidence before the Lothian Committee in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; on attaining the 61st year in 1933 the public of Kurnool arranged a public reception in his honour and presented an oil painting to the Municipal Council Hall. New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimharopeta. President, First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference July 1935, Address: Kurnool.

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR. Member, Council of State, b. 28 September, 1881. Merchant and Landlord; President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; was Member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges representing District Board and Municipalities of Chingleput District; Hon. Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Provincial Visitor to Presidency Jails; President, Depressed Classes Mission Society; Member, Town Planning Trust Board representing Corporation, Member, Madras Labour Board; Member, South India Chamber of Commerce; Member,

Tramway Advisory Board; Member, Egmore Benefit Society and Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.; Member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram; Vice-President of the S. P. C.A. and Madras Children's Aid Society; Member, Council of State; Member, Central Board of Railways; Member, Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital for Women; Member, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; Member of the Academic Council; President of the Town Planning Committee; Chairman of the Cherries Committee, Member of the Labour Advisory Board formed by the Government of Madras; Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi; Director of the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.; President of the District Educational Council; President of the Dt. Secondary Education Board; Chairman of the Advisory Board to the General Hospital, Madras; Member of the Advisory Board to the Government Gosha Hospital, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V.P. Hall; was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council; Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet; Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools of this Presidency; Non-Official Visitor to the Government Mental Hospital; Director of the Muthialpet High School; Member of the Board of Industries; Honorary Visitor of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; Member of the Admission Board to the Presidency College; Member of the Advisory Council of the Queen Mary's College for Women. Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Ottawa Committee of the Central Legislature. Address: "Gopathi Villa," San Thome, Madras.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED F., B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Advocate, Bombay High Court, b. 1885; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1924, Member, Bombay Legislative Council; Leader of the Youth Movement in Bombay Presidency; President, Bombay Presidency Youth League and All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, 1929; President, Bombay Presidency Congress Committee since 1930, took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movement, imprisoned four times; Member, All-India Congress Committee and of Working Committee since 1930; Mayor of Bombay (1935-36). Publications: "Whither Congress?" (1933). Address: Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay.

NARIMAN, SIR TEMULJI BHICAJI, KT., M.R.C. P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922; Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons; b. Navsari, 3rd Sept. 1848; Educ.: Grant M.C.; Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891; a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02; Mem., Bombay Leg. Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years. Address: Fort, Bombay.

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, b. 21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs, m. daughter of the heir-apparent of Ootah State, June 1929, s. 1924. *Educ.*: Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere. State is 784 sq. miles in extent and has population 1,13,873; salute of 11 guns. *Address*: Narsingarh, C.I.

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.), b. July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick. Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner. Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 1925. Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. *Address*: Nasik.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1899, Editor, The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay; b. 24th Sept. 1868. Educ.: St. Peter's H. S., Tanjore; Pres. Coll. Madras; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; and Law Coll., Madras; Headmaster, Aryan H. S., Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Editor, the *Hindu*, Madras; Pres., Madras Prov. Soc. Confce., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Confce., Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24. President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. *Publications*: Presidential addresses at above Conferences; Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911. A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras). *Address*: The Indian Social Reformer Office, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, THE HON. MR. G. A., head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, The Indian Review, Member, Council of State, b. 25th August 1873. Educ.: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; E. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Sec., Madras Liberal League. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1935, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1935. *Publications*: chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire." *Address*: "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mysapore, Madras.

NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS, J.P.; Hon. Mag. and Fellow of Univ., Bombay, 86th or Head of Kapol Banya community, resigned presidency after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912, b. 28 Oct. 1854. Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Was for 20 years an elected Mem. of Bombay Mun. Corpn.; has been Hon. Mag. since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay. *Address*: Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, b. 13 June 1889. Educ.: at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, d. of late Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I., m. 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore, b. 7 April, 1896. Educ. Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah at her instance the All-India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygamy 1917; gave up purdah in 1920 and since they actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League Council of the All-India Muslim League, Vice-President of Provincial Executive Committee and Member, All-India General Committee of the Red Cross Society, Punjab, at Delhi, 1927; first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended as a delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32). Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference 1933 and Delhi Women's Conference 1934; Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator 1932; Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, since 1932, helped to organise Fardah Gardens, Welfare Centres and girls schools; Member, Board of Education, Punjab. *Publications*: Husan Hara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. *Address*: Iqbal Manzil, Lahore.

NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SRINIVASA Rao, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad); Minister of Industries and Local Self-Government, Central Provinces, b. 22nd May 1877. m. to Ankubai Nayudu, d. of late Mr. B. Narasing Rao Nayudu, Government and Railway Contractor, Khandwa. Educ.: Collegiate High School, Jabulpore, Ujjain and Agra Coll. gcs. Joined Wardha Bar in 1899; enrolled 14th Court Pleader in 1904; elected President, Wardha Municipal Committee 1915-1921 and 1924-1934; appointed Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected to C. P. Legislative Council, 1925; elected Dy. President, C.P. Legislative Council, 1928-29, elected President of the C. P. and P. J. Non-Brahmin Association since 1925, elected Chairman of the Reception Comm. (the

of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; elected President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928; led the C. P. and Bherar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928; again elected to C. P. Legislative Council; November 1930 as a Non-Brahmin; elected leader of the Democratic (majority) Party of the C. P. Council in December 1930; elected unopposed Chairman, District Council, Wardha, in June, 1933; appointed Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government in March 1934. *Address*: Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P.

NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON. KEWAJI, Sir M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., 1927, Bar-at-Law, Minister for Education, Government of Bengal, *b.* 7 July 1894. *m.* Shaher Banoo, *d.* of K. M. Ashraf. *Educ.*: at Allgarh, M.A.O. College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922 to 1929; Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, from 1923. *Address*: Pari Bagh, Ramna, Dacca; 25/1 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

NAZIR AHMAD, Dr., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.); F. Inst. P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, *b.* 1 May 1898. *Educ.*: M.A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge, Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. *Publications*: Various scientific and technical papers. *Address*: Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAIM-KHAS BAHADUR, M.A. (Allahabad); LL.B., Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet, *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince; Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abkari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board. *Address*: 15, Tukoganj, Indore, Central India.

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 1889. *Educ.*: Harrow School and Trinity College Cambridge, Bar-at-law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921, released and again jailed 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929, President, Indian National Congress 1929-30, underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931, again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935. President, Indian National Congress, 1938. *Publications*: Series of articles on Soviet Russia. *Address*: "Swarnaj Bhavan", Allahabad.

NEHRU, PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA, B.Sc. M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., L.E.D., I.C.S. *b.* 17 November 1888. *m.* Raj Dulari Kichlu. *Educ.*: Agra College (Allahabad University); Magdalen College, Cambridge University; Heidelberg University; London University; Guild International and Sorbonne, Paris. Service in the I.C.S.; Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, M. O. College, Allahabad, in War time; Research

into aeroplane problems and visit to France and England in War time; Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary to U. P. Government; Director of Publicity and Reforms Officer, U. P. Government and District work; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board; Late President for Agriculture, Indian Science Congress, Bombay (1934) and Comite Directoriel del' Archive Internationale de Radiobiologie Generale. *Publications*: (Science) "Ueber die Bewegung von Gasen," "First Steps in Radiology" & "Ecranage," (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Broomcorn, Experiments in Electrofarming, further Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, Alcuni Aspetti dell' Electrocoltura. Growing fruit with electricity. The application of Electricity to Fruitfarming, Experiments in Electrogardening; Editor of a Series of "Fulgura Flecto" Bulletins (30 to date) on Improved Fruit farming through Electroculture and author of "The Methods of Electroculture No. 20,"

"Agaskarise, The latest simple, cheap and effective method of Electroculture No. 15"; The "The Electroculture of Jamun No. 19"; "Improving the Mulberry Fruit and Tree with Electroculture No. 20"; "Rejuvenation of Plants and Humans No. 21"; "Electrified Irrigation in Villages Without Electricity No. 23"; "Citrus No. 24"; "Beginner's Mistakes in Electroculture No. 25"; "Electrified Manure No. 26"; "Shedding of Blossom before fruit formation and its prevention No. 27"; "Culture of British Mushroom in India No. 29" and "Rose Culture No. 30." (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the Rural Area, (Law) Judgments & How to Write Them, (Literature) Le Bouquet d'Ophelle and Dante's Divine Comedy, (Spiritual Uplift) "Doctor and Saint, A Passion of West and East," (Rural Uplift) Logbook of a Rural Uplift Van, Better Life in the Village, Current Problems in the Rural Area and some time editor of a Rural Uplift Weekly called "Review of the Week." *Address*: 15, Georgetown, Allahabad.

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A., Dewan of Mayurbhunj State *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta. Dacca Coll. *m.* Sreematy Lila Devi. Vakil, Calcutta High Court and Journalist. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly since 1924. Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Orissa, 1935. *Address* Mayurbhunj, Orissa.

NEVILLE, BERTIE AYLMER CRAMPTON, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. *b.* 7 October 1882. *m.* 1911, Mabel Jess Seales. *Educ.*: Corrigan School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Five years with Bank of Ireland. Joined Bank of Bengal in 1906. *Address*: 4, Ronaldshay Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

NEWBOLD, HON. SIR BABINGTON BENNETT, Kt. (1924), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1916, *b.* 7 March 1887. *Educ.*: Bedford Sch.; Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Ent. I.C.S., 1885. *Address*: Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

NEWOOME, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM, O.B. (1923); C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1915); M.G.B.A. Army Headquarters. *b.* July 14th, 1875. *m.* Helen, eldest daughter of 2nd Earl of Lathom, (died 1929). *Educ.*: Marlborough College and R.M.A., Woolwich. *Address*: Army Headquarters, Simla.

NICHOLSON, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, K.C.S.I. (1925), K.C.I.E. (1903), C.I.E. (1899), Kalsar-i-Hind Medal, First Class 1st Jan. 1917. *b.* 1846. *m.* 1875 Catherine, O.B.E., *d.* of Rev. J. Lechler; three *s.* *Educ.*: Royal Medical College, Epsom; Lincoln Coll., Oxford; Entered Madras Civil Service, 1869; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899; Member Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897-99 1900-02; reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895; Member of Famine Commission, 1901; retired, 1904; Hon. Director of Fisheries, 1905-1918. *Publications*: District Manual of Coimbatore; Land and Agricultural Banks for India; Madras Fisheries Bulletins; Note on Agriculture in Japan. *Address*: Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NIHALSINGH, REV. CANON SOLOMON, B.A., Evangelistic Missionary. Chawhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth, *b.* 15 Feb. 1852, *m.* 1870 *d.* of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Balswara, three *s.* three *d.* *Educ.*: Govt. H. S., Lakhimpur; Canning Coll., Lucknow; ordained, 1891; Hon. Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906. *Publications*: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh; Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majmua Sakhum, 1873-75; Khulasat-ul-Isalah (in two parts); Risala-e-Saf Goi or Plain Speaking; Verses on Temperance in Urdu; Munajat Asl; Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu. *Address*: 1, Badshahimandi, Allahabad.

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BROWNISHANKER, M.A., LL.M., Judge, High Court, Nagpur and Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. *b.* 30th August 1886. *m.* Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.). *Educ.*: at Nagpur. Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933; Social and Political Reforms activities. *Address*: Craddock Town, Nagpur, C.P.

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 25 Jan. 1880. *m.* Muriel Dorothy Orre-ewing, 1917. *Educ.*: Cheltenham, C. C. C. Oxon. Scholar 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1st Class History. Called to Bar, 1904; practised Chancery Bar, 1904-1914; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914-Sept. 1919; Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A.F.I., 1917-1919; Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1919-1933; Administrator-General and Official Trustee Punjab 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab, 1926-1933; Advocate Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933. *Address*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

NOON, HON. MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, KT, Cr 1933; High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom. *b.* 7 May 1893; *s.* of Hon Nawab Malik Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, *m.* 1914; two sons, two daughters. *Educ.*: Chief's College, Lahore; Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918-26; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921; Minister for Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health 1927-31. *Address*: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

NORBURY, H. CARTER, J.P., M. Inst T F.I.R.A., Chief Accounts Officer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. *b.* 18 Oct. 1883. *m.* Miss Rickwood. *Educ.*: at Leeds. Great Northern Railway (England), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Service. *Address*: Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D.Sc., Director-General of Observatories. *b.* 10th September 1889. *m.* Alison McLennan. *Educ.*: Royal High School and Edinburgh University. Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913; Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927; I.A.R.O. with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917; Director-General of Observatories, 1927. *Publications*: Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals. *Address*: Meteorological Office, Poona.

NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D.Sc. (London), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., Director, Tea Research Institute of Ceylon. *b.* 24 October 1887. *Educ.*: Ripon Grammar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1909; Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11, Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U.P., 1914; war service, Captain I.A.R.O. attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18. Indian Agricultural Service. Agricultural Chemist to Govt. of Madras, 1918-24, Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924-1929. *Publications*: Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals. *Address*: Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon.

NOYCE, FRANK, SR, K.C.S.I. (1934), Kt. (1929), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1924), C.B.E. (1919). Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries & Labour) 1931. *b.* 4 June 1878. *Educ.*: Salisbury Sch and St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge. *m.* Enid, *d.* of W. M. Kirkus of Liverpool. Entered I.C.S., 1902. Served in Madras. Under-Sec. to Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept., 1912-16, Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-19, Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-29; Vice-President and subsequently President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20; Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21; Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-24, Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, Development Department, 1923-24; President, Indian Cotton Committee, 1924-25. President, Indian Textile Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926. Attached Officer and Asst. Commissioner, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1927; Secretary to the Government

of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1920. Honorary LL.D., Aligarh Muslim University. Hon. D. Litt. Delhi University. *Publications*: England, India and Afghanistan (1902). *Address*: 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi; Inverarm, Simla.

O'GILVIE, THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1932); Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. *b.* 18 Feb. 1882. *m.* Lorna Rome, *d.* of the late T. Rome, Esq., J.P. of Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire. *Educ.*: Cheltenham College; R.M.C., Sandhurst. Entered Indian Army, 1900; appointed Indian Political Department, 1905; Asst. Secretary, Govt. of India, Army Department, 1915; Major, 1915; Lieut.-Col., 1926; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1919; Offg. Political Secretary, Govt. of India, 1923; President, Council of State, Jaipur, 1925; Resident in Mewar, Rajputana, 1925-27; Secretary, Indian States Committee, 1927-29; Resident in Kashmir, 1929-1931; Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1931-1932-1933, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara *Address*: Mount Abu, Rajputana.

OLVER, ARTHUR, COLONEL, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1916); F.R.C.V.S. Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department. *b.* 4 August 1875. *m.* Marjorie, *d.* of Wm. Beart of Johannesburg. *Educ.*: Godolphin School, London, and R. Vety. College, London. Joined Army Veterinary Department, 1899; served S. African War, 1901-2 (Queen's Medal 5 clasps) Egyptian Army, 1906; *p.* V. O. Egypt Army and Sudan Civil Veterinary Service, 1907. Asst. Director-General, Army Veterinary Service, War Office, 1908, Great War, 1914-18 (despatches 3 times Bt. Lieut.-Col.); D.D.V.S., Br. Remount Comm. Canada and U. S. A., 1917. A.D.V.S., Egypt Command, 1922-27; Colonel, 1928, A.D.V.S. S. Command, 1928; D.D.V.S. N. Colonel India, 1929-30; Expert Adviser, I.C.A.B. Department, Govt. of India, 1930. *Publications*: Various technical articles in professional press and in standard veterinary works. *Address*: 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

OWEN, MORRIS, M.Sc. (Wales), F. Inst. P. offg. Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Education Department, Central Provinces. *b.* 16th February 1885. *m.* Elinor Jones (Vaughan). *Educ.*: University College, Bangor, and Berlin University. Late Fellow of the University of Wales Lecturer in Physics, Portsmouth Technical College (1909). Indian Educational Service (1912). *Publications*: Research papers on "Frictional Electricity," "Musical Arc Oscillations in Coupled Circuits" and "Thermo-Magnetic Properties of the Elements." *Address*: Nagpur.

PADSHAH, THE HON. SAYIED MAHMUD SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A. Member, Council of State; Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State. Advocate. *b.* 1887. *m.* *d.* of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of

Chittoor. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Bar in 1916; became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921; agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. First joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925; became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926. Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927. Thrice nominated Panel Chairman of the Council of State; presided over several Provincial Muslim Conferences. Again re-elected to the Council of State, 1930; nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency. Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Conferences, London, in 1933; leader of the Independent party in the Council of State. *Address*: Madras.

PAI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs. *b.* Jan. 15, 1893. *m.* 1913 Sita Bai. *Educ.*: T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924. *Address*: 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, ERNST, B.A. (Dublin); The Hon. Mr. Justice, Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 19th June 1875. *m.* (1) L. E. F. Ashe; (2) M. L. M. Strachan (nee Boyd) *Educ.*: Birkenhead School and Trinity College, Dublin. Passed I.C.S. 1898 and came to India 1899. Served in various districts of Madras Presidency on the Executive and Judicial side. Appointed District Judge 1919; Special Judge, Malabar Tribunal 1922-23, acted on High Court, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, and appointed Judge, High Court, 1932. *Address*: 82, Mount Road, Madras.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.). *b.* Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley. *m.* 1916, Clara Ridley, *y. d.* of Rev. Canon F. O. Hayes. *Educ.*: Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin. Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23. Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta. *Publications*: St. Francis of Assisi and other poems; Nisbet, Altar and Table (S.P.C.K.); Evolution and Christianity (C.I.S.); Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.)

- Antiphonal Psalter. Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press) *Address:* C/o Union Christian College, Alwaye, Travancore.
- PALITANA, THAKORE SAHEB OF, SHRI BAHADURSHJI MANSINJI** (Gohel Rajput), K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. b. 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. *Address:* Palitana.
- PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A.** (Bombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921; D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Secretary, Board of Film Censors, Bombay, b. 13 July 1894. m. to Indira, d. of S. A. Sabnis, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. *Educ:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy; University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications:* Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India. *Address:* Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay.
- PANOKRIDGE, HUGH RAHMER, B.A.** Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April 1930). b. Oct. 2, 1885. *Educ:* Winchester College and Orill College, Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple, 1909; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1926; Officiating Judge, 1929; Additional Judge, 1929. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt., 1918; mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.
- PANDALAI, RAO BAHADUR K. KRISHNAN, B.A., B.L.,** Bar-at-Law, LL.D. (Lond.), 1914 Judge, High Court, Madras b. April 1874 m. J. Narayan Amma. *Educ:* Mavelikkara, Trivandrum and Madras. Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1913-14; awarded LL.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928-1934. *Publications:* Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam; author of Primer on Chemistry author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." *Address:* Lenark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.
- PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc. A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., J.P.** Professor of Physics; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. b. 30 January 1891. m. Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. *Educ:* Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. *Publications:* Various papers in the journals of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, The Indian Journal of Physics, Calcutta, and other Scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishti Dnyan." *Address:* Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. "Sadhana," Dadar, 115, Lakshmi Napoo Road, Bombay 14.
- PARANJPYE, RAGUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR. M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta), b. Murdi, 16 Feb. 1876. Educ.** Maratha H. S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll. St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.); Paris, Poona; and Gottingen; First in all Univ. exams. in India; went to England as Govt. of India scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Prince and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913; represented the University of Bombay, 1916-23, 1926. Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; Elected to Bombay Council to represent Univ. in 1926; appointed Minister, 1927; Member India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, since September 1932. *Publications:* Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve. *The Cruz of the Indian Problem. Address:* Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Lucknow.
- PARSONS, SIR (ALFRED) ALAN (LETHBRIDGE), KT. (1932); B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1925);** Indian Civil Service; Member, India Council b. 22nd October 1882. m. Katharine Parsons. *Educ:* Bradfield College and Univ. College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, Punjab, 1907; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government of India, Finance Department, 1916; Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1920; Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1922; Secretary to Government of India, Industries Department, 1925; Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1926-1931; Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India (1932). Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. *Address:* India Office, White Hall, London.
- PARTAB BAHADUR RING, RAJA, TALUQDAR OF KILA PARTABGARH, C.I.E. Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council. b. 1866. Address:** Kila Partabgarh, Oudh.
- PARTABGARH, H. H. RAM SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAWAT OF b. 1906. s. 1929. m. eldest d. of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924 (died); second d. of Maharaja Sahab of Durnraon in Behar in 1932. Educ:** Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that College in 1927. State has an area of 886 sq. miles and population of 67,114; salute of 16 guns. *Address:* Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PATEL, VALLABHBAI JHAVERBHAI, BAR-AT-LAW. Born of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. *Address:* Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO, B.A., LL.B., b. 16 May 1873. m. Mrs. Shantabai Patkar. *Educ:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College. Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side in 1897. Was appointed Government Pleader in 1913 and continued as such till July 1926; Selected in November 1928 Member of the India Bar Committee appointed by Lord Reading, which made its report in Feb. 1924 and resulted in the enactment of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. Appointed Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, in July 1926 and confirmed as permanent Judge, Nov. 1926; appointed to act as officiating Chief Justice in June 1931; retired in 1933; elected Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, July 1932; appointed by the Bombay Government November 1933 to make inquiry on their behalf into the complaint of the Bombay Port Trust against the Bombay Municipality; appointed January 1935 as the Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association; appointed March 1935 by the Governor General as President of the Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency; appointed May 1935 as Arbitrator to decide dispute between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India representing the Poona Cantonment; appointed in December 1935 by the Government of India as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras; appointed March 1936 by the Government of India to decide dispute between the Bombay Municipality and B. B. & C. I. Railway. *Address:* Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATRO, RAO BAHADUR ANNEPU SIR PARASHURAMDASS, KT. (1924; K. O. E. (1935); High Court, Vakil, Ganjam; landholder; Member of the Madras Legislative Council; connected with the working of Local Self-Government institutions in rural

areas for over a quarter of a century. Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930; President, South India Liberal Conference, 1927; President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin). Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932; also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1933. Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1931. *Publications:* Rural Economics; A Study of Rural Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies in Local Self-Government. *Address:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

PATTANI, SIR PRABHASHANKAR DALPATRAM, K.C.I.E., President of Council, Bhavnagar State, 1930, Devan, Bhavnagar State 1902-12; Member of Exec. Council of Government of Bombay, 1912-1915; of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1916; of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1917; of the Council of India, 1917-19. President, Council of Administration 1919-1930, b. 1862. *Educ:* Morvi, Rajkote, Bombay. *Address:* Anantwadi, Bhavnagar.

PATTERSON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVID CLARKE, B.A. (Cantab), Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. May 5, 1879. m. Marguerite Mather Atkinson. *Educ:* Oundle and Cambridge. Various Executive and Judicial posts in Bengal. *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERAOHI, First High Priest of the Fasal Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929; elected Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society, 1930; received Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost scientific and learned societies, including the société d'Ethnographie de Paris, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, comprising essays and researches on Oriental languages literature, history, philosophy and art by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries, and published in England by the Oxford University Press; b. 9 April 1859; sons, three; daughters, three. Owns large estates both in the British territory and in the Baroda State. *Education:* Public and private schools, Navsari. Ordained into Zoroastrian priesthood, 1871; first Principal of the Zend-Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroastrian Theological Seminary) at Navsari, appointed, 1889; High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla, elected, 1912. Founder and trustee of the Basmé Jashané Ruzé Hormazd (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge), also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Fund (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zoroastrian Community). Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsees of Navsari, 1920. *Publication:* Rahe Zarthoshti (a Zoroastrian Catechism), Bombay, 1901, second edition 1931; Tarikate Zarthoshti (Zoroastrian Ceremonials), Bombay, 1902, Second edition 1932; Vaahe Khurashed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subjects), Bombay, 1904; Resahe Khurashed (Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 2, 3, Bombay, 1917. 1931;

Zarthoshti Sahitiya Abhyas (Zoroastrian Studies), Parts 1, 2, Bombay, 1922, 1928; Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927; many articles on Zoroastrian subjects in Gujarati newspapers and journals. *Address*: Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, FARHOD DASTUR CURSETJI, Chief Engineer, North Western Railway (retired). Created C.I.E., 1930. Eldest son of Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry. *Education*: Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill; Associate and Fellow of Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway, 1900; Executive Engineer, 1908; Superintending Engineer, 1924. *Address*: Office of the Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.

PAVRY, JAL DASTUR C, M.A., Ph.D. Orientalist and Author. b. 27 November 1889. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, 1910-18; St. Xavier's College, 1918-20; B.A., with Honours, Bombay University, 1920; Fellow of St. Xavier's College and of Mullia Firoz Madressa, 1920-21. M.A. and Ph.D. with Distinction, Columbia University, 1922 and 1925, respectively. Fellow of Columbia University, 1924-25; Travelled extensively in Europe and America. One of the founders of the University Corps of the Bombay Battalion, 1917. Chairman of the Religion Section, Inter-Collegiate Club (International House), New York (1921-25). Hon. Treasurer, Hindustani Association of America (a nation-wide organization), New York (1921-25). Editor of the "Hindustani Student", New York (1921-25). Member of Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, University of Bombay (1926-29), of the Mullia Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928), of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London, since 1930), of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930), and of Cama Oriental Institute (since 1931). Member of the Book Committee, Parsi Punchayet (since 1931). Member of the International Committee of the All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre at Geneva (since 1928), of the Association des Messages (Paris, since 1933), and of the Institute for Hyperphysical research (New York since 1933). Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva, 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1928), to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (London, 1929), and to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1931). President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (since 1931). Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies. *Publications*: The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926); The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1926); Yashé Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay, 1927); edited the volume of "Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetji Erachji Pavry," being the work of seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries (London, 1934); The life and Teachings of Zoroaster (London, 1934); Spiritual Unity of Mankind (Paris, 1934);

Parsee Religion and World Peace (New York, 1934); and numerous articles on Oriental subjects and World Peace in popular and Scientific Journals. *Address*: Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERAOJI, J.P. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (London); L.M. & S. (Bombay), L.M. (Dublin); Captain (I.M.S.) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, medical practitioner, Bombay. b. 14 October 1866. m. 1876. *Educ.*: Sir C. Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa High School, Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital. *Cricket Career*: The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895; Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler. Played for twenty-nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubilee in 1910, and captained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913. Divisional Surgeon and Examiner, St. John's Ambulance Division. Has been the Chairman of the Parsi Selection Committee since 1911; President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1892 and 1884. *Public Life*: Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-President of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Gymnasium in Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion; Hon. Treasurer of *Jame* Centenary Fund; Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society; President of M.O.C. of 51st Bombay Scout Troop; Vice-President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of the Scout Committee; Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Associations. Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897; A Trustee of Dr. Gimi Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School; A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium; Life Member of Mazdayasni Mandal, Bulsara Class, Y.M.P.A., and Khorshed Mandal; Chairman of Parsi Scout Federation and President of the Parsi League and Zoroastrian Band Executive Committees. President of the "Zoroastrian Orchestra"; Joint Hon. Secy. "Parsi Bekari Fund." Vice-President of the B.P.A. Boxing Federation, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the B. P. Olympic Association. *Publications*: Parsi Cricket, Physical Culture, The Team Spirit in Cricket; Radio Talk on Boxing among the Parsis, "Scouting," "Health" and "100 First-Aid Don'ts." *Clubs*: Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club and Ripon Club. *Address*: Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay.

PAVRY, Miss BAPSY, M.A., Author and Litterateur. b. 25 December 1906. *Educ.*: Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A. with Distinction, Columbia University, New York. Visited England every year, since 1924. Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-34 in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of Nations, St. George's Hospital, Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroys' Fund.

Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockland Settlement, University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children; Princes Beatrice Hospital, Disabled Officers' Garden Homes, Plilstow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology. Member of the Primrose League of Great Britain, British League of Mercy, British Federation of University Women, British Indian Union, International Theatre Society of London, also of the Bombay Work Guild, and of several other Associations and Societies. *Publications*: The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shahnama of Firdausi (Cambridge, 1930); and many articles on Iranian subjects in popular and scientific journals. *Address*: Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross, Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. *Address*: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIGARA, KHAN BAHADUR KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI, C.I.E., *b.* 24 Nov. 1877. *m.* Awanbai, *d.* of Mr. Jehangirshaw Ardeshr Talaytrkhan. *Educ.*: Surat and Bombay. Started career as Sub-Inspector of Police in Bombay City C.I.D. and gradually went through all grades of the City C.I.D. Was promoted to Indian Police Service in 1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. Received medal of the Royal Victorian Order from H. I. M. the King-Emperor, 1912; created Khan Sahib, 1912, Khan Bahadur, 1916; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class, 1923, appointed Justice of the Peace, 1924; appointed Companion of the Imperial Service Order, 1926; appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1931; C.I.E. 1933. *Address*: 2, Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PETIT, JERANGIR BOMANJEE, Merchant, and until recently Mill-owner and agent for the Petit group of mills *b.* 21st August 1879. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Fort High Institution. Hon. Presidency Magistrate (1904-15), Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921-34), Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30), Bombay Improvement Board (1920-30), Bombay Development Board (1920-34), Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (1913-33), Board of the old Bombay Cotton Exchange (1900-17), Mill-Owners' Panel of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. (1920-21), the old Indian National Congress and its provincial executive (1898-1918), the Surat Congress Convention (1905), the Indian Home Rule League and its executive (1915-20), the National Liberal Federation and its executive (1918-20), the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-17), the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918-25), the Industrial Disputes' Committee (1921), the Rent-Control Committee (1916-20), the Excise Committee (1921-24), the University Reforms Committee (1924-25), the Bombay Provincial Franchise

Committee (1931), the Governor's Hospital Committee (1926-30), the Committees of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions, and of other public institutions, too numerous to mention; Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34); Trustee, Parsee Panchayat of Bombay (1916-34), Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay (1900-20); President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919-20), of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association—twice—(1915-16 and 1928-29), of the Indian Industrial Conference (1918), of the Bombay Co-operative Conference (1921), of the Bombay Textile Association (1910-30) of the S.P.C.A. and the Lady Sakarbai Petit Hospital for Animals (since 1933), of the B. D. Petit, Mahabeshwar Library (since 1915) and of the Gayan Ustefak Mandi (1910-20), Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Association (since 1916), Founder and President of the Indian Progressive Federation and the Bombay Progressive Association (since 1920), of the B. S. Petit Parsi General Hospital (since 1912), of the Bombay Rate Payers' Association (1901-08), of the Two-Anna Famine Relief Fund (1900-01), of the New High School for Girls, Bombay (since 1921), of the International School Club (since 1932), of the Punjab Relief Fund (1919-21), of the Bombay Public Activities' Fund (since 1922), of the J. B. Petit Free Library and Public Hall, Billimora (since 1910), of the B. D. Petit Public Library, Mandvi, Surat District (since 1916), of the Indian Economic Society (1915-30), of the Indian Currency Tariff Reform League (1920-24), of the Bombay Symphony and Chamber Orchestra (1921-28), and of the 'Indian Daily Mail' (1923-31). Founder and Vice-President of the Landlords' Association (1925-30), and of the Sangr Sardha Mandal (1915-24), Founder and Managing Trustee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (since 1903), of the South African and Transvaal Indian Funds (1907-15), of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association (1915-32), of the 'Bombay Chronicle' (1913-17), of the Zoroastrian Association (1904-10), of the Zoroastrian Building Society (1902-15), and of the Society for the promotion of Religious Education amongst Zoroastrians (1902-34). is a Progressive Radical in politics, a close student of public questions, and has at different times given evidence before various Royal Commissions and Public Committees. *Address*: Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETMAN, CHARLES EARLE DEVAN, C.I.E. *b.* 9 September 1866. *m.* 1926, Amy, widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt. Telegraphs and *d.* of Rev. Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Letchington, Essex. *Educ.*: Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge; Advocate, Calcutta II. Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1892; Government Advocate, Punjab, 1909; Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug. 1920 and from Oct. 1920 to Feb. 1921. Founder and First Master of the Lahore Hunt, 1903. *Publications*: "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department"; "P. W. D. Contract Manual" (Revised Edition). *Address*: Lahore.

PETRIE, SIR DAVID, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., Chairman, Public Service Commission, India, 1932-36. *b.* 1879. *Educ.*: Aberdeen Univ. *Ent.* *Ind.* *Police*, 1900; *Asst. Dir.*, C.I.D., Simla, 1911-12; *Spec. duty with Home Dept.*, 1915-1919; on special duty with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 1921; on staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 1921-22; Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore; Member of the R. Commn on Public Services, 1923; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924-31; appointed Member, Public Service Commission, India, April 1931. Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, and Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas; Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, 1933. *Address*: c/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

PITKEATHLY, SIR JAMES STOTT, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Chief Controller of Stores. *b.* 10 Nov. 1882. Joined the service 1909 as electric inspector; electrical engineer, 1911; C.V.O., 1911; on military service, 1916-1919, Deputy Director of Works, Electrical and Mechanical Sections, Mesopotamia, 1916, C.I.E., 1920; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, 1922, on foreign service under Ceylon Government, 1928; C.M.G., 1930; Knighthood, 1930. *Address*: The Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

POCHKHANAWALA, SORAJI NUSSER-WANJI, Sir, Kt., J.P.; Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910,



Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd. *b.* 9 August 1881. *m.* Bai Sakarbai Ruttonji. *Educ.* New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years founded

the Central Bank of India. Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee by the Government of India in 1921; appointed Chairman, Ceylon Banking Commission, April 1934. Appointed Chairman, Industrial Finance Committee, U.P., 1934. Knighted 1934. *Address*: "Buena Vista," Marine Parade, Worli, Bombay.

POPE, MAJOR-GENERAL SYDNEY ROXTON, D.S.O. (1916); C.B. (1930); Legion d'Honneur (France), 1917; D.A. & Q.M.G. Southern Command, Poona. *b.* 6th February 1879. *m.* Dorothy Ashby Daniel, 1925. *Educ.* St. Paul's School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined 18th Royal Irish, 1901; 56th Rifles F.F. (I.A.), 1904; N.W. Frontier of India, 1908 (operations against Mohmands); Staff College, 1914; Great War, France, 1914 to Dec. 1917; Palestine, 1918 to 1919. Brevet, of Lt.-Colonel, 1919; Brevet of Col., 1921; Commandant, 49th Hyderabad Regiment, 1924; Commanded Banar Brigade, 1926;

Commander, Razmak Brigade, 1929; Major-General, 1930; Commander, Waziristan District, 1931; D.A. & Q.M.G.'s Command, 1934; Colonel, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 1931. *Address*: Poona.

POSA, MAUNG, I.S.O. (1911), K.S.M. 1893. *b.* Toungoo, 13 May 1862. *Educ.*: St. Paul's R.C.M. Sch., Toungoo. *Asst.* to Civil Officer, Ningyal Column II, B. Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87; Burma Medal with clasp, 1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial Ser. since 1911. Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma, Jan. 1906. Also to three Viceroys, 1898, 1901, 1908; Dist. Judge, 1916; Offg. Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918; Retired, June 1918; Asstt. Dir. Recruiting, July to Dec. 1918. Mentioned in despatches. *Address*: Thatchon.

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) *b.* May 1874. *m.* Ramabai *d.* of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. *Educ.*: B.J. High School, Thana, Elphinstone College; and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana; became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907; resigned in 1920; for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President; Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years; was one of the Directors of Thana Dt. Co-operative Credit Bank; President, Thana Dist. Boy Scouts Movement; is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasenai Kayastha Prabhu community; elected at the Indore Parishad; elected to the Bombay Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency; Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28; Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-1932. Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday Honour List) (Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths, Conference, 1932, and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933. Conferred title of "The Promoter of Faith" by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya in 1934. and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934. *Address*: Balvant Bag, Thana, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay

PRAMATHANATH, BANERJEA, Professor Dr. M.A. (Cal.), D. Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law; Member, Legislative Assembly. Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, since 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33. *b.* November 1879. *Educ.*: at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, England. Professor in the Bishop's, City, Ripon and Scottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1905-1913. Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1923-30; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University 1923-35; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society since 1927; Member Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1927. President, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, since 1930; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930. Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Member

- Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. *Publications*: A study of Indian Economics. First Edition, (1911); Public Administration in a Ancient India; Fiscal Policy in India, a History of Indian Taxation; Indian Finance in the Days of the Company; and Provincial Finance in India. Indian Budgets; Military Expenditure in India. (In preparation) *Address*: 3, Asutosh Silk Lane, Calcutta.
- PRASAD, HON'BLE KUNWAR SRI JAGDISH, Kt.** (1935), C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1923), C.S.I. (1931). Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. b. Jan. 17, 1890. *Educ*: Allahabad University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903-1919; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1927-1931. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933. Home Member to U.P. Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.
- PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L.**, b. 3 Dec 1884. *Educ*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Yakk, High Court, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor "Bihar Vid-yapith," founded Patna Law Weekly, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922, President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee. *Address*: Patna
- PRYCE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY EDWARD AP RHYE, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., P.S.C., Indian Army.** b. 30 Nov. 1874. *e. s.* of late Lt.-Col. Douglas Davidson Pryce, Indian Army, of Penns Rocks, Withyham, Sussex. *m.* Alice Louisa Pugh, d. of R. F. H. Pugh, Esq., two sons. *Educ.*: Trinity Coll. Glendonald and R.M.C. Sandhurst. 2nd Lieut. Indian S.C., 1895; 2nd Lieut. Indian Army, 1896; Lieut. 1897; Captain 1904; Major, 1913; Lieut.-Col. (Brevet) 1916; (Subst.) 1918; Col. (Brev.) 1919; (Subst.) 1920; Major-General, 1925; Lieut.-General, 1931; G.S.O. 2, India, 1915-14; D.A.Q.M.G., France, 1914-15; A.A. and Q.M.G. Home Forces (Temp.), 1915; G.S.O. 1, Home Forces and France, 1915-17; Brig. Commander, France, 1917-18. Served Tibet 1903-04, (Medal); (despatches seven times, *croix de Guerre* Belge). Commandant, Senior Officers' School, India, (Temp.) Col. Commandant, 1921; D. of S. & T. India, 1925 to 1929; G.O.C. Presidency and Assam District, India, 1929-1930; G.O.C. Deccan District, 1930-32; Offg. G.O.C. in-Chief, Southern Command, India, 1931-32; Appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in India, 1934. *Address*: Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi and Simla.
- PUDUMKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHAD-AMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN BHADUR, RAJA OF, b. 1922.** Installed 19th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 400,594 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address*: New Palace, Pudumkottai.
- PUDUMJEE, NOWROJEE, 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I.E. b. 1841. Educ.**: Poona Coll. under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem. of Bombay Leg. Council; Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. *Address*: Pudumjee House, Poona.
- PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Sir, Kt.** (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E. Cotton Merchant. b. 30th May 1879. *Educ.*: Elph. Coll. Bombay Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. *Address*: "Sunetta", Ridge Road, Malabar Hill
- RADHAKRISHNAN, Sir S., Kt.** (1931), M.A. D. Litt (Hon); Professor of Comparative Religion, Oxford University 1936. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair. King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. b. 5th Sept. 1888. *Educ.* at the Madras Christian College. For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930. *Publications*: Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy; Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy; Philosophy of the Upanishads; The Hindu View of Life; The Religion we need; Kalki, or the Future of Civilisation; "East and West in Religion on "An Idealist View of Life" article"; Indian Philosophy in Encyclopaedia Britannica, and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind, International Journal of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc. *Address*: University, Waltair.
- RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, Sir, Kt.** (1932); Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ*: Deccan College, Poona and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892; Practised for some years at the Privy Council. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*; *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette*; holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. First elected to Bombay Council 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov. 1930, resigned in 1932. *Address*: Poona.
- RAGHAVENDRA RAO, THE HON. MR. E., Barrister-at-Law, Home Member, Government of Central Provinces. Educ** Bilaspur and England. Practised as lawyer in Bilaspur. President, Provincial Congress Committee. Elected member, C. Council since 1924; Leader, Swarajya Par twice Minister, C. P. Government, appointed Home Member in 1930, Ag. Governor, 1936. *Address*: Secretariat, Nagpur

RAHIM, THE HON. SIR ABDUR, M.A. (1919). K.C.S.I. (1924) President, Legislative Assembly. *b.* September, 1867. *m.* Nisar Fatima Begum. *Educ.*: Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Fellow, Madras University since 1908. Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July October 1910 and July to October 1919. *Publication*: "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Minister on two occasions for short periods; Member, Legis. Assembly 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; now leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. *Address*: 217, Lower, Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B.A., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Fazalibhai Ibrahim and Company, Limited). *b.* 21st October 1895 *m.* Jainabai, *d.* of Allmahomed Fazalibhai. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919; Member, Schools Committee, 1920; its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1926; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921; Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922, Member, Advisory Committee, appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922; was appointed by Government of India on Bombay Securities Committee; Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1921; Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association; representative of the Corporation on B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Council; Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; Director, Sultanita Cotton Manufacturing Co.; Director, Tata Construction Co., Ltd.; represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U. P., Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Corporation; Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association, London. Member, Legislative Assembly 1926-1930; appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930. Appointed Ag. President, Indian Tariff Board, November 1932. *Address*: Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., G.B.E. (1935), *b.* May 1902; joined his

elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola in 1880; entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation 1899; Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from 1898; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1912; President, Fiscal Commission 1921; Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council 1923-1926; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. *Address*: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

RAJA TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Porbandar State. *b.* 8 Nov. 1893. *m.* Miss Taralaxmi, R. Khandedia. *Educ.*: Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad; Bahauddin College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16), Naib Dewan and Sarnayadhis, Wankaner State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21); Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930); appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933); reverted to Lunawada, July (1933); appointed Dewan Porbandar State, August (1934). *Address*: Porbandar (Kathilawar).



RAJAN, THE HON. MR. P.T., B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Minister of Public Works, Government of Madras, *b.* 1892. *Educ.*: Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1910 and commenced practice in Madras. Is a member of the Uttamapalayam Mudallal family. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constituency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls; fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F., a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. *Address*: "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO RAJA GANPATRAO RAGHUNATH RAJA MASHIH-I-KHAS BAHADUR SAUKAT-JUNG, C.B.E. A.D.C., Army Member, Gwalior Govt., and Inspector-General, Gwalior Army; Member of the Council of Regency; ranks as First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency and in U.P. of Agra and Oudh. *b.* Jan. 1884. *m.* Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, *d.* of Sir Moropant Joshi of Nagpur. *Educ.*: Victoria College. *Address*: Gwalior.

RAMADAS PANTULU, V., B.A., B.I. Advocate, Madras. *b.* Oct. 1873. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College. Member, Council of State since 1925, Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council of State since 1926.

President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Member of Senate, Madras University; President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London, Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in September 1934 in London; Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee. *Publications*: Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). *Address*: Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMAIA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London). Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1894. *m.* Kamlabai *d.* S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvurur. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications*: "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India," "Law of Sale of Goods in India," "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act." *Address*: Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandalpet Street, Madura, S India.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieberg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow) and (Bombay); Hon. D.Sc. (Calcutta), (Benares), (Dacca), (Madras) and (Paris) F.R.S. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. *b.* 7th November 1880. *m.* Lokasundarammal. *Educ.*: A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dept. 1907-17; Paik Prof., Calcutta Univ., 1917-33; Hon. Secy., Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919-33; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924. President, Indian Science Congress, 1928; Matteucci Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930). Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal Hon. Mem. Ind. Math. Soc., Indian Chemical Society, and Patna Med. Assoc., Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc. and Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow. *Publications*: Experimental Investigations on Vibrations; Theory of Bowed Instruments; Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music. Instruments; X-ray Studies; and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which was established by him and in British and American journals; President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Address*: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMAKRISHNA REDDI, THAMBALLAPALLE NALLAPA REDDI, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Vakil. *b.* Aug. 1890. *m.* Syamalamma. *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras, and Law College, Madras. Vice-President, Taluka Board, Chittoor; Member, District Board, Municipal Board, Chittoor; Hon. Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittoor; Secretary, Dist. Co-operative Federation, Chittoor; President, Temple Committee Chittoor; President, Taluka Board, Madanapalle, Member Legislative Assembly, since 1930. Secretary, Democratic party, Leg. Assembly: *Address*: Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, SIR CHETPAT P., K.C.I.E. (1925), B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1923); Member, Government of India, for Commerce and Railways. *b.* 12 Nov. 1879. *m.* Sitalakshmi, *d.* of C. V. Sundram Sastri and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri. *Educ.*: Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. English and Sanskrit University Prizeman. Enrolled as Vakil, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923. For many years member of the Madras Corporation and Standing Committee; Fellow and Syndic of Madras University; Trustee of various educational institutions. Secretary to Congress, 1917-18; connected with the National Congress until 1918. Gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Committees. Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act. Represented Madras Presidency at War Conference, Delhi. Returned to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras 1920. Advocate-General, 1920-1923. Member, Executive Council, 1923. Delivered the Convocation Address, University of Madras, 1924; Senior Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, April 1925. Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a substitute delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927. Resumed practice at the Bar, March 1928. Appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States, April 1928; delivered the Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture to the Mysore University, July 1928. Appeared in the Patiala Enquiry for H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; Elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency, 1929. Elected to the Council of State from Madras Presidency, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930. Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore; Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address, 1931; Tagore Law Lecturer, Cal. University, 1932. Member of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference, 1932; Member of Government of India for Commerce and Railways, 1932. Chairman of Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933; Delegate to the World Economic Conference 1933. Drafted a new Constitution

- for Kashmir, 1934. Appointed Member of Wheeler Committee for the reorganisation of the Government of India Secretariat. Member of the Govt. of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure 1935-36. *Publications*: Various pamphlet and articles on Financial and Literary topics. *Address*: The Grove Cathedral, Madras, and DeLisle, Ootacamund.
- RAMESAM, SIR VEP, B.A., B.L.**, retired Judge. High Court, Madras. *b.* 27 July 1875. *m.* Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader 1916-20; appointed Judge, 1920. *Address*: Gopal Vihar, Mysapore, Madras.
- RAMPUR, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS ALI AH KARAN-DI-DILPIZIR-I-DALAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHIS-UD-DALAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA, NAWAB SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG.** *b.* 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded 20th June 1930. State has area of 892.54 square miles and population 464,919. Permanent Salute 15 Guns. *Address*: Rampur State, U. P.
- RAMUNNI MENON, SIR KONKOTH, of Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochín, State, South India**; Member, Council of State. Kt., *cr.* 1933. Diwan Bahadur, 1927; M.A. (Cantab.), Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras; *b.* Trichur, 14 September 1872; *m.* V. K. Kalliani Amma, of Trichur; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Presidency College, Madras; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras *Educ.*: Department 1898; Prof. of Zoology 1910; retired 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34, Life Member of the Senate, nominated to the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board 1932-33; Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, since 1928. *Address*: Vepery, Madras.
- RANCHHODLAL SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, cr. 1913.** *b.* 18 April 1906. *s.* of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d.* of Chunilal Khushalral. *s.* father, 1916. *m.* 30th November 1924 with Tanumati, *d.* of Javerlal Bulakhilram Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy). *Heirs*: Sons, (1) Udayan. *b.* 25 July 1929. (2) Kirtidev, *b.* 15 March 1932. *A dau.* *b.* 1926. *d.* 1927. *Address*: "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
- RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1925)**, since 1920, Vakill, High Court, Madras. *b.* 1865. *m.* Ponnammal, *d.* of S. Rajagopala Aiyengar of Srirangam. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Schoolmaster for 3 years; enrolled as Vakill, High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law Coll., 1898-1900; Member, Madras Corpn., since 1908; Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1916-1919; Elected Member, Leg. Assembly till 1935. Member, Indian Bar Committee; Mercantile Marine Committee; Escher Committee, Elected Dy. President, Leg. Assembly Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office; President, Telegraph Committee, 1921; Member, Frontier Committee; Chairman, Madras Publicity Board. Represented India at the opening by H. R. H. the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928. Vice-Chairman, Madras Bar Council; Chairman, Army Retirement Committee, 1931. *Publications*: A book on Village Panchayats. *Address*: Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.
- RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L., b. 29 June 1879** *Educ.* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputy in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916; Hon. Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League, 1928. Joint General Secretary, Theosophical Society, Indian Section, 1931-34. Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934. Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospeta. Minister for Development, Madras. *Publications*: Editor, "Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; Author of "Indian Village—as it is," "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophist's Point of View." *Address*: Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, S.; Hospet, S. India.
- RANGNEKAR, SAJRA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court.** *b.* 20th December 1878; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge High Court, Bombay, 1926, 1927 and again in 1928; confirmed April 1929. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.
- RAO, VINAYAK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913**; called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 24 September 1888. *m.* Miss B. R. Kothare, *d.* of Mr. B. N. Kothare, Solicitor. *Educ.*: Elphinstone Middle School; Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France). Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917. Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie, Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (June); Asstt. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time; joined the Educational Service; Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924. Justice of Peace 1927; Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation; Ex-Chairman of the Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality; District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts Association; Fellow of the Bombay University; Second Lieutenant in the University Training Corps. *Address*: 347, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay (2).

RAU, RAGHAYENDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ.); Financial Commissioner of Railways, b. 24 May, 1889. *m.* Satyabhama Rau. *Educ.*: Kundapur High School, Mangalore Govt. College and Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination. After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932. *Address*: Railway Board, Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

RAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, K.T., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), Paltit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta, b. Bengal, 1861. *Educ.*: Calcutta; Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc. 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ. 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. *Address*: College of Science, Calcutta.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEhangir; *see* JEhangir.

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (*See* under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

REED, SIR STANLEY, K.T., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. b. Bristol, 1872. *m.* 1901, Lillian, d. of John Humphrey of Bombay. Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Correspondent, *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1906; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres.; King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; *Ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg.* Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Imp. Press Confc., 1909. *Address*: *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4.

REID, ROBERT NEIL, M.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I. (1934), C.I.E. 1930; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1924 Member of Executive Council, Bengal, since 1934. b. 15 July 1883. *m.* Amy Helen Disney, 1909. *Educ.*: Malvern and Brasenose Coll.; Oxford. I.C.S. 1906; arrived in India 1907. Asst. Magte., Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magte. and Collector 1920-27, Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Chief Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal from Jan. 1934. *Address*: Writer's Buildings, Calcutta; The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolk.

REILLY, LIEUT. COLONEL SIR BERNARD DRAWDON, K.C.M.G. (1934) C.I.E. (1920); O.B.E. (1918), Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, b. 25th March 1882. *Educ.*:

Bedford School. Joined Indian Army, 1902, entered Indian Political Department, 1908; served in India and Aden in various appointments. Officiated as Political Resident, Aden, 1925 and 1926, and as Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931. Appointed as Resident and Commander-in-Chief in March 1931, and as Chief Commissioner, Aden, in April 1932. Appointed as His Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Yemen in December 1933 and concluded a treaty with the Yemen in February 1934. *Address*: The Residency, Aden.

REILLY, HENRY D'ARCY CORNELIUS, Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, b. 15th January 1876. *m.* to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registrar of the High Court, of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge 1916. Ag. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925, and 1926, Temp. Addl Judge, 1927; permanent Judge, 1928. *Address*: Hillside, Palace Road, Bangalore.

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A., J.P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay, (1929); Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St. Teresa's High School, since 1904. Diocesan Inspector of School, 1920. b. 9th August 1875. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. *Address*: St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay.

RESHIMWALE, KESHAVARAO GOVIND, B.A. (Allahabad); b. April 1879. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Revenue Training in Central Provinces; worked in Settlement Department as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907-08; then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in 1910, then in Revenue Department as Amin (Tehsildar), Subha (Collector), Director, Land Records; then as Settlement Officer. Was awarded the title of Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur at the Birthday Durbar of H. H. The Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II, in 1930. Revenue Minister, Holkar State, Retired, January 1933. *Address*: Nandlalpur, Indore City.

RICHMOND, ROBERT DANIEL, C.I.E. (June 1932); Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, b. 29 Oct. 1878. *m.* Monica, only d. of Sir James Davy, K.C.B. *Educ.*: Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. Joined Indian Forest Service, Nov. 1901; served in various capacities including Principal, Madras Forest College; Asst. Inspector-General of Forests to Government of India, 1919-1922; Conservator of Forests, 1923; Chief Conservator of Forests, 1927. Retired 1932; appointed Member, Madras Services Commission. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

RIVETT-CARNAC, HERBERT GORDON, b. 13 Feb. 1892. 3rd son of John Thurlow Rivett-Carnac, retired D. I. G. of Police.

m. June 1925, Cushta, *cr. d.* of Lt.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger. *Educ.*: Bradfield Col. (Berks.) and R. M. C. Entered Army, 1911. Served during War on General Staff in Mesopotamia and as Asst. Political Officer, Amara; Foreign and Political Department, December 1923; Assistant Resident, Kolhapur; Assistant to A. G. G. Madras States Agency, November 1927; is Major, Indian Army, and British Trade Agent, Tibet and Assistant Political Officer, Sikkim. Thereafter A. P. A. Southern States of Central India and Alwar, Maupur; Under-Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad. *Address*: Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan.

RIVETT-CARNAC, JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy. Insp., General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 2nd s. of late Charles Forbes Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, and *gr. s.* of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, 1839-41. *b.* 1856, m. 1887, Edith Emily, *d.* of late H. H. Brownlow and has four sons and one daughter. Entered Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in Chin Lushai expedition, 1889-90 (clasp). *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

RIZVI, THE HON. SYED WAQIL AHMAD, B.A. LL.B., C.B.E. (1934), President, C.P. Legislative Council, *b.* Nov. 1885. *Educ.*: Government College, Jubbulpore, M. C. C. Allahabad and Morris College, Nagpur. Started practice at Raipur as a High Court Pleader and rose to the top; a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity; a nationalist in politics; entered Legis. Council, 1927; elected President, Legis. Council, 1931. *Address*: Raipur, C.P.

ROBERTSON, MAJOR-GENERAL, DONALD EPHINSTONE, C.B., D.S.O., Commander, Waziristan District *b.* 22nd Dec. 1879, m. Evelyn Catharine, *d.* of Sir John Milne. *Educ.*: Radley and Sandhurst. Joined Frobyn's Horse in 1900; Chief Instructor, Cavalry School, 1921; A.G. Northern Command, 1924; Commander, Jhansi Brigade, 1928; Director, Personal Services, 1932. *Address*: Flagstaff House, D.I.K., N.W.F. Province.

ROERICH, PROFESSOR, NICHOLAS K., Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislas, St. Anne and St. Vladimir; Commander First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star; French Legion of Honour Yugoslavian St. Sava I Cl. Grand Cross; Hon. President, Rorich Museum, New York, Hon. President, Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Rorich, Bruges, Hon. President, Permanent Peace Baurer Committee, New York. (First World Conference of Rorich Pact Union held Bruges, Sept. 1931; Second Conference Bruges, Aug. 1932, Third International Peace Baurer Convention, Washington, Nov. 1933); Hon. Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Science, Vice-President, of Archaeological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rheimis, Societate de Salon d'Automne Paris, Hon. Protector and President of 7 Rorich Societies in the world. *b.* St. Petersburg, 10th Oct. 1874; *s.* of Konstantin Rorich and Marie

V. Kalashnikov. m. 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov, St. Petersburg; two sons. *Educ.*: School of Law, University of St. Petersburg; Studied drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikeshine, also under Kuindiy at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris. Professor of Imperial Archaeological Institute, St. Petersburg; and Assistant Editor of Art, 1898-1900; Director of School of Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia, and President Museum of Russian Art, 1906-1916; Archaeological excavations of Kremlin of Novgorod; exhibition and lecture tours in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and England, 1916-1919; came to United States, 1920; headed five years Art expedition in Central Asia, making 500 paintings and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and philosophy, 1923-1928; Rorich Museum established in his honour in New York City, 1923, now containing over 1,000 of his paintings; also sections of Rorich Museum established in Paris, Belgrad, Riga, Benares, Bruges, Naggar, Zagreb, Allahabad and Buenos-Aires; 2,000 of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria Albert Museum, Stockholm Helsinki, Chicago Art Institute, Detroit Museum, Kansas City Museum, Omaha Museum, Tretyakov Gallery Moscow; Tripoli Museum, Buenos-Aires National Museum, Vatican, etc., President, Founder of Urusati Himalayan Research Institute, Naggar, Punjab, India, excavated prehistoric burial, Pondicherry, French India, 1930. Theatrical productions; Moscow Art Theatre; Covent Garden, Diaghileff Ballet, Chicago, Opera, Composers League, (Sacre de Printemps with Stravinski); *Publications*: Complete works 1914, Adamant, 1924 (also in Russian and Japanese), The Messenger 1925 (Adyar-Madras), Paths of Blessing 1925, Himalaya 1926, Joes of Sikkim, 1928, Itai-Himalaya 1929, Heart of Asia 1930 (also in Russian and Spanish), Flame in Chalice 1930, Shambhala 1930, Realm of Light 1931, Fiery Stronghold (1933); Monographs on Rorich by: Rodislavov, Gidori, Serge Makovsky, (Tolson d'Or), Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex. Benols, Baturushatka, Remsol, Himalaya Monograph, Corona Mandi Monograph, Vrais et Reaux, New York, Monograph 1932, Life Member, Bengal Asiatic Society, Life Member of Indian Society of Oriental Art; Hon. Member, Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta; Hon. Member, Bose Institute, Calcutta. Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Bhawan—Benares, Allahabad Museum, Bose Institute, Adyar Museum, Madras, Tagore—Shantiniketan, Urusati Institute—Naggar, etc. *Address*: 310, Riverside Drive, New York and Naggar, Kulu, Punjab.

ROUGHTON, Noel James, B.A. (Oxon), 1908, C.I.E. (1932); I.C.S., Govt. of Central Provinces, *b.* 25 Dec. 1885, m. Muriel Edith Bos. *Educ.*: Winchester and New College, Oxford, Joined I.C.S. 1909 Central Provinces Commission; Under Secretary 1918; Dy. Commissioner 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance

Secretary, C.P. Government 1928; Commissioner 1933; Chief Secretary 1933; Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934. *Address*: Nagpur, Central Provinces.

ROW, DIWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW RAMACHANDRA, C.S.I., b. 27 September 1871. *Educ.*: Trivandrum and Presidency College, Madras, Statutory Civil Service, 1890-92, transferred to Provincial Service; Collector; Registrar, Co-op. Credit Societies; Secretary to Govt. of Madras. Collector of Madras. *Address*: Madras.

ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B.A. (Oxon.), Hon. Mod. and Lit. Hum., Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. b. Mar. 1, 1888. m. Gwladys Irene Scotland. *Education*: Beaumaris Llandoverly College and C.C.C. Oxon., Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1926; Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University since 1924; 2nd Lieut., I.A.B.O., attached to 1st Vith Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919. *Publications*: A Guide to General English (with N. It. Navlekar); Commentaries on Newman's "Idea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories." *Address*: Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

ROWLANDSON, EDMUND JAMES, C.I.E (1932), Commissioner of Police, Madras b. 27 Oct. 1882. m. to Kate Millicent Lister Crookenden, d. of Lt.-Col. Crookenden, R.A. *Educ.*: King's School, Bruton, Somerset. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Guntur and Ganjam Districts; Dist. Superintendent, Malabar, Principal, Police Training School, Vellore, Dist. Supdt., Chingleput Asst. Inspector-General, Madras; Offg. Dy. Inspector-General, Coimbatore and Offg. Dy. Inspector General, Waltair; Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1930. *Address*: Madras.

ROY, Rt. Rev. AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Coimbatore 1904-1931. b. France, 1863. *Address*: Catholic Cathedral, Coimbatore.

ROY, SIR GANENDRA PRASAD, Kt. (1920), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers; b. 6 Feb. 1872 m. Merthas Goodeve Chuckerbutty. *Educ.*: Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1894; Superintendent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov. 1907; Director of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1916 and Post master-General, Bengal and Assam, on 1st Feb. 1920; was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec. 1921 to 13th April 1922; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923; Dy. Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, from 24th Dec. 1923 to 29th Feb. 1924; Ch. Engineer, Telegraphs, from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug. 1925; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27. *Address*: Simla.

ROY, RAI BAHADUR SUKHAJ, Zaminder and Banker, Member of Legislative Assembly. b. 28 Sept. 1878. *Educ.*: Bhagalpur. Had been Municipal Commissioner for 15 years of Bhagalpur Municipality; an Hon. Magistrate for about 30 years; Member, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa; a member of Council of State and at present member of

the Legislative Assembly; served as member, Advisory Board of E. I. Railway, Calcutta. Donated Rs. 30,000 to Bhagalpur Municipality and Rs. 25,000 to the Patna University. *Address*: Roynibas, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Orissa).

ROY, SURENDRA NATH, SASTRA VACHASPATI, B.A., B.L. (Calcutta Univ.), Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder. b. April 1862. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College; Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883; enrolled Advocate, 1924; elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897; has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900; Member, Dist. Board of 24 Parganas from 1916-1922; elected Member, Bengal Legis. Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at subsequent elections; elected by the Members of the Bengal Legis. Council as President of High Prices Committee; elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt. from May 1921 to Nov. 1922; introduced the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis. Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919; elected Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1913-1929; was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal, for nine years; was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science; nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman; served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Landholders' Association; member of the Indian Association; was Chairman of the All-Bengal Ministerial Officers' Conference held at Burdwan. *Publications*: (1) "A History of the Native States of India," a Local Self-Government in Bengal; Financial Condition of Bengal; "Suggestions for the solution of the present Economic problem," etc. *Address*: Behala, Calcutta.

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FREDERIC, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon.), 1920, O.B.E., 1920. C.B.E. (1923) Personal Asst. to H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahib formerly Foreign Member, Patiala Cabinet, Joint Director of Indian Princes Special Organisation. Membre Associe of the International Diplomatic Academy of France. b. 10 July 1891. m. 1923, Freda e. d. of Frederick Chance; two s. one d. *Educ.*: University College, Oxford; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome; Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxford, 1912; travelled Canada and U.S.A. 1913; Fellow of All Souls, 1912; attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1916. Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, 1915-1919; on special duty with the Government of India 1918-1921 in India, England and America; Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1921-22; Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference, 1923; Director of Public Information, Government of India, to end of 1923.

Political Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1925 and Substitute Delegate to the Assembly. Adviser to Indian States Delegation, Round Table Conference. *Publications*: History of the Abbey of S. Albans; Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material; Students Supplement to the *Asiatic Researches*; A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder: India under Company and Crown; India in 1917-18; India in 1919; India in 1920; India in 1921-22; India in 1922-23, 1923-24; 1924-25; General Editor, "India of Today" and India's Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *seq.* *Address*: The Palace, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

RUSSELL, LT.-COL. ALEXANDER JAMES HUTCHISON, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. *b.* 30th August, 1882. *m.* Jessie Waddell Muir. *Educ.*: Dollar Academy, St. Andrew's University, Cambridge University, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool. Military Service, 1907-12. Prof. of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras, 1921-17; Director of Public Health, Madras, 1921-28; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1929-31; Offg. Public Health Commissioner with Government of India, 1932. *Publications*: McNally's Sanitary Handbook for India, 1917, 5th and 6th Editions 1923; Various publications on Cholera. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, Kt. (1932), B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E. (India), J.P., Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon. Col., N.W. Bly. Regiment, Member of the Council of State, *s.* of the Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland. *b.* 16th Jan. 1887. *m.* Florence Hoggie, *d.* of the late Rev. Peter and Mrs. Anton, Kilsyth, Scotland. *Educ.*: at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc., in 1907. Served Engineering Apprenticeship with Messrs. Niven and Haddin, Civil Engineers, Glasgow, in 1907-1910; and then joined the staff of the North British Railway. Appointed Asst. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 1913; Resident Engineer 1919; Asst. Secretary to the Agent 1920; Deputy Agent Junior 1922; Controller of Stores 1923; services lent to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 1925; Deputy Agent Senior 1925; appointed offg. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent 1927; appointed Member Engineering, Railway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929. President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933-34. *Address*: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

RUTNAGUR, SORABI MUNCHERRJI, J.P., M.R.S.A. (Lond.), Journalist and Technical Adviser. *b.* 21 January 1885. *m.* 7th Jan. 1893, Dhunbai M. Banaji. *Educ.*: Fort High School, Bombay and received practical training as mill manager in local cotton mills. Founder and Editor of the *Indian Textile Journal* since 1890. *Publications*: "Electricity in India" (1912). "Bombay Industries: The Cotton Mills" (1927) with an Introduction by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of

Bombay; "Men and Women of India" (1908), published under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and the Governors of Bombay and Madras. Joint Editor, *Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record* (1900 to 1903). Member of the first Managing Committee of the "Bombay Sanitary Association" inaugurated by H. E. the Governor in 1903. Nominated on the Board of Bandra Municipality by Government for 1917-1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918. Author of several patented inventions and Director of the Patents Department of M. C. Rutnagar & Co. since 1890. *Address*: Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay.

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. b. 1 April 1857. Educ.: Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitals and Ch. Rev. Officer Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931. Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Br.; President of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur; Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. *Address*: Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SACHSE, FREDERICK ALEXANDER, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1935) C.I.E. (1930); Member, Board of Revenues, Bengal. *b.* 27 Feb. 1878. *m.* Hilda Margaret, Gatey, *d.* of Joseph Gatey, K.C. *Educ.*: Liverpool College and Caius College, Cambridge. Settlement Officer, Mysnensingh and Director, Land Records, and Rev. Secretary. *Publications*: "Mysnensingh District Gazetteer." *Address*: C/o Grindlay & Co, Calcutta.

SADIQ HASAN, S., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legis. Assembly 1923-26, 1930-34. President of Messrs. K. B. Shaik Gulam Hussain & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islami, Amritsar; President, Literary Club, Amritsar, takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements. President, Punjab and N.W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25, Presided over All-India Moslem Kashmiri Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality. Lahore. *Address*: Amritsar.

SAGRADA, Rt. Rev. EMMANUEL; Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of Trina since 1909. *b.* Lodi, 1860. *Address*: Toungoo, Burma.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ. *b.* 1893 at Seoratal in Dacca Dist. *Educ.*: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta, Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics Calcutta Univ. 1916; Fremchard Roychand Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial College

of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khairat Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ. 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923; Life Member of Astronomical Society of France; was Foundation Fellow of Inst. of Physics; Fellow of Roy. Soc. (1927); Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, Com. 1927; Fellow, Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1930; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ., (1931-1934). Member, Quinquennial Reviewing Committee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1930). Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Foreign Secretary, National Institute of Sciences, India; Director, Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd., Bihar. *Publications*: On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918. Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918; Theory of Thermal Ionisation and Physical Theory of Thermal Spectra, 1921-22. Explanation of Complex Spectra of Compounds, 1927, New X-rays, 1932; Arthur of a pamphlet "On the Need of a Hydraulic Research Laboratory in Bengal" and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity, Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics., a Treatise on Heat, a Junior Text Book of Heat, *Address*, Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

SAHNI, RAI BAHADUR DAYA RAM, M.A. (1903); C.I.E. (1935); b. 1 Dec. 1879. *Educ*: Punjab University, Lahore. Lecturer in Punjab University 1903-4; appointed Govt. of India scholar for training in Archaeology 1904; Asstt. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey 1910; Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, 1912, Superintendent of Archaeology in Kashmir (on deputation) 1913-17; Supdt. Archaeological Survey of India 1917-1925; Deputy Director-General of Archaeology 1925-1930; Director-General of Archaeology in India 1931. *Publications*: (1) Catalogue of Museum of Archaeology at Sarnath; (2) Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath; (3) contributed two chapters to Sir John Marshall's Mohanjodaro and the Indus Civilization; (4) Annual Report, Archaeological Survey of India for 1929-30, and annual reports of Circle Offices; (5) contributed many articles to publications of the Department and other learned journals, (6) excavated many ancient sites in India, including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab before Mohanjodaro was discovered. *Address*: No. 11, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SAHIB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGH BAHADUR of b. 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. m. first to the d. of H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the d. of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer, Salute 11

guns. President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society. *Address*: Sallana, C. I.

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar). b. 1861. *Educ.*: St. Francis de Sales's, Nagpur. Supdt., Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad; Extra Asstt. Commissioner; Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Yeotmal; Per. Asstt. to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission; Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards; Berar Mahomedan representative in C. P. Council *Address*: Akola.

SAKLATVALA, SIR NOWROJI BAPUJI, Kt. (1933), C.I.E. (1923), J.P., Chairman, Tata Sons, Ltd. b. 10 Sept. 1875. m. Goolbal, d. of Mr. Hormasji S. Batilvala. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association 1916; Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly; representing Bombay Millowners' Association, 1922. *Address*: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.C., B.A., J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd. b. March 1879, m. Meherbai d. of late Major Divecha, I. M. S.; *Educ.* at St. Xavier's College; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bombay Leg. Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug 1934) *Publications*: History of Millowners' Association, Bombay. *Address*: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SALTER, MALCOLM GURNEY, B.A., Oxon. 1910; M.A., 1933. I.E.S., Principal, Daly College, Indore. b. 10 May 1887. *Educ*: Cheltenham College and Hertford College, Oxford. Master at Winchester College, 1911. In Indian Educational Service since 1913. Great War Lieut. (T. Capt.), 12th Bengal Cavalry; Mesopotamia 1917-19; Assistant Master at Aitchison College, Lahore, 1920-23. *Address*: Daly College, Indore, Central India.

SAMALDAS, LALUBHAI—see LALUBHAI.

SAMTULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union, (1929-1930). b. 1889. m. Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalli. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923); end 1931-32 and its General Secretary 1932-33. Vice-Presdt., Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the

Anjuman High School Institute since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. Address: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMTHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR DIR SINGH DMO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 8 Nov. 1866, S. 1896. Address: Samthar, Bundelkhand.

SANKARANARAYANA AYYAR, S. M.A., B.L., Zemindar of Sankaranagar, Tinnevely District. b. 14 May (1896). *Educ.* Presidency College, Madras; Law Colleges, Madras and Trivandrum. Graduated in Arts, (1920), and in Law, (1922). *m.* Rukmani Ammal of Kodangudi, Tanj. Dist (1920). Enrolled Advocate of the Madras High Court, 1925; Mittadar of Panayanchulum; Proprietor of Kayatar Estate, Winner of S.P.C.A. Gold Medal, (1920); Special Lecturer; Elementary Teachers;



Conference at Tinnevely, (1923); Chairman of the Reception Committee, first Tinnevely Postmen's Conference, (1924); Witness, Tamil University Committee, (1927); Director, Tinnevely District Co-operative Bank Ltd. (1931-35); Advocate of "Bank to the Land" Movement in S. India. Member, Madras Landholders' Association. Author of several articles on Metaphysics, Law and Education, as "Do Finite Individuals have Substantive or an Adjectival Mode of Being?" "Maintenance to a widow—Quantum and Style of Life," "The Necessity for a Concurrence Clause in Indian Educational Institutions," etc. Has contributed much to public discussion on the Madras University Act, Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and other enactments of the legislature. Address: Zamindar of Sankaranagar, Vannarpet, Tinnevely.

SAPRU, SIR TEJ BHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (1923). P.C. b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-19; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); Presdt., U.P. Political Confce., 1914; Presdt., U.P. Social Confce. (1913); Presdt., U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923), Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem

of unemployment. *Publications:* has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. Address: 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARDAR GHOSH BAKSH KHAN RAISANI, SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chief of Sarawak, Baluchistan.

SARKAR, SIR, JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.C. (Bengal, 1920-32), M.A., (English Gold Medal), Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mouat Gold Medal). Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923); Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comm. (Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr East (Rome), Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Hon. Br. R.A.S.) Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret.) b. 10 December 1870. *m.* Kadambini Chaudhuri. *Educ.* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Some time Univ. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928). Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications:* *India of Aurangzeb*, Statistics, Topography and Shields (1901), *History of Aurangzeb*, 5 Vols., Shivaji and His Times, Mughal Administration, *Studies in Mughal India*, Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya His Life and Teachings, *Economics of British India*; *India Through the Ages*, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, 2 Vols. Edited and continued W. Irvin's *Later Mughals* 2 Vols. Address: Auckland Road, Darjeeling.

SARMA, S. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil b. 4 April 1880. Educ.: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly. Founded the *Wednesday Review* in 1905 and Asstt. Editor till 1917. Asstt. Editor and leader writer, *Indu Prakash*, Bombay, 1906-07. Leader-writer to the *Madras Standard* in 1911-12; Witness, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924), and Special Public Prosecutor to the Pudukotah Darbar in-charge of the Conspiracy case in 1931 and 1932. *Publications:* "Monetary Problems," "A Note on the Rise of Prices in India," "The Exchange Crisis," "Towards Swaraj," "Economic Nationalism" and "Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India." Address: Teppakulam, P.O. Trichinopoly.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C. 1921; C.H. (1930). b. Sept. 22, 1869. Educ.: at Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis. Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918. Member, Southborough Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill, 1919; served on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Confce., 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva

and the Washington Confee. on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921; undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921. delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29; Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1929. *Address*: Servants of India Society, Bombay or Poona.

SAUNDERS, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN GODFREY, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow. *b.* 15th Feb. 1888. *m.* Mildred Robinson Hebblethwaite; one s. and two daughters. *Educ.* Merchant Taylors' School, London; Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, Cuddesdon College, Oxon. Deacon 1910. Priest 1911. Diocese of Lucknow, S.P.G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1911-16; Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918; Chakrata, 1921; Staff Chaplain, Army Headquarters, India 1921-24; Metropolitan's Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928; Bishop of Lucknow 1928. *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad.

SAUNDERS, COLONEL MACAN, D. S. O., Commander, Delhi Independent Brigade *b.* 9 Nov. 1884. *m.* Marjory. *d.* of Francis Bacon. *Educ.*: Malvern College; R.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1908; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col. 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Gen. Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O. Bt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24. D.D.M.L., Army Headquarters 1924-29. *Address*: Delhi

SAWANTWADI, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJE SHRI SIR KHEM SAWANT BHONSLE BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., (1934). *b.* Aug. 20th 1897. *m.* Princess Shri Lakshmi Devi of Baroda, s. Yuvraj Shriwar Sawant. *Educ.* Malvern College, England. Served in the Great War at Mesopotamia from Oct. 1917 to March 1919; attached as Hon. Officer to 4/5th Mahratta Light Infantry. *Address*: Sawantwadi.

SAYED MOHAMAD, Sahibzada Sir, Mehr Shah Nawab; Member, Council of State. Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25; elected twice as member of the Council of State; A delegate to the Round Table Conference. *Address*: Jalal, Pur Sharif, Jhelum District, Punjab.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B. SC. (Econ.); His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. *b.* 1880. *m.* Gladys Eleanor, *d.* of A. E. Hawkes, Burton-on-Trent. *Educ.*: Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12; Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18; Lecturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20; appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930. *Publications*: "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SCOBELL, MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD JOHN PALAIRET, C. B. 1935, C.M.G. (1919), Commanding Bombay District since 1935. *b.* Sept. 26th 1879. *m.* 1910 Cecily Maude, *d.* of the late C. C. Hopkinson. *Educ.* Winchester, Sandhurst. Joined 1st Bn Norfolk Regiment in India, 1899, on the outbreak of European War was employed on embarkation duties at Southampton, subsequently becoming Brigade Major 35th Infantry Brigade on the formation of the new Armies, G.S.O. 2 at Corps Headquarters and G.S.O. 1, 49th; G.S.O. 1 Mission to Baltic States 1919, 28th Div. in Turkey, 1920-23, Commander, 2nd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment, 1926-28; A.A.G. War Office, 1928-30, Commander Senior Officers' School, Belgium 1930-32; Brigade Commander, India 1932-34. *Address*: Headquarters, Bombay District.

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M.A. (Cantab), Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos (1911); Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. *b.* 14 March 1888. *m.* to Audrey, youngest *d.* of Colonel J. Scully. *Educ.*: Marlborough College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Appointed to the Chief's College Branch of the Indian Educational Service in 1912, Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912; Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, October 1921. *Address*: Prince of Wales's R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SEAL, SIR BRAJENDRANATH, Kt., M.A., Ph. D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1920-30; Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Calcutta Univ. 1914-1920. Extra Member of Council, Mysore Government 1925-26. *b.* 3 Sept. 1864. *Educ.*: Gen. Assembly's Institution, Calcutta University; Del. Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; opened discussion at 1st Univ. Races Congress, London, 1921; Mem. Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta Univ. Reg., 1905; Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1922-23; Author of *New Essays in Criticism*, *Memoir on Co-efficients of Numbers*; *Comparative Studies in Vaishnavism and Christianity*; *Race Origins*, etc. *Address*: 98, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

SEN, JYENDRANATH, M.A.; Calcutta Univ. Sen. Prof. of Phy. Sc., City Coll., since 1903. *b.* 1875. *m.* 1899. *Educ.*: Hindu Sch.; Presidency Coll.; City Coll. and St. Assoc., Calcutta. *Publications*: *Elementary Wave Theory of Light* and other small books. *Address*: City College, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E., (1924) LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. *b.* July 1866. *m.* Krishnagavri, *d.* of Nurbheram Raghunathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court; Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University 1917-1929. *Address*: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Address*: Bombay.

SETH RAJA BISHESHWAR DAYAL, RAI BAHADUR B.Sc., M.L.C., F.C.S. (London), M.R.A.S. (London), Taluqdar of Muizuddinpur. *Educ.*: at Canning College, Lucknow. Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U. P.; Member of the Court of Lucknow University; President of the Board of Trustees of Seth Jai Dayal High School Biswan; Member of the managing body of Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow; Trustee of Raja Raghubar Dayal High School, Sitapur; Member of the Board of Agriculture, U. P. Member of U. P. Cattle-breeding Committee; Member of U. P. Agricultural Research Committee; Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Sitapur; Member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council as one of the representatives of British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of U. P. Finance Committee, 1928-29; Member of U. P. Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London; President of the All-India Kshattaiya Conference at Lahore; Hony. Special Magistrate. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925. *Address*: Kotra, Biswan District Sitapur, Oudh.

SETHNA, THE HON. SIR PHILIP CURSETJEN Kt., B.A., J.P., O.B.E. (1918); Member, Council of State, *b.* 8 Oct. 1866. *Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada*; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Address*: Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SEWELL, ROBERT BERESFORD SEYMOUR, LIEUT.-COLONEL Indian Medical Service M.A., Sc.D., (Cantab.); C.I.E. (1933) F.R.S., (1934); leader of the John Murray Oceanographic Expedition to the Arabian Sea. (1933-34) *b.* 5th March 1880. *m.* Dorothy *d.* of William Dean of Chichester (deceased). *Educ.*: Weymouth College; Christ's College, Cambridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I.M.S. in Feb., 1908; Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India, 1910; Medical Officer 23rd Sikh Pioneers, 1914-18 (mentioned in despatches); Offg. Superintendent, Zoological

Survey of India 1920-21. Surgeon Naturalist 1921-25; Director, Zoological Survey of India, 1925-33; Fellow and Past President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Awarded Berkeley Memorial Medal by the A.S.B. in 1932; Past President of Indian Science Congress, (1931); *Publications*: Numerous papers on Zoology and Oceanography. Retired from I.M.S. 1935; Editor of "Fauna of British India." *Address*: 18, Barrow Road, Cambridge.

SHADI LAL, SIR, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford) 1898; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford) 1899; Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1898; Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn) 1899; Honourman of Council of Legal Education, 1899; Special Prizeeman in Constitutional Law, 1899; appointed Member of the Privy Council, *b.* May 1874. *Educ.*: at Govt. Coll., Lahore, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Practised at the Bar 1899-1931 Offg. Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge 1917; Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919; Chief Justice, May, 1920-1934. Elected by Punjab University to the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University. *Publications*: Lectures on Private International Law, Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. *Address*: London.

SHAH MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN, THE HON'BLE SIR, Kt. (1929); M.A. (Cantab.); LL.D. (Dublin and Aligarh), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 3 Feb. 1886. *m.* Maqbool Fatimah Begum. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Christ's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Bar from Middle Temple. Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad Since 1932 Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Union, Aligarh, in 1929 and 1930. *Address*: 11, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR, SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt. (1930) B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, President, Punjab Legislative Council; founder and Proprietor, "India Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal"; Member, Legislative Assembly for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927. *Educ.*: Government Coll. and Law Coll., Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913; President of the Corporation in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Leg Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. *Publications*: The Criminal Law Journal of India; Indian Cases and two Punjabi poems. *Address*: "A Mumtaz", 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHI, RAJA SAHEB of. *b.* 7th March 1876. Succeeded to *gadi* in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. *Address*: Shahpura, (Rajputana).

SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Barh, Dist Patna, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 1896. *m.* Musammam Bibi Mariam-un-Nisan *d.* of the late Mr. Ahmad

Hussain, Barrister-at-Law and Subordinate Judge, Bihar and Orissa. *Educ.* : at M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three years and Chairman of the Local Board for three years, Secy. of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Hony. Organiser on behalf of the Government for the Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa. Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and has been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry. The late Ahmad Ali Khan, his great-great-grandfather was the Commander-in-Chief to the Mogul Emperor. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1924 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. *Address* : Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna Bihar and Orissa.

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.E., Merchant; Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore b. 1873. *Educ.* : Berkhamstead. Was Sec., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1905-12. *Address* : Cawnpore.

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIE SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.; Ch. Min., Jind State. b. 1860. *Educ.* : Jullundur and Hoshiarpur H. S. and Govt. Coll., Lahore. Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar; Ch. Jud. of State High Court, 1899-1903. *Address* : Sangrur, Jind State.

SHANKAR RAO, HATTIANGADI, B.A., C.I.E., (1931); Offg. Controller of the Currency, b. 29 September 1887. m. Uma Bai. *Educ.* : Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24; Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1925; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1926; Budget Officer, Government of India, Finance Department, 1928-31; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931; Controller of the Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswati, 1932. *Publications* : Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson; Tales from Society; The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory, 1933. *Address* : 3, Hastings House, Alipore, Calcutta; 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay.

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASINSHASTRI PANDE JOTIRMARTAND, "Dalvna Muktalankar"; President, Sanatan Maha Mandal, (May 1934) Astronomer, Astrologer, and Landlord, b. 19 Dec. 1884. m. Anna Purnabai, d. of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar Miraj Senior. *Educ.* : Hosaritti, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar. Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosaritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications* : Annual Indian

Calendar; Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; Dalvanja Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Griha Ratna Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), and booklets regarding the administrations of H. E. Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India and of H. E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, and Lives of Pant Bale-Kundri Maharaj of Belgaum, and Shreemat Paramahansa Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembe Maharaj) The History of Canopus (Agasty) in English. History of Ursa Major (Saptarushi-Mallik) *Address* : Haveri, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, Ph.D. (Kiel), B. Sc. Litt., Hum. (Oxon.), M.A. B.T., Hon. M.O.L. (Punjab); Vidyasagar (Calcutta); Shastri. Vachaspati (Nadia); I.E.S.: Principal, Rajshahi College; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1912-1933; offg. Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. b. 20 June 1885. *Educ.* : Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel, Bonn and Paris. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911, Head of Dept. of Philosophy, since 1912, Calcutta Univ. Lect. in Phil. and Sanskrit, 1912-15; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U. S. A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. *Publications* : Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. *Address* : Bhurati-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore or Principal's House, Rajshahi, Bengal

SHAW, FREDERIC JOHN FRESHWATER, D.Sc. (Lond.); A.R.C.S., F.L.S.; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research. b. 16 December 1885 m. Catherine Caffery *Educ.* : St. Olave's School and Royal College of Science (Lond.). Joined the Indian Agricultural Service as supernumerary mycologist in 1910, Govt. Mycologist, Coimbatore, 1913; Second Imperial Mycologist, 1915, Imperial Economic Botanist and Joint Director, Pusa Institute, 1928-34; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, 1934. *Publications* : Numerous papers on plant pathology and plant genetics. *Address* : Delhi.

SHEIKH, MAHAMAD BHAI, C.I.E. (1931) MADARUL-MAHAM AMIR. b. 18th October 1901. First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir *Educ.* : at the Mayo College, Ajmer; visited England in 1913-1914 with His Highness the Nawab Sahib. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Huzur Secretary, Dewan, Junagadh State, 1923-1932. Retired from Junagadh State Service in February 1932. *Address* : Agatral, via Keshod, Junagadh State.

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of *The Times of India*, b. Bath, Jan. 1880. *Educ.*: Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. m. 1921, Anne, d. of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18, employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications*: Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa. "The Byculla Club: a history," "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay." *Address*: *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

SHIB SHEKHARSWAR RAY, THE HON. KUMAR, B.A., M.L.C., b. 4th December 1887. m. to Annapurna Devi, d. of Rai S. N. Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagalpur. *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Benares and graduated from the University of Allahabad. Is the eldest s. of Raja Sasi Shekharswar Ray Bahadur of Talharpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915), elected member, Bengal Legis. Council 1916 by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division; re-elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929. Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925. Has served on numerous official Committee, and has been vice-President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference. Appointed Minister, Government, of Bengal 1929. *Address*: P. O. Talharpur, District Rajshahi.

SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C.I.E. (1931), King's Police Medal (1922); Inspector-General of Police Bombay Presidency, Poona. b. 7th March 1886. m. to Mabel Catherine, d. of Robt Steven, J.P., Larnhill, Dundee. *Educ.*: Cambell College, Belfast, Ireland. Joined Indian Police in 1906 as Asst. Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of Police 1910, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1922, and Inspector-General of Police, 1935. *Address*: Poona.

SHIRRAS, GEORGE FINDLAY, M.A., Principal, Gujarat College, b. Aberdeen, 16 July 1885. m. 1911, Amy Zara, s.d. of late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service; two s. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; University Prizeman in Economics; Professor of Dacca College, 1909; on special duty under Government of India, Finance Department, 1910-13; Member, Govt. of India Prices Inquiry Committee; on special duty in office of D.P.I., Bengal, 1913-14; Reader in Currency and Finance in Calcutta University, 1914; Member, Government of Bengal Statistics Committee, and of Board of Agriculture, India, 1918; on deputation Imperial Statistical Confee., London, on behalf of Govt. of India, Dec. 1919-Feb. 1920; on special duty India Office in connection with League of Nations work,

March 1920; attached International Labour Office and Economic and Financial Section, League of Nations, Geneva, 1924 and Ministry of Labour, Industrial Court, and Home Office, London, Labour Departments, Washington, Boston and New York, 1925; Hon. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society, 1920; Major, 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920 despatches); T.A. Reserve Regimental List, 1921; Director, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1921-25; formerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India; Member, Bombay Legislative Council; Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Fellow of the Univ. of Bombay. *Publications*: Some Aspects of Indian Commerce and Industry; Indian Finance and Banking, 3rd Impression, 1920, Some Effects of the War on Gold and Silver 1920; The Science of Public Finance, (Macmillan, 3rd Edition), Taxable Capacity and the Burden of Taxation and Public Debt (1925), Various articles in the Economic Journal and the American Geographical Review. Poverty and Kindred Economic Problems in India " Calcutta Government of India Central Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935), Gold and French Monetary Policy, articles on Finance and Indian Trade, etc. *Address*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

SHUJAUDDIN, DR KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab) B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), b. 27 Sept 1887. *Educ.*: Central Model School, Lahore, Islamia and Government Colleges, Lahore, Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin. Hon. Prof of English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919; Member, Punjab Text Book Committee, 1919-1925; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; Member, Academic Council, since 1923; Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, since 1921; Hon. Secy. Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922; Hon. Secretary, Punjab Muslim League, since 1919. Member of Council, All-India Muslim League; Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1931. Member N. W. Rly Advisory Committee, 1929-1930. President, N. W. Railway Muslim Employees' Association, President, Punjab Postal Union, Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore, Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. President, Dist. Muslim Educational Conference, 1932, Chairman, Reception Committee, of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference 1933, appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference 1933. *Publication*: Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934. *Address*: 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b. 17 June 1889. m. Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). *Educ.*: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned

as 2nd-Lieut. to 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. 1909; resigned in 1914 on joining Messrs. Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. Enlisted in Lahore Signal Company as Corp. Despatch rider and proceeded to France. Aug. 1914 with 1st Indian Expeditionary Force. Granted King's Commission as Captain in Middlesex Regt., January 1915; demobilised 1919 and rejoined Croft and Forbes. Address: "Waverley", Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SIFTON, SIR JAMES DAVID, K.C.S.I. (1932); K.C.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1929); C.I.E. (1921); I.C.S., Governor of Bihar (1932) b. 17th April, 1878; s. of Thomas Elgood Sifton. Educ.: St. Paul's School and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, M.A. m. Harriette May, d. of Thomas William Shettle: two s. two d. I.C.S. (1901); served in Bengal to 1911. Transferred to Bihar and Orissa; 1912; Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, 1915. Sec. to Govt. in Financial and Municipal Dept. 1917; Dy. Commissioner, Ranchi, 1923, Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1925-27; Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1929 and again 1930. Member of Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1927-1931. Publications: Settlement Report of Hazaribagh District; Settlement Report of Parganas Barahabhum and Patkum in Manbhum District. Recreations. Tennis and Golf. Address. Governor's Camp, Bihar Clubs: East India United Service. Bengal United Service, Calcutta.

SIKANDAR HYATKHAN, THE HON. CAPTAIN, Sirdar Sir, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, b. 5 June 1892. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh and Univ. College, London. During War was recruiting officer; commission in 2-67th Punjab (now 1/2nd Punjab); served on N.W.F. and in the third Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff; was the first Indian to command a company on active service returned to the Punjab Legis. Council by landholders constituency; non-official member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926; Pers. Asst. to Mela Officer during Prince of Wales' visit; elected by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Committee which elected him as its Chairman; was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Messrs. Owen Roberts, the Punjab Portland Cement Co., Wah Stone and Lime Company, North India Constructional Engineers and the Frontier Mining Syndicate; appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1929, for three months and became permanent Revenue Member in 1930; appointed to act as Governor, July to October 1932; was again appointed to act as Governor, 15th Feb. to 9th June 1934. M.B.E., 1920 K.B.E., 1933. Address. 51, Lower Mall, Lahore, Punjab; .Wah (Dist. Campbellpore.)

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGAL, K.C.I.E. (1923). b. 26 Oct. 1893; s. of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim, m. grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Tibet) Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling. Address. The Palace, Gangtok, Sikkim.

SIMHA, BROHAR BAGHURIA; Zamindar and Jagirdar. Educ.: Government College, Jubbulpore. Hon. Magte., First Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C.P. Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms; has been elected Member, Legislative Assembly, on behalf of C.P. Zamindars Title Beohar recognised by Government—hereditary distinction. Khas Am Darbari of H. E. the Governor, C. P., exempted from Arms Act. Is Chairman of the District Council and Member, Village Uplift Board, C.P. and Berar. Member of Communication Board, C.P. Publications: Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar. Address: Jubbulpore.

SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1911, Most Rev. ANSELM, E. J. KENNELLY. b. 1864. Entd. Franciscan Order, 1879; Priest, 1887. Guardian of Franciscans, Crawley, Sussex, 1899; Minister Provincial for England, 1902; first Rector of the Franciscan College, Cowley, Oxford, 1906; elected life member of Oxford Union, 1907; Definitor-General, Rome representing English-speaking provinces, 1908. Visitor-General, Irish Province, 1910. Address: Archbishop's House, Simla E.

SINGH, LT.-COL. BAWA JIWAN, C.I.E. (1918) I.M.S. (ret'd.) b. May 6 1863. Educ.: Government and Medical Colleges, Lahore and St. Thomas' Hospital Medical Schools, London. Joined I.M.S. 1891 Served in Military Department to 1896; Civil Surgeon, Meiktila, 1896; Secretary, I.G. Prisons, with Civil Medical Administration, Burma, from 1899 to 1909. Central Jail, Insein, Burma, from 1899 to 1909. Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, E. Bengal and Assam, 1910-1912; Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, from 1912-1920; Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, H.E. H. The Nizam's Govt., 1920-23; and Director, Medical, Sanitation and Jail Depts., H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt., 1923-24. Address: Ranchi, B. N. Ry.

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. Pleader, Muzaffarpur. Educ.: Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Was a sub-deputy magistrate and collector for a few years but resigned subsequently, an elected member of the Legislative Assembly (1924-1934), one of the founder members of the Aero Club of India and Burma; a member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Presided over the 18th session of All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S., Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference at Muzaffarpur in March 1933; presided over the 5th session of the Burma Provincial Kshatriya Navyuvak Sangh in April 1933 in Rangoon. Presided over the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference at Amritsar in September 1933; presided over opening ceremony of All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Delhi in Oct. 1933. President of the 12th session of U.P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference at Benares in March 1934. Publication: "Pictorial Kashmir." Address: Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR SURJ BAKSH, O.B.E. (1919), Rajadgar of Oudh. b. 15 Sept. 1868, m. grand-daughter of Raja Gangaram Shah of

Khairigarh (Oudh). *Educ.*: at Sitapur and Lucknow. President, British Indian Assoc. of Taluqdars of Oudh from 1927-1930. Member, first Leg. Assembly. *Publication*: "A Taluqdar of the Old School" by "Helioborus" and, "Arbitration." *Address*: Kamapur P. O., Sitapur Dist. (U.P.).

SINGH, KUNWAR SIA MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford) Bar-at-Law. C.I.E. Member of the Executive Council of the U. P. Government, 1935. b. 17 May 1878, m. to Miss Maya Das, d. of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). *Educ.*: Harrow Hall Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1902. Ent. U.P. C.S. 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India. Dept. of Education, 1911; Mag. and Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India Education Dept., 1920-23. Dy. Commissioner Bahrach, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad 1927; Commissioner, Benares, 1928; Allahabad 1929; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent to the Government of India in South Africa 1932. *Publications*: Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U.P., 1908, 1919; Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions to the press. *Address*: Secretariat, Lucknow.

SINGH, THE HON. RAJA SIA RAMPAL, K.C.I.E. (1916); Member, Council of State; Tangdar, b. 7 Aug. 1867, m. niece of Thakur Jagamohan Singh, late Taluqdar of Dhanawan Estate in Gonda Dist. *Educ.*: at Rae Bareilly High School and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President-elect of the second U. P. Social Conference held in Lucknow in 1908 and of All-India Social Conference in 1910; presided over 5th All-India Hindu Conference at Delhi in 1918; elected President, British Indian Association of Oudh in 1921 and was re-elected in 1924. Was Fellow of Allahabad Univ. until 1909 and is Secretary of Kahattriya College, Lucknow; Member of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University and of the Court of the Hindu University of Benares; of the Board of Directors of Mahalaxmi Sugar Corporation, Lucknow, also Director of the Allahabad Bank; again elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh, 1931 and was Chairman of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Committee appointed by U. P. Government. *Publications*: Pamphlets entitled "Taluqdars and the British Indian Association" (1917) and "Taluqdars and the Amendment of Oudh Rent Law" (1921) and contributions to the press on social, political and religious topics. *Address*: Kurri Sudaull Raj, Dist. Rae Bareilly, Oudh.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Zemindar, July 3, 1889. *Educ.*: Patna and Calcutta. Joined the High Court Patna, as Vakil; joined Non-Co-operation Movement 1921, Chairman of Gaya District Board and Member, Council of State, representing Bihar and Orissa; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Untouchable Conference held at Patna in 1926. *Publications*: Translated History of Ancient Magadha

from Bengali into Hindi. *Address*: Villa Polawan, P. O. Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, R A J A **BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zemindar. b. 15th Nov. 1888 m. first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari.** *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Member of the Dist. Board of Murshidabad for 12 years; 1st Class Hon. Magte. President, British Indian Association; Vice-President, All-India Cow Conference Association, Trustee of the Indian Museum; President of the India Art School; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; Member of the Finance Committee; Member of the Public Committee; Member of the Revenue Committee; Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal. Re-elected to the Bengal Council in 1929; Leader of the Landholders' party in the Council. *Address*: 54, Garlahat Road, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta; or Nashipur Rajpatti, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23); Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. b. 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.*: Presidency College (Calcutta); Government Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921; Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922. Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc., in 1923; one of the founders of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925). Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35, visited Europe 1930-31; was in England during the first Round Table Conference. *Publications*: "The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Medieval India" (read in the second Oriental Conference); "A Note on the Jangala Desa"; and "Discovery of Bengali Dramas in Nepal" and "On some Maithili Dramas of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal); "Is Dharmat religion Buddhism?" (read in the Third Oriental Conference, Madras 1924); an Editor of the "Barhut Inscriptions" published by the Calcutta University in 1926. *Address*: "Srinagar Darbar," P. O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, SACHCHIDANADA, Barrister, First elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-1926; also President of Legislative Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936. b. 10 Nov. 1871, m. that late Smtati

Radhika, d. of the late Mr. Sewa Ram, of Lahore. *Educ.*: Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1898. Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1898; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920, also elected its first Deputy President, Feb. 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927 where he in writings and speeches made notable contributions to the discussion of Indian Reforms as embodied in the system known as Diarchy. Resumed Editorship of the *Hindustan Review* in 1926. Became Managing Director of the *Indian Nation*, Patna, in 1931. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935. *Publication*: "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar." Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha (1935). *Address*: Patna, Bihar.

SIRCAR, SIR NRIPENDRA NATH, KT., K.C.S.I. (1936) M.A., B.L., Law Member of the Government of India. *m.* Nabanalmi Basu, *d.* of Durgadas Basu. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn. Practised at Bhagalpore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05; First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A., in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College; Appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934. Advocate-General of Bengal 1929-34; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. *Address*: Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. Sept. 27, 1888. *s.* to the gadi, April 29, 1920. *Address*: Sirohi, Rajputana.

SITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 1890; descended from Rathore House of Kachi Baroda. *m.* thrice. *Educ.* Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *s.* by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address*: Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, DEWAN BAHADUR SIR TINNEVELLY NELLAIPPA, B.A. b. 1st April 1861. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College. Service under Government; Retired as Dy. Collector. President, Dist. Board, Tinnevely, 1920-1923. Minister of Development, Madras, 1923-26. *Address*: 77, North Car Street, Tinnevely.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.I., 1915; C.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1909); LL.D., Madras University, 1932; LL.D., Benares Hindu University, 1933; Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras. b. 7 Feb. 1864. *Educ.* S. P. G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College, Madras. High Court Vakil 1885; Asstt. Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893-99. Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919; and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. *Publications*: Indian Constitutional Problems (1928); Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935). *Address*: Sudharma Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras

SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A., Manc., B.A., Hist. Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service. Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court. b. 13 Dec. 1880. *m.* Dorothy Frazer. *Educ.*: University of Manchester; Peterhouse Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., (Punjab Commission) 1904; Officiating D.C. 1910-1913; Sessions Judge 1914-1927; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court 1927; Puisne Judge, 1933. *Publications*: Multani Stories. *Address*: 24, Race Course Road, Lahore.

SLADE, GEORGE ERIC ROWLAND, B.Sc. (Lond.); A.M.I.C.E.; Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway. b. 26 Nov. 1885. *m.* Winifred E. Reed. *Educ.*: Cranleigh School and University College, London. After practical training in England joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1910, as Assistant Engineer; transferred to Stores Department, 1914. *Address*: Mahalakshmi, Bombay.

SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.I.E. (1930); Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India. b. 9 November 1884. *m.* Gladys Hope d. of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. *Educ.*: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909, served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. *Address*: Home Department, Simla.

SMITH, ARTHUR KIRKE, M.A. (Cambridge), Solicitor to Government of India, 1932. b. 20th August 1878. *Educ.*: Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge. Articled to Freshfields, Solicitors, London, and admitted a Solicitor

in 1903; joined Little & Co., Bombay, in 1908; Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, 1925-1932. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

SMITH, SIR OSBORNE ARKELL, Kt. (1928); K.C.I.E. (1932); Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. *b.* 26 December 1877. *m.* Dorothy Lush. *Educ.*: Sydney Grammar School, Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and Imperial Bank of India. *Address*: Bombay.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur *m.* Miss Katherine Waghorn. *Educ.*: Marlborough, England. *Publications*: "English Errors in Indian Schools". *Address*: Rajkumar College, Raipur. C/o Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt. (1921), V. D. (1914), Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919); a Dy. Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Managing Director, Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore 1915-1935. *b.* 28 Aug. 1875. *m.* Elsie Maud *d.* of Sir Henry Ledgard in 1907, 2 s. 1 *d.* Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab disorders, 1919. Presdnt., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1918-1921, Member, U.P. Leg Council, 1918-26, Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Rifles, 1913-20. Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925. *Address*: Westfield, Cawnpore, and Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. *b.* 5th Nov. 1887. *m.* Ellen *d.* of the late John Cochrane. *Educ.*: Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec., 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. *Address*: Head Police Office, Bombay.

SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL S. J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A. in 1906. *Educ.*: Vich, Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo. U. S. A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications*: Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands," "A Study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited

at Madrid. Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLOMON, CAPT. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Kalsar-i-Hind Medal (First Class), Member, Royal British Colonial Society of Artists, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. b. Sea Point, Cape Town, 1880. s. of late Saul Solomon, M.L.A., m. 1906. Gwladys, d. of Rev. G. W. Cowper Smith, Tunbridge Wells; one s. *Educ.*: Bedford Grammar School, University School, Hastings and abroad. Studied under Sir Arthur Cope, B.A., and J. Watson Nicol, and at the Royal Academy schools, London. Took the highest prizes and medals for figure painting and decorative painting. Took the Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship for Historical Painting. Exhibited many pictures and portraits at Royal Academy; appointed Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1919; founded the class of Mural Painting under H. E. Lord Lloyd's direction, 1920; Directed the mural decoration of part of new Delhi Secretariat by School of Art students 1929; organized exhibition of Bombay School of Art student's work at India House, London, 1931. Served in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and India, 1914-1919. *Publications*: "The Charm of Indian Art," "The Bombay Revival of Indian Art," "The Women of the Ajanta Caves," etc. *Address*: School of Art Bungalow, Bombay

SONI, RAI BAHADUR SETH BHAGOHAND, Son of late Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand Soni of Ajmer. b. 11th November 1904. Proprietor of big Banking Firm of Seth Joharnal Gambhirmal having 20 branches in British India and Rajputana States. Educ. Govt. High School, Ajmer; Honorary Magistrate since (1930); and Municipal Commissioner till (1934); Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad-Gauge System, Jodhpur Railway and Udaipur Railway; State Treasurer, Bharatpur and Dholpur, Residency Treasurer, Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur, Millowner and Banker. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly, (1944), Vice-Patron, The Girl Guide Association, India; Life Member, the Red Cross Society, Vice-President, the All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha. Awarded Rai Bahadur Title in (1935). *Address* s. Tikam Nivas, Ajmer



SORABJI, CORNELIA, Kalsar-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Bar 1st Class (1921). Legal Adviser to Purnadshishins, Court of Wads, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922. Educ.: Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pemberton, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1922, Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1923. Practising High Court, Calcutta. *Publications*: "San Babes" (1904); "Between the Twilights" (1908); "The Purnadshishins" (1916)

"Sun-Babes" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920; "Therefore" (1924); *Gold Mohur Time*, (1930); "Sude Sorahji—Lle" (1932), contributions to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Westminster Gazette*, *The Times*, other newspapers and magazines. Address: Halcyn Club, 14, Cork Street, London, W. 1.

SOUTER, CHARLES ALEXANDER, C.S.I. (1933); I.C.S.; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras. b. 18th June, 1877. m. Charlotte Dorothy Jesson. Educ.: Calus College, Cambridge. Arrived in India, 1901, and served in Madras as Asstt. Collr. and Magistrate; Asstt. Secy. to Govt., 1906; Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, 1909; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1910; Offg. Commissioner, Coorg, 1916; Commissioner, Coorg, 1918-1923, Collr. and Dist. Magistrate 1924; Offg. Secy. to Govt., Public Works Department, 1928; 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930; 1st Member, 1931. Address: Taylor's Gardens, Adyar, Madras.

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E. (1935). Managing Director, Ford and Macdonald Ltd. Cawnpore, and Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust b. 26 January 1891. m. Dorothy Mary Andrae. Educ.: Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford and Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce on U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-1934. Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, since 1931. Address: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPACKMAN, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM COLLIS, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.C.O.G. (Eng.), F.C.P.S. Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 23 Sept 1889. m. Audrey Helen Eden Smith. Educ.: Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital London. War Service 1914-18, Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War 1916-18). Wounded; twice mentioned in dispatches. Frontier Medal 1923. Transferred to Civil Employ, 1924, Bombay Presidency. Publications: numerous articles on professional subjects in various Journals. Address: Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPRAWSON, CUTHBERT ALLAN, MAJOR-GENERAL, I.M.S., M.D. (Lond.), B.S., F.R.C.P., D. Litt. C.I.E. (1919); K.H.P. (1933); Officer of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1930), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, from Nov. 1, 1933. President, Medical Council of India, b. 1 March 1877. Educ.: King's Coll., London and King's Coll. Hospital. Indian Medical Service, 1900, Professor of Medicine, Lucknow, 1913-29. Consulting Physician, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20; Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, U.P., 1929-30. Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Publications: Joint author of "A Guide to the use of Tuberculin," 1914; "Tuberculosis in Indians"; "Moore's Family Medicine," 8th and 9th editions. Address: New Delhi.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR, B. 11 Sept. 1874. m. a daughter of late Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar. Educ.: Madura and Presidency College, Madras. Vakil (1898), Advocate and

Member, Madras Bar Council. Member of Madras Senate 1912-16; President, Vakils' Association of Madras; President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, All-India Congress Committee; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly; Advocate-General, Madras, 1916-20; President, Indian National Congress, 1926-27. Publications: "Law and Law Reform" (1909); "Swaraj Constitution for India, 1927." Address: Mylapore, Madras.

SRINIVASA RAO, BAI BAHADUR PATRIE VENKATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Guntur, and Member, Legis. Assembly. b. 1877. m. to d. of Rao Bahadur Barn Ramanaras Pantulu Garu. Educ.: Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Joined Coanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Bar in 1906. Vice-President, Guntur Dist. Board, for 6 years; was Municipal Councillor for some years; was member, Kistna Flood Committee; Secretary of the First Dt. Congress Committee. Address: Guntur.

SRIVASTAVA, THE HON. SIR JAWALA PRASAD Kt. (1934) M.Sc., Tech. (Vict.), A.M.S.T., A.I.C., M.L.C., Minister of Education and Agriculture U.P. b. 16 August 1889. m. 2nd February 1907, Kailash. Educ.: Christ Church College, Cawnpore, and Muir Central College Allahabad. Proceeded in 1908 to England as Govt. of India State Technical Scholar, joined Manchester College of Technology, obtained degree of M.Sc. Tech. 1911. Won several distinctions, returned to India in April 1912 and took up appointment as Industrial Chemist under U.P. Govt. During the war served in the Indian Defence Force and did a great deal of work for the Indian Munitions Board. In 1919 gave up Govt. service and took to private business; acquired interest in several concerns. Was elected unopposed to the U.P. Legislative Council in 1926 by the upper India Chamber of Commerce and was re-elected in 1930. Served as Chairman, U.P. Simon Committee in 1928 and for three years as Hon. Chairman Cawnpore Improvement Trust. Appointed Minister of Education U.P. 7th February 1931. Acquired the *Pioneer of Allahabad* in 1932 and established it as an organ of landholders and business community at Lucknow. Address: Secretariat, United Provinces Government, Lucknow.

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India. b. 10th Sept. 1891. m. to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava, and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava, and again to Nawal College, Allahabad. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London. Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Address: "Nawal Niwas," Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STEIN, SIR AUREL, K.C.J.E., Ph.D., D. Litt. (Hon. Oxon.), D.Sc. (Hon. Camb.), D.O.L. (Hon. Punjab); Fellow, Brit. Acad., Corres-

- pondant de U. Institute de France, Gold Medallist, R. Geogr. Soc., R. Asiatic Society; Society of Antiquaries of London, etc.; Indian Archaeological Survey, Officer on special duty (retired). *b.* Budapest; 26 Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: Budapest and Dresden; studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tubingen Universities and in England. Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University, 1888-99; app. to I. E. S. as Princ. of Calcutta Madrasah, 1899. Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P. and Baluchistan, 1904. Carried out archaeological explorations for Indian Govt., in Chinese Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W. China, 1906-08; transferred to Archaeological Survey, 1909; carried out geographical and archaeological explorations in C. Asia and Persia, 1913-16; on N. W. Frontier and in Baluchistan, Khara and Kalat, 1926-28; retired 1929. Explored in Persian Baluchistan, a long Persian Gulf Coast and in Southern Persia, 1932-1934. *Publications*: *Kalhana's Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir*: Sanskrit text, 1922; trans., with commentary, 2 vols., 1900; *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan*, 1903-1921; *Ancient Khotan*, 1908 (2 vols.); *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, 1912 (2 vols.); *Serindia*, 1921 (5 vols.); *The Thousand Buddhas*; *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu* (2 vols.), *Innmost Asia*, 1923 (4 vols.); *On Alexander's Track to the Indus* 1929; *On Ancient Central-Asian Track*, 1933, and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archaeology and Geography. *Address*: Srinagar, Kashmir, E.I. United Service Club, London.
- STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E.** Director of Public Information, Government of India. *b.* February 1903. *Educ.*: at Winchester (1916-21) and King's College, Cambridge (1921-26). Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1924, and again in the Historical Tripos, 1925. Exhibitioner, King's College, 1922. R. J. Smith Research Student, 1925. Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Dohenham, Bart. 1928-30. Appointed Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India in March 1930. On Special duty with the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. Appointed Director of Public Information in August 1932. Created C.I.E. in Jan. 1935 and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in May 1935. *Address*: Home Department, Government of India.
- STEWART, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD MERRIVALE, C.B., O.B.E.**, Director of Supplies and Transport, Indian Army. *b.* 5 Feb. 1881. *m.* F. M. Syme. *Educ.*: Haileybury College. Served in South African War, 1901-1902; the Great War, France and Mesopotamia; Afghanistan, 1919. *Address*: Army Headquarters, Delhi.
- STONE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GILBERT**, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. *b.* 1886. *Educ.*: Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911. Practised at the Common Bar; did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts; Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915-20; Legal

Adviser to the Imperial Institute; contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals; member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee; appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930. *Publications*: 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire; Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts' Practice, also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical books. *Address*: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (Oxon.); V.D. C.I.E. (1934); Literae Humaniores, (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. *b.* 27 July 1883. *m.* Marie Ellenor Morier (1912). *Educ.*: Winchester Coll., and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asst. Master, Marlborough Coll., 1906; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Daly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F., 1918; attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. *Publications*: Educational Works. *Address*: Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

STRETTELL, MAJOR-GENERAL CHATNOY BATHO DASHWOOD, C.B. (1935): Deputy Quarter-master-General. Army Headquarters, India. *b.* 6th Aug 1881. *m.* Margery Gilliam de Hane, *d.* of H. H. Brown, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. *Educ.*: Wellington College and R. M. C. Sandhurst, U. L. Indian Army, Jan 1900; 13th Rajputs, 1901; Waziristan Blockade, 1901-2 (medal); 3rd Punjab Cavalry P. F. F., 1902; A. D. C. to G. O. C., 4th Quetta Div., 1910. Asst. Commndt Burma Mil. Police, 1912; NMAI H.K. Expedition 1911-2; received expression of thanks of Govt. of India and Government of Burma, Kin. Police Medal, Jan. 1, 1914. Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons 1914-15. Great War. Mesopot. Expeditionary Force Mentioned in despatches 3 times. Brevet of Lt. Colonel. Brig Maj 7th Meerut Cav. Bde. 1917; D. A. Q. M. D. A. Q. M. G. Karachi. 1919. G. S. O. 2 Karachi 1919; Brig Maj 10th Cav. Bde. Palestine 1929. Commndt PAVO Cav. F.F. 1924; Col. 1923. A.A.G. Nor-Com. 1928; Commander 3rd Meerut Cav. Bde. 1929; Brig. Gen Staff South Com., 1932; Deputy Quarter-master General A. H. Q. 1935. *Publications*: Contributions to magazines Professional and others. *Address*: Army Headquarters, India.

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.I. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kuma-rangalam. *b.* 11 Sept. 1889. *m.* Radhabai Kudmal. *d.* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore. Three s. one *d.* *Educ.*: Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras

1926-30. President Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association. Address: "Tiruchegodu, Salem, District; "Fairlawns," Egmore Madras.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin. Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912; Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. Educ.: New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn. Returned to India in 1914. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University. Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Secretary, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917); Secretary, Morari Goualdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919); Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust; sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; Managing Agent of the Pioneer Rubber Co. (1920); Director of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd. (1924); Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. (1925); Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme. Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee; appointed member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Official adviser in various matters of technical finance to the States of Mysore, Junagadh, Jodhpur, and Cutch, Nominated by Government of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1931, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932. Address: Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAHMANYAM, RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUNDARAYTA, B.A., B.L., Landowner. b. Nov. 1862. Educ.: Kumbakonam and Madras Presidency Colleges. m. Balambamma. z. of C. Munakshaiya, Bar-at-Law and Judge in Mysore. Practised as Vakil at Bellary, Chairman, Bellary Municipality, 1904-10, Vice-President, District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918; Member, Liberal League, Madras, has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Apptd. President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates, Mayavaram Town, in 1923. Publications: Pamphlets on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts. Chairman,

Board of Directors, Indo-Commercial Bank, Limited, Mayavaram. Address: Mayavaram, S. India.

SUHRWARDY, SIR, HASSAN, Kt. (1839): Lt.-Colonel, I. T. F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaisar-i-Hind Medal 1st Class (1890), L. M. S. M. D., F. B. C. S.I., D. P. H., L. M. Rotunda. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. Chief Medical Officer, (Indian State Rlys. E.B.R. Adminstrn.) b. Dacca, 17-11-1884. z. of Moulana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrawardy, Pioneer of Anglo-Islamic Studies & Female Education in Bengal m. Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed of Dacca. d. one. Educ.: Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College. Postgraduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-24; Deputy President, 1923; Member, Beng. Industrial Unrest Committee, 1921, Member, Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Member, Court & Execut. Council, Dacca Univ. Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire Univ. Congress, Edinburgh, 1931. President, Board of Studies, Arabic & Persian; President, Board of Studies, Medicine (C. U.) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps Associate Officer of the Order of St. John. President, Bengal I. T. F. Committee, 1922-25. Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bayswater, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi). Bengal Field Ambulance, 44th Bengal Regiment. President & Founder, Servants of Humanity Society, Social Hygn. & Uplift work. Bengal Govt. Delegate, British Empire Social Hygn. Congress, London, 1927. First Class Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Publications: Mother & Infant Welfare for India; Calcutta and Environs, Manual of Post Operative Treatment, Manual of First Aid for India; The Economic Effects of Venereal Diseases on Industries in India; Establishment of more Medical Schools in Bengal; Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System of Medicine. Several pamphlets on Public Health and Social Hygiene. propaganda. Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta, India.

SUHRWARDY, SIR, ZAHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L. Kt., Bar-at-Law, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India; late Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 1870. Educ.: Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Berlin), Kaisar-i-Hind Medalist, Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague Czechoslovakia; Fellow, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona. Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University. Editor-in-chief of the critical Edition of *The Mahabharata*, b. 4th May 1887, m. Eleanora Bowring (died 6th Aug. 1926) Educ.: Maratha High School and S. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge (England); Edinburgh University and Berlin University. Formerly Asstt. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle; Secretary, Bhandarkar

Oriental Research Institute, Poona. *Publications*: Die Grammatik Sakatayanas, Leipzig, 1921; Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1928; First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, 1938; Studies in Bhasa; Epic Studies. Contributor to Journal, American Or. Soc.; Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute Epigraphia Indica; Journal, Bombay Branch, Royal As. Soc.; Journal, German Or. Soc., etc.; Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. *Address*: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

SUNDARA RAJ, DR. B. M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool); Director of Fisheries, Madras. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Madras and Liverpool. Assistant to the Piscicultural Expert, 1915; Asst. Director of Fisheries, (Inland), 1920 *m.* Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.B.S.T., F.R.G.S., *Publications*: The occurrence of the Bank Myia, (Acridotheres ginginianus) near Madras, Bombay Natural History Society Journal, XXIII; Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle, Records of the Indian Mus. Vol. X; Note on the Breeding of chiloscyllum griseum Mull and Henle, Records of Indian Museum Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of Haplochilus, read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras. Records of Indian Museum, Vol. XII; On the habits of Hilsa (Clupea ilisha) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon. Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. XIII, 1917; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department. A new genus of Lernæid fish parasite from Madras, read before the Science Congress, Nagore; 1920; A new Copepod parasite from the gills of Wallago attu, (Fisheries Bulletin 17); General Editor of the Madras Fisheries Bulletins since 1928; Littoral Fauna of Krusadal Island in the Gulf of Mannar. (Madras Government Museum Bull. New Series, Natural History Section, Vol. I, No. I, 1927. Reports on Hydrozoa, (Siphonophora) Cirripedia, Amphipoda, (Caprellidae) Decapod (Paguridae) Pycnogonida and Appendix I. The Vertebrate Fauna of Krusadal Island, Fish Statistics for 1925-26 (Fisheries Bulletin, No. 22) for 1926-27 and 1927-28; Presidential Address—15th Indian Science Congress—Zoological Section, 1928; Systematic Survey of Deep Sea Fishing grounds by S. T. 'Lady Goschen' 1927-28. Report III of Fisheries Bulletin, No. 23 and Article "Pisciculture" in Allahabad Farmer, November 1933. *Address*: "Nowroj Gardens," Chetput, Madras.

SUNDARAM CHETTI, KRISHNAMA CHETTIYAR, DIWAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 18 Nov. 1875. Joined the service as offg. district munsiff, 1902; sub-judge 1919; sessions judge, 1916; district and sessions judge, 1929; offg. judge, high court, Madras, 1926, 1929 and again in 1930; confirmed July 1930. *Address*: High Court, Madras.

SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.O. M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly, *b.* on

Feb. 1878. *m.* Batankour. *Educ.*: under private tutors. Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier; served in Somaliland 1903-04; mentioned for good service; Viceroy's Commission 1907; served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910-14 and 1919-21; served on the staff of General Sir M. F. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914-16; France to 1918; Egypt and Palestine to 1919; Afghan War 1919; retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921; granted hon. rank of Captain 1923; apptd. Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921. *Publications*: Khilat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu); Guide to Physical Training for Youths; Other Military books in 1901, 1907, 1910 and 1911. "Modern Saints of the Sikhs" Series, Vols. I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927-1928. *Address*: Kucha Khal, Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar.

SURANA, SHUBHKARAN. *b.* 13th Aug. 1896. *m.* in 1910 and again in 1926. Senior Partner, Messrs. Tejpal Brijdhand, Calcutta. Senior Member, Calcutta University Institute since 1918. Member Legislative Assembly (Bikner State), 1928. Founder, "Surana Library", Churu (Rajputana). Asst. Secretary, Jain Swetambari Terapanthi Sabha, Calcutta, 1930. Hon. Magistrate, Churu, 1931. *Address*: 7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta; Churu (Rajputana).

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, RAO BAHADUR (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapur. *b.* 7th February 1903 *m.* Kumari Shantadevi, *d.* of the late Akojrao Nimbalkar, Inamdar of Nel. *Educ.*: Baldwin High School, Bangalore. Chief Secretary to H. H. 1925 to 1929; Acting Dewan 1929-31. Appointed Dewan 1931. Prime Minister Jan. 1932. Rao Sahab, 1930. Attended first Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to States' Delegation and third Round Table Conference as a delegate. *Address*: New Palace, Kolhapur.

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT.-COL. DAVID WATERS, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired), late Prof. of Medicine, Med. Coll., Lahore. *b.* Australia, 18 Dec. 1871. *m.* 1915, Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, *d.* of late Maharaja Duleep Singh. *Educ.*: Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ. M.D. (Edin.), M.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S. (Edin.), Fell. Roy. Soc. Med., London. *Address*: 28, Jail Road Lahore.

SUTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR M.A., B.D. (Glasgow University); Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1930); Missionary Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Lepet Settlement, Chingleput, S. India. *b.* 15 July 1877, in Inverness-shire, Scotland. *m.* Elsie Ruth Nicol M.A. of Melbourne, Australia. *Educ.*: Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1906; appointed Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Lepet Settlement in 1925. *Address*: Lady Willingdon Lepet Settlement, Chingleput, S. India.

SWETACHALAPATHI RAMKRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, SRI RAJAH RAYU, Rajah of Bobbili. *b.* 20 Feb. 1901. *Educ.*: Bobbili, privately. Ascended gadl in 1920; Member, Council of State, 1925-27; Member Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931. *Address*: Bobbili, Madras Presidency.

SYED ABUL AAS: Zamindar. *b.* 27th Sept. 1880. *m.* Bibi Noor-i-Aysha. *Educ.*: Govt City School, Patna; studied privately English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. Aptd. Hon. Magte. at Patna 1906; member of Council of All-India Muslim League; Hon. Asstt. Secy Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League. Joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914; elected Member of Allgarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-Presidents of Bihar Students' Association and Anjumani-Islamia, Patna, 1914; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18. *Address*: Abulnas Lane, Bankipur, Patna.

SYED, SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA, KT (1928) M.A. (Chemistry) 1906, B.L. 1907; Advocate, First Grade, Calcutta High Court. *b.* May 1886, *Educ.*: Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A.), Ripon College, Calcutta (B.L.), Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908, Practised as a lawyer in Gauhati courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; again since 1925; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture 1924-29; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30 Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from November 1930 to April 1934. Advocate First Grade, Calcutta High Court, from May 1934. *Address*: 216, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SYED, SIRDAR ALI KHAN, created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1921; Postmaster General of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1922-1929 (retired) *b.* 26th March 1879. Eldest surviving *s.* of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad. *m.* 1896; six *s.* two *d.* *Educ.*: privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911; has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulbarga Province, presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908. *Publications*: Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905; Unrest in India, 1907; Historical Furniture, 1908; India of To-day, 1908; Life of Lord Morley, 1923; The Earl of Reading, 1924; British India, 1926. The Indian Moslems, 1928; contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

SYED RAZA ALI, SIR, B.C.E. (Kt. 1935) Agent of the Government of India in South Africa; B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad Univ.)

b. 29 April 1882. *Educ.*: Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics; returned to U.P. Legis. Council 1912; took prominent part in Cawnpore Mosque agitation; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; gave evidence before Iasington Commission and Southborough Committee; returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1916 and 1920; was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P.; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920. member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924; President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, Decr. 1924. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926). Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. *Publications*: Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930). *Address*: Durban, South Africa.

SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, HIS HOLINESS SARDAR (Mullaj Sahab), High Priest of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mahomedan community and First Class Sardar of Deccan. Fifty-first incumbent of the post of Dal-tur Mutlaq, which has been in existence of nearly 900 years having been founded in Yemen where his predecessors were once Sultans. They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government. *Address*: Surat; and Salib Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E., Zemindar of Shazadpur, Bengal; *b.* 1871. *Educ.*: Sanskrit Coll. Calcutta, and at home. Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta 1911; principal work consists in reviving School of Indian Art. *Address*: 5 Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.

TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT COOMAR, KT. *b.* 17 September 1873. *Educ.*: Hindu Sch., Calcutta; afterwards privately; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909; Trustee, Victoria Mem. Hall, Trustee, Indian Museum; Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; formerly Mem., Bengal Council. *Address*: Tagore Castle, Calcutta.

TAGORE, SIR BABINDRANATH, KT, D.Lit. (Calcutta Univ.); *b.* 1861. *Educ.*: privately. Lived at Calcutta first; went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's

estates; there he wrote many of his works; at age of 40 founded school at Santiniketan, Bolpur, in 1921 turned it into a Centre

of international culture, this has been his life-work ever since; visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English; Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913. *Publications*: In Bengali about 35 political works, dramas, operas about 38; Story books Novels 19; over 50 collections of Essays on Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects, and composed over 3000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations. In English—Gitanjali, 1912, The Gardener, 1913, The Crescent Moon, 1913, Chitra, 1913, The King of the Dark Chamber, 1914, Post Office, 1914, Sadhana, 1914, Kabir's Poems, 1915, Fruit-Gathering, 1916, Hungry Stones and other Stories, 1916, Stray Birds, 1916, My Reminiscences, 1917, Sacrifice and other Plays, 1917, The Cycle of Spring, 1917, Personality, 1917, Nationalism, 1917, Lover's Gift and Crossing, 1918, Mashi and other Stories, 1918, Stories from Tagore, 1918, The Parrot's Training, 1918, The Home and the World, 1919, Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering 1919, The Fugitive, 1921, The Wreck, 1921, Glimpses of Bengal, 1921, Thought Belles, 1921, Creative Unity, 1922, Greater India, 1923, Gora, 1924, Letters from Abroad 1923, Red Oleanders, 1924, Talks in China, 1924, Broken Ties, 1924, Red Oleanders, a drama, 1925, Fireflies, 1928, Letters to a Friend (Unwin) 1929, Thoughts from Tagore (Macmillan), 1929, The Tagore Birthday Books 1929, The Religion of Man (Unwin) 1931. *Address*: Santiniketan, Bengal.

TAIRSEE, LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See Lakhmidas.)

TALLENTS, PHILIP CUBITT, M.A. (Oxon). C.I.E. (1929); C.S.I. (1934); Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1935, b. 13 April 1886. *Educ.* Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S. in 1909. *Address*: New Delhi.

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., b. 8 Dec. 1876. *Educ.* Jabalpur (Hicknall School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee; President, Provincial Congress Committee; Member, C. P. Legis. Council 1917-1920 and 1921; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government Ag. Governor, Central Provinces, 1929. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. *Address*: Nagpur, C. P.

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com. (Birm.), Barrister-at-Law, I.R.S., J.P., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under Secretary, b. 2 May 1885, m. Miss C. Chopra. *Educ.* at Govt. High School, Gujrat, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, and the University of Birmingham. Official Liquidator of the

Industrial Bank of India, Ltd., in liquidation and the **Jt. Official Liquidator, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co., Ltd.,** in liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab), President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927, Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Member of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay (1921-22); Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, from 1st March 1929; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay, 1932. Member Council Indian Institute of Bankers; Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay; Principal and Prof. of Banking, the Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Chairman, Ex. Committee of the Seventh Indian Economic Conference (Bombay). *Publications*: "Banking Law and Practice in India," Indian Currency and Banking Problems," jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Bcon.), London, and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the War, Regulation of Banks in India, etc. *Address*: Commerce Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

TATE, LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN CREEERY, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, b. 14 August 1884, m. 1st A.L.M.L. (d. 1919), d. of the late W. C. Stevenson of Knockan, Londonderry, Ireland; 2nd to C. D. Anderson, d. of the late Capt. F. R. McC. De Butts, Royal Artillery and widow of Captain H. R. A. Anderson, Indian Police. *Educ.* St. Columba's College, Dublin; St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent; Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned 18 Jan. 1905, appointed 127th (Q. M. O.) Baluch L.I. 1906. Appointed Bombay Political Department, 1909; Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, 1924; served on N. W. Frontier India and in East Africa 1917-18. *Address*: The Residency, Kolhapur, Deccan

TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S., Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, b. 19 Dec. 1890. *Educ.* Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Asst. Collector and Magistrate in Sind 1914; on military service 1917-19; offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923, offg. Dy. Commissioner 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission 1925; Offg. Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member, Khairpur State Executive Council 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector 1932, appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934. *Address*: Municipal Offices, Bombay.

TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, Kt. (1835), M.A. Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); C.I.E. (1932); Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, b. 21 April 1891, m. Betty,

d. of H. Coles, Esq., Indian Polico.
Educ.: Edinburgh Academy and University.
Indian Civil Service, 1914; Under Secretary,
Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce
Department, Government of India,
1920-22; Deputy Controller of Currency,
Calcutta, 1924; Bombay 1925; Controller of
Currency, Calcutta, 1929. Additional Secretary,
Finance Department, Government of
India up to 1935. *Address*: Bombay.

**TEHRI, MAJOR, H. H. RAJA SIR NARENDRA
SHANSAH BHABHUR, K.C.S.I., of Tehri-
Garhwal State.** b. 3 Aug. 1898. m. 1916. Heir-
apparent born 1921. Succeeded 1913. *Educ.*:
Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address*: Narendranagar,
(Tehri-Garhwal State).

**TEMPLE, LIEUT.-COL. (HON. COL.) FREDERICK
CHARLES, C.I.E., (1931); V.D., A.D.C., M.I.C.E.,
M.I.M.E.,** Chartered Civil and Consulting
Engineer (Williams and Tempke). b. 25
June 1879 m. Francis Mary Copleston. *Educ.*:
Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford. Asst.
Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks,
Military Works Services, India; Punjab
Canals; District Engineer, Muzaffarpur,
Superintending Engineer, Public Health,
Bihar and Orissa. Chief Town Engineer and
Administrator, Jamshedpur. Relief Engineer
and Supply Officer, Govt. of Bihar and
Orissa. *Publications*: "Manual for Young
Engineers in India," and "Sewage Works."
Address: 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

TERRELL, SIR COURTNEY, Kt., Chief Justice,
High Court, Patna, since 1928; Member of
Senate, Patna University. b. 1881. m.
Constance, d. of W. Wooder. Called to Bar,
Gray's Inn 1902; practised Patent Law and
scientific cases; Captain, Inns of Court,
O.T.C. *Publications*: 4th, 5th and 6th editions
Terrell on Patents; Notes on Military
Map Reading. *Address*: Chhapri Bagh Patna,
B.I.R.

**THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR.
B.A., LL.B., C.I.E.,** Vakil, High Court and
Dist. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor.
b. 16 April 1868. m. Ratangavri, d. of Keshavrai
Amritrai. *Educ.*: at Bhavnagar, Alfred High
School and Elphinstone College, Bombay,
Apptd. teacher in Govt. Sorabji J. J. High
School of Surat and began practice at Surat
in 1894. Entered Municipality in 1904; became
Chairman, Schools Committee 1907-
1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee
in 1908 and 1917-18. Vice-President
of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and
President in 1914-17; and again in 1928 for
the triennium 1928-31. Appointed Chairman,
Committee of Management in 1922-25;
Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again
in 1931 and 1932. Chairman of the Raichand
Deepchand Girls' School Committee, the
Chairman of the People's Co-operative Bank
Ltd., 1930-33; District Scout Commissioner,
Surat since 1922 and Chairman of the Executive.
Appointed a member of the Pratt
Committee; and witness before the Royal
Reforms Commission 1919. Vice-President,
Surat Sarvajanic Education Society,
1927-29. Government Advocate in the
Bardoli Inquiry, 1931. Member of the

Managing Committee of Andrews Library
since 1898; and President of the Home
for Destitute children since 1921; Committee
of Local Scout Association admitted as an
Advocate O. S. 1933. *Address*: Athwa Lines,
Surat.

**THAKUR, NARAIN SINGH, SARDAR
BAHADUR (1910),** Chief Secretary, Sirmoor
Darbar, b. 1859, comes from an ancient
distinguished fighting
stock of Garhwal.
Entered the service of
Sirmoor State in 1881;
served as Munsif, District
Judge and Puisne Judge
of the State High Court,
and by dint of sheer
merit and devotion to
duty rose to the high
position he now holds.
He was President of
the Council of Administration of the State
during the absence from India of His late
Highness in 1933; has proved himself to be the
most gifted and talented Chief Secretary of
the State with brilliant political genius; his
untiring and selfless efforts have added many
chapters to the progressive history of the
State and the prosperity of its people. He
rendered valuable help to the Government of
India during the Great War and has contributed
liberally towards various public charities.
Address: Nahan, Sirmoor State.



**THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV,
I.S.O.;** Sen. Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur
since 1911; b. 15 Feb. 1860. *Educ.*: Saugor
and Jubbulpore H. S.; Muir Central Coll.,
Allahabad. *Address*: Nagpur.

**THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEORAJ
SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGAON, K.C.I.E.,**
Rai Bareilly District. b. 1865. m. 1st d. of
Babu Amarjit Singh, y. b. of the Raja of
Majhoul; 2nd d. of Raja Somesurdatt Singh;
a Raja of Kundwar; 3rd d. of the Raja of
Bijapur District. *Educ.*: Govt. H. S., Rai
Bareilly. S. father, 1897; descended from
King Salivahan, whose Era is current in India.
Heir: Kunwar Lal Elma Natt Singh Bahadur.
Address: Thulrai, Khajurgaoon.

**TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I.
(1921),** Fellow of the Royal Asiatic and
Royal Historical Societies; b. 16 Feb.
1869. *Educ.*: Aldenham Sch. and
King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' prizeman,
Cambridge University, 1888: m. Alice,
O.B.E., K.I.H. d. of Captain O. Lossack, 93rd
Highlanders. Served in I.C.S., Madras; also
conducted special inquiries into Customs and
Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I.
States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906;
I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India,
1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances
Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of
Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue
1916; Member of Executive Council, 1919-24.
President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee,
1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1928;
Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of
Mysore. *Address*: Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat Jang, G.C.I.E., b. 1870, s. 1930. State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of 317,800. *Address:* Tonk, Rajputana.

TOTTENHAM, GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK, C.I.E. (1930); Secretary, Army Department, Government of India, b. Nov. 18, 1890, m. Hazel Joyce, 2nd d. of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fusils. *Educ.:* Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1914; served in Madras Presidency as Asst. Collr. and Sub-Collr. and as Under and Dy. Secretary to Govt. till April 1924; with Army Department of Govt. of India, as officer on special duty, Deputy Secretary and Secretary since 1924 except for one year with Govt. of Madras as Retrenchment Secretary, 1931-32. *Address:* C/o Mosses, Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W. 1.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA, BISHOP in, RT. REV. E. A. L. MOORE, M.A. b. Nov. 13, 1870. Educ.: Marlborough Coll. and at Oriel Coll., Oxford. Curate at Aston, Birmingham, 1894-98; Missionary of the C.M.S. in S. India from November 1898; C.M.S. Divinity School, Madras, 1898-1914; C.M.S. College, Kottayam, 1902-1903; Chairman, C.M.S., District Council, Tinnevely, 1915-1924; Consecrated Bishop on 24 Feb. 1925. *Address:* Bishop's House, Kottayam.

TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUNCELOT CROSSIE, B.A.I. (Dublin), M. Inst. C.E., I.S.E., Chief Engineer, P.W.D. b. 22 July 1881, m. Margaret Zephania Huddleston (died, October 30, 1934) Educ.: at Leys School and Dublin University, Indian Service of Engineers. *Address:* Chief Engineer in Sind, Karachi (Sind)

TREVOR CHARLES GERALD, C.I.E. (1933); Inspector-General of Forests, b. 28 Dec. 1882. m. Enid Carroll Beadon. *Educ.:* Wellington College, R.I.E.C., Coopers Hill Asst. Conservator of Forests Punjab, 1903, Conservator of Forests, United Province, 1920; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1931, Inspector-General of Forests, 1933. *Publications:* Practical Forest Management *Address:* Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

TURNER, CHARLES WILLIAM ALDIS, B.A., C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1923), I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, b. July 30, 1879. *Educ.:* King Edward VI School, Norwich and Magdalen Coll., Oxford. m. in 1930 Eileen Dorothy Kirkpatrick from whom he obtained divorce in 1930; 1 daughter. Appointed Asst. Collector, Bom. Presidency, in 1903; Settlement Officer, Dharwar Dist., 1909-10; Under-Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912-15; Cantonment Magte, Ahmednagar, 1917-1919; Collector, Ahmednagar, 1919-21; Personal Asst. to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923-24; Ag. Secretary, Political Department, 1924; Secretary, General Department, 1924-1929; and Secretary, Political Department and Reforms Officer

in addition, 1930. Ch. Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, 1933. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

TWISS, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM LOUIS, OBERKIRCH, C.B. (1930); C.B.E. (1919), M. C. (1915); Commander Burma, (Independent) District b. 18 Jan. 1879, m. Nora Muriel, d. of J. E. Wakefield, J.P. 1915, (died 1929); Isabel Vivian, d. of T. C. Drake, Esq. (1932). *Educ.:* Bedford School, 1890-96, R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1896-1897. First Commission, Jan. 1898; Joined Indian Army, 1899; Boxer Expedition (North China), 1900-01, Medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches; Tibet Expedition, 1903-04 (Medal); Great War, served in France from 1914-17, C.B.E., M.C., Brevt.-Lieut.-Col. 1917; Legion of Honour (French); Order of Sacred Treasure (Japanese), mentioned in despatches 5 times; appointed 9th Gurkha Rifles, 1901; commanded 2-9th Gurkha Rifles, 1921-23; appointed Colonel, 9th Gurkha Rifles, 1930; appointed Colonel 5/1st Punjab Regiment, 1932; Staff College, Camberley, 1906-07, General Staff, War Office, London, 1908-12; Brigade-Major, Nowshera Brigade 1913-14; General Staff, France, 1914-17 and General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1917-19 (Director of Military Intelligence), General Staff, War Office, 1919-21; Director of Military Intelligence, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-24; Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1924-27, Commander, Jullundur Brigade Area, 1927, 1931; Offg. Commander, Lahore District, 1931; Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India, 1932. Promoted Major-General, April 1929. Fellow of Royal Geographical Society, Founder Member, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). Founder Member and Vice-President of Himalayan Club, Bronze Medal of Royal Humane Society (1930), Officer of Norwegian Military Order of St. Olaf (1909); Member of American Military Order of the Dragon (1901). *Address:* Maymyo, Burma.

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Honours) LL.M. (Honours), Cantab. 1896; Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted Chief Judge. Retired b. 11 October 1873, m. Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. Educ.: Anjumane-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address:* Marzbanabad, Andheri.

TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUR ERIC, Member, Railway Board, b. 15 Nov. 1888 m. Dorothy Margaret McIver. *Educ.:* "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years' training, Great Northern Railway, England. Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept. of G. I. P. Railway in 1908, was in charge of Gwalior Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent. G. I. P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924; officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager; in 1927 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity, and was Chief Publicity Officer; in 1929 he went on

deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. *Address*: Railway Board, Delhi and Simla.

TYMMS, FREDERICK, M.C. (1916); Chevalier, *Ordre de la Couronne* (1917); Belgian *Croix de Guerre* (1917), C.I.E. (1935); Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society; Director of Civil Aviation in India. *b.* 4 August 1889. Home Civil Service; South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during war; Air Ministry Civil Aviation Department, 1919. Air Ministry Superintendent of the Cairo-Karachi Air Route, 1927; Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928; Director, Civil Aviation, India, 1931. *Publications*: Part author "Commercial Air Transport," 1928; "Flying for Air Survey Photography," Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. *Address*: Simla and Delhi.

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab). Landlord and Millowner. *b.* 27 Dec. 1895. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee, has been member of Shiromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legis. Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; served on Punjab Unemployment Committee; Hydro-Electric Enquiry Committee Punjab Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee; Presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930; served on Federal Structure Committee; on the Business Committee of the Round Table Conference; was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee of the R. T. Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933. *Address*: Mianchanu, Punjab.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON. ALI HAJ MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB HAJA MALIK, SIR, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O. Member, Council of State. Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1929-34 and Deputy London Herald, Delhi Durbar, Landlord. *b.* 1874. *Son and Heir*: Nawabzada Captain Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E. *Educ.* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; was given Hon. Commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition; Imperial Attache to the late Amir

of Afghanistan attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; (mentioned in despatches) Mons. Star 1914; Member Provincial Recruiting Board; represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel, Member, Escher Committee, 1920, has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. A. D. C. (Hon. for life) to H. M. the King-Empereur (1930); attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1934). *Address*: Kaira, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

URQUHART, DR. WILLIAM SPENCE, M.A., D. Litt. (Abdn.), D.D. (Hon. Abdn.); Doctor of Law; D.L. (Hon. Calcutta); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1928-1930; Principal, Scottish Church College since 1928. *b.* 1877. *m.* Margaret Macaskill, *d.* of Rev. Murdoch Macaskill, Dingwall. *Educ.*: Aberdeen University; New College, Edinburgh; Marburg University, Göttingen University; Professor of Philosophy, Duff College, Calcutta, 1902; Scottish Churches College, 1908; Member, Indian Universities Congress, 1924 and 1929; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1927 and 1931; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 8th August 1928 to Aug. 7th, 1930; Chairman of the Inter-University Board, India, 1931-32. Principal, Scottish Church College, since 1928. *Publications*: *The Historical and the Eternal Christ*, (1916); *Pantheism and the Value of Life*, (1919); *Theosophy and Christian Thought*, (1922); *Vedanta and Modern Thought*, (1928); Contributor to *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*. *Address*: Principal's House, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

USMAN, THE HON. SIR MAHOMED, K.C.I.E. (1933) B.A., *b.* 1884 *m.d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University; 1921-34 and Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Anna Malai Universities, May to August 1934; Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25; gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; Member, Executive Council 1925-34; President, Madras Children's Aid Society, 1926-28; President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928; Chairman, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India. Khan Sahib, 1930; Khan Bahadur, 1921; Kaisar-i-Hind Second

Class, 1923. Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1923).
 Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August
 1934. *Address*: Teynampet Gardens,
 Teynampet, Madras.

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEWANJI, Khan Bahadur,
 B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income
 Tax, Bombay Presidency. *b.* 26 May 1879. *m.*
 Boshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. *Educ.*:
 Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered
 Government Service as Deputy Collector,
 1902. Officiated as joint Secretary to the
 Government of India, Finance Dept., and
 Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932,
 1933 and 1934. *Publications*: The Bombay
 Income Tax Manual. *Address*: Banoo
 Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P.
 (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lieut-Colonel,
 I.M.S. J.P., Professor of Medicine, Grant
 Medical College; Senior Physician and
 Superintendent, J. J. Hospital; Superintendent,
 B. J. Hospital for Children, Bombay.
b. 1 August 1883. *m.* to Mary Hormusji Wadia.
Educ.: Grant Medical College, Bombay;
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered
 I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War
 served in German, E. Africa and subsequently
 in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed
 Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College
 in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital
 and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical
 College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J.
 Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M.
 College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J.
 Hospital in 1926. *Address*: 3, Rocky Hill
 Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill,
 Bombay.

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A.,
 LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of
 Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal
 Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable
 Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law,
 Trinity, (1909). *b.* 12 April, 1868. *m.* to
 Prabhavati, *d.* of Rao Bahadur Makund
 Ramchander, Executive Engr, Bombay.
Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
 Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay in
 January 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909.
 In prominent practice in the High Court at
 Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency.
 One of the Commissioners appointed under
 the Defence of India Act to try culprits in
 Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder
 case, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal
 under City of Bombay Improvement Act,
 Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member,
 Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President
 since 1933. Secy., P. J. Hindu Gymkhana,
 1897-1908. *Publications*: Law of Gaming
 and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory
 Land Acquisition and Compensation *Address*:
 Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South),
 Bombay.

VENKATA, REDDI, SIR KURMA, Kt., B.A.,
 Member of the Executive Council, Madras
 Government. *b.* 1875. *m.* R. Laxmi
 Kantamma. *Educ.*: Arts College, Rajah-
 mundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras
 Law College. Led the non-Brahmin
 deputation to the Joint Parliamentary
 Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms

in 1919; Member of the Imperial Legislative
 Council, 1920; Minister of Agriculture and
 Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-
 23; Member of the Madras Legislative Council,
 1920-26; Member of the Senate of the Madras
 University, 1924-26; Member of the Syndicate
 of the Andhra University, 1924-26; appointed
 Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at
 Geneva, 1923, and Agent to the Government
 of India in S. Africa, 1929-32; Member of
 Executive Council of the Governor of Madras,
 1934. Ag. Governor of Madras, 1939.
Address: Secretariat, Madras.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON. MR.
 JUSTICE M., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court,
 Madras. *b.* 18 July 1878. *Educ.*: Free
 Church Mission Institution, Madras Chris-
 tian College and Madras Law College. Was
 enrolled High Court Vakil in 1903; Practised
 from 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr.
 V. Radhakrishnaia under the firm name of
 Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrish-
 naia. Had a large and leading practice on
 the Original Side of the High Court. Election
 Commissioner, 1921-22; apptd. to the High
 Court Bench, 17 Nov. 1921; Officiating
 Chief Justice, Madras High Court, 27th July
 to 29th September 1935. Delivered Convo-
 cation address, the Andhara University,
 December 1933; appointed Member, Indian
 Delimitation Committee, 30th September
 1935; President, Annadana Samajam, The
 Madras Seva Sadan, and Dist. Scout Council,
 Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council
Address: Spur Tank Houses, Spur Tank
 Road, Egmore, P. O. Madras.

VIEIRA DECASTRO, MOST REV. THEOTONIUS
 MANOEL RIBEIRO, D.D., D.C.L.; R. C. Bishop
 of San Thome de Mysore, since 1890-1929.
 Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East
 Indies since 1929. *b.* Oporto, 1859. *Educ.*
 Gregorian Uni., Rome. *Address*: Nova
 Goa.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BHA-
 DUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1920); Vice-Chairman,
 Imperial Council of Agricultural Research
 from 1929. *b.* August 1875. *Educ.*: Presidency
 College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service,
 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation,
 from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board
 of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land
 Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Indus-
 tries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-22.
 Collector and District Magistrate, 1920.
 Commissioner for India, British Empires
 Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative
 Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries,
 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened
 Canadian National Exhibition, August 1926.
 Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29.
Address: Simla.

VIRA-VALA, DARBAR SHRI, Dewon Rajkot
 State since October 1931. *b.* 29
 January, 1888. *Educ.*: at Rajkumar College,
 Rajkot, Wing Master, Rajkumar College,
 Adviser to the Thakore Sahab, Chuda,
 Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur; Manager,
 Lathi State; Dewan, Porbandar State;
 Dewan, Junagadh State; District Deputy
 Political Agent, Rewa Kantha up to 1st April
 1927; Huzur Personal Assistant to His

Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot up to October 1931. Address: Bagasara, Kathiawar.

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, F.O.I.E., LL.D., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15 Sept. 1861. Educ.: Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918. Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively. Publications: "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London), and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. Address: Uplands, High Ground, Bangalore.

WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI, B. A. (Bom and Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore and Secretary, Inter-University Board, India. *b.* 4 June 1888. m. Tehmina Homeji Postwalla. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; at the Middle Temple, London, for Bar; at St. Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science (with distinction); at Fitz William Hall for Moral Science Tripos. Professor of English and Philosophy at Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16. Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University since 1917. Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Mysore University, 1927-30; Off. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, 1930-31; President of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations at Patna, 1926; President, Indian Philosophical Congress at Dacca in 1930. Delegate of the Mysore University to the Fifth Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1932. Secretary, Inter-University Board since April 1932. Publications: The Ethics of Feminism; A Text-Book of Civics; A Handbook of Moral Instruction for Teachers, Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure (The Principal Miller Lectures in the University of Madras 1932). Articles in Mind, Philosophical Review, Monist, International Journal of Ethics, The Journal of Philosophical Studies, The Philosophical Quarterly, The Aryan Path. Edited the Mysore University Magazine, 1928-30. Address: The University, Mysore.

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Bombay High Court.

b. 4 Aug. 1881. m. Bhattanbal Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; confirmed as Puisne Judge, High Court, in June 1931. Syndic, Univ. of Bombay, Address: 37, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR CURROW N., Kt. (1932); C.I.E. (1919), Millowner. *b.* 1860. Educ.: King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1888. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). Address: Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASEER, J.P. 1900, Merchant. *b.* 31 Oct. 1857. Educ.: Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and served apprenticeship in Dickson Akrold & Co. of London; Promoter and Director of Cotton and other Industrial concerns. Member of Bombay Mun. Corpn from 1901-1921. Was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for about five years; in 1909 was elected a member by Government of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla; in 1917 was selected by Government to a committee of four to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super-tax. For 21 years wrote the cotton industrial review for the City of Bombay for the *Times of India* commencing with 1905. Publications: Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects; published two pamphlets against closing of the Minto, Address: Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR NUSSEERWANJI NOWROJEE, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.C.P.S. (Hon.), Millowner. *b.* 30 May 1873. m. Evelyn Clara Powell. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. Address: Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay.

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WALI MAHOMED HUSSANALLY, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussanally Bey Effendi, Majidi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi; was Member, Legislative Assembly for several years and Fellow, Bombay University; was Municipal Councillor Karachi for about 20 years; member and Chairman, Municipal and District School

Board, Karachi; served as first President Shahl Jirgah, Jacobabad, for about 8 years; was President, Mulala Schools Committee; member, War League; Secretary, Sind Mahomedan Association; member, D. J. Sind College Board; has been Member, Sind Madressah Board; for about 17 years. Retired Deputy Collector; is Special First Class Magistrate, since 1915; Landed Proprietor; was President of Educational Conference, 1931. b. 5 Dec. 1860. Widower. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Served Govt. in various departments for 33 years; retired in 1915. *Address*: Barkat Manzil, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.

WALKER, GEORGE LOUIS, Govt. Solicitor and Public Prosecutor and Government Prosecutor, Bombay. b. 25 September, 1870, m. to Agnes Muriel Porter, d. of Col R. S. Porter. Dy. Lieutenant for County of Lancaster. *Educ.*: Liverpool College War Service, France and Belgium, 4th Aug. 1914 to November 1919, promoted. Lieut Col R.F.A. Retired, 1921 Partner, Messrs Little and Co. *Address*: Byenlla Club.

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAHYD, KT, B.A., LL.B. *Educ.*: Government High School, Balha, Muir Central College, Allahabad, M.A. O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903, Secretary, All-India Moslem League from 1912-19, was instrumental in bringing about Hindu-Moslem Pact of 1916, appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920, and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930-34, retired in 1934; joined as Advocate, Allahabad High Court Bar, 1935 *Address*: 38, Canning Road, Allahabad.

WEBB, SIR MONTAGU DE POMEROY, Kt. (1921), C.I.E., C.B.E., Member of Council of the East India Association, Vice-President, Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Chairman, *Daily Gazette Press Ltd.*, Karachi. b. Clifton, 1869. m. 1908 Catherine Frances (whom he divorced). *Educ.*: Privately. Member of Indian Fiscal Committee, 1921-22; late member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and late Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce. *Publications*: Britain Victorious; India and The Empire; Britain's Dilemma; Around the World, India's Flight, etc. *Address*: Karachi.

WEIR, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES LESLIE ROSE, C.I.E. (1933); Agent to Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda. b. 20 Jan. 1883. m. Thyra Letitia Alexandra Sommers. *Educ.*: Wellington and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Artillery, 1900; transferred to Indian Army (5th Cavalry), 1904; joined Political Department, 1908; has been H.B. M.'s Consul at Kermanshah and Shiraz; Resident in Kashmir; Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and Resident at Baroda. *Address*: The Residency, Baroda.

WESTCOTT, RT. REV. F., see Calcutta, Bishop of,

WHEELER, THOMAS SHERLOCK, Ph. D. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.); F.L.C., F.R.C.Sc.I., F. Inst. P. M.I. Chem. Eng., J.P. Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. b. 30 April 1899. m. UNA Brigid, d. of the late John Sherlock, B.A. *Educ.*: O'Connell School, Dublin and the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Demonstrator in Organic Chemistry, Royal Technical College, Glasgow; Research Chemist at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Dorsetshire and at the Research Department, Woolwich Arsenal, London; Senior Research Chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. *Publications*: about 70 research papers and 20 patents on chemical subjects; two text books (part author), "Systematic Organic Chemistry" and "Physico-Chemical Methods" Also translations into English of some German text-books. *Address*: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay

WHITTAKER, HARRY, CAPTAIN, late R.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.Soc. Ing. Civ. de France., M. of Council Jun. Inst. Eng. Principal, The MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore. b. 23rd Feb. 1870. m. d. of John Siddall. *Educ.*: Bury and Royal College of Sc., London. With J. H. Riley & Co. Engineers, Bury, Jackson Bros., Bolton. Demonstrator in Mathematics and Mechanics under Prof. John Perry in the Royal Coll. of Science, London; University Lecturer in Engineering, City and Guilds (Eng.), College, South Kensington; Head of Engineering Dept., Wandsworth Technical Inst.; R.E. Vols and Terr., 1902 to 1914, joined regular Army December 1914, Comm. March 1915, with the 13th Corps in France 1916-19. Joined present Indian appointment, March 1923. *Publications*: Papers on Hydro-Electric Work, pub. I.M.E. & J.I.E. *Address*: The MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES STANLEY, C.I.E. (1927). Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of India (Railway Department) b. 14th June 1880. m. Mabel Webb of Bray, 1932. Attached to Mining Department, North Western Railway, 1909-12; Asst. Coal Superintendent, Indian State Railways, 1913-14, service lent to G.I.P. Railway, 1914-17, officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller, 1918-20; Appointed Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1921; Member, Indian Coal Committee, 1923; President, Indian Coal Grading Board, 1927-33; President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1929-33. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta. Oriental Club, London.

WILBERFORCE-BELL, THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD, C.I.E., Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, b. 17 Nov. 1885. m. Margaret, d. of late Capt. Michael Festing, formerly of the 20th Regiment (The Lancashire Fusiliers). *Educ.*: Ellismere College, Shropshire, and Pembroke College, Oxford; Gazetted to The Connaught Rangers, 1905; transferred to Indian Army, 1908 and to Political Department, 1909; returned to the Army for the

period of the War and saw active service in France and India; was Asst. Mil. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India, 1918-19; has served in Political Department in Western India, Central India, Punjab and the Deccan; was Dy. Political Secretary to Government of India, 1928-1930, and Ag. Political Secretary to Government of India in 1930. First Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, 1933-34. *Publications*: "The History of Kathiawar"; "Some Translations from the Marathi Poets"; "A Grammatical Treatise of the Marathi Language"; "War Vignettes," and other monographs and articles in various periodicals. *Address*: The Residency, Lahore, Punjab.

WILES, GILBERT, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1926); C.S.I. (1931); Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, *b.* 25 March 1880. *m.* Winifred Mary Pryor. *Educ.*: Perse School and S. Cath. College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in India, 1904; Asst. Collector and Asst. Political Agent; Supdt., Land Records, 1910; Asst. Collr. and Collector, 1916-17; Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-1920; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22; Secy. General Department, 1923; Secy., Finance Department, from 1923-32; President, Bombay Art Society, 1926-32, Member, Indian Tariff Board, Sept. 1933, President, Indian Tariff Board, September 1934. *Address*: "North End," Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B.A., C.I.E. (1927); I.C.S., Secretary, Education Department, Government of Bengal, *b.* March 11, 1888. *m.* Theodora Daintree. *Educ.*: Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27. *Address*: United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILKINSON, SYDNEY ARTHUR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M., and D.T.H. (Liverpool, Uni.); Medical Officer, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co., Ajmer. *b.* 17 March 1886. *m.* Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915. *Educ.*: City of London School, Queen's Coll., Taunton, and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (1922); A Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1930); Hon. Magte, Ajmer-Merwara; past Vice-Chairman, Ajmer Municipality, and President, Rajputana Branch of the European Association. *Publications*: "A Malariæ Survey of Ajmer City 1930". *Address*: Ajmer.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSBY, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E., M. Cons. E., F. R. San. I., F. R. G. S., F. E. Met. Soc., Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal; Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and Temple. *b.* 7 April 1872; *m.* Dorothy Maud, *d.* of E. Thorp of Cheddle Hulme, Cheshire. *Educ.*: Clifton. Articled to Mr. James Mansergh, F.R.S., P. Pres. Inst. C.E., 1891; Asst. on York Main Drainage Works, Birmingham Waterworks; Resi-

dent Engineer-in-Charge, Whitby Waterworks; Served S. Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer; Asst. District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways; Pers. Asst. to Mr. G. B. Strachan, M. Inst. C.E., 1902-06, Crocydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks; Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office, 1906-08; Nairobi Drainage and Waterworks, Nalvaah, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation; designed Sketty Sewerage Works, &c., Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (1909); designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jheria, Gaya, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Kalimpong, Serampore, Monghyr, Comilla, Ranegunge, Midnapore, Suri and Cooch-Bihar waterworks, Gaya, Burdwan, Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghur main drainage schemes. *Publications*: Sewage disposal in India and the East; Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions); Practical Sanitary Engineering; Modern Sewage Disposal, *E. E. Journal*, 1909, "Rainfall of Wales," *Geographical Journal*, 1909; Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer," 1922; Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal; Public Health in India "XIXth Century" February 1928; Rainfall, Off. How and Storage in the Central Provinces; Min. Proc. Inst. C. E., 1931, The Rainfall of Assam, *Journal, Royal Meteorological Society*, 1932; The Economics of Water Pumping, "Engineer," 1933, The Flow of Water, 1934, Single Arch Masonry Dams, "Engineer" 1935. *Address*: Killay House, Cooden, Bexhill-on-Sea; Old Court House Street, Calcutta; and United Service Club, Calcutta.

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WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, KT. (1934), C.I.E. (1922); M.B.E. (1919); Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India *b.* July 16, 1880. *m.* Joan Emma Doran Holtz. *Educ.*: Cheltenham College. Joined Indian Police, United Provinces, 1900; Superintendent, 1913; Assistant to Inspector-General, 1917; Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee, 1919-20; Deputy Inspector-General, 1923; Officiating Inspector-General, 1928; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1931. *Address*: New Delhi and Simla.

WILLMOT, ROGER BOULTON, H. M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. *b.* 16 Oct. 1892. *Educ.*: Berkhamsted. In business in London 1911-1915. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915; transferred to Army with a commission in R. G. A. (S.R.) in July 1916; in Government service in London, 1920-1924. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

WINGATE, RONALD EVELYN LESLIE, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S., Offg. Political Secretary, Government of India. *b.* 30th Sept. 1889. *Educ.*: at Bradfield and Balliol College, Oxford. Arrived in India 1913 and served in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner; transferred

to Delhi as City Magistrate, 1916; special duty on staff of Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, 1917; special duty under Civil Commissioner of Occupied Territories, Mesopotamia, 1917; Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul at Maskat, 1919; special assistant to Resident in Kashmir, 1921; Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Maskat, 1923; Secretary to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, September 1924; ditto Baluchistan, 1927; Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, 1928; Political Agent, Sibi, 1931; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932; Officiating Secretary, October 1932. *Address*: Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

WINTERBOTHAM, SIR GEOFFREY LEONARD, Kt. (1886), B.A. (Cantab.). Merchant, Partner, Messrs. Wallace & Co. b. 7 Oct. 1889. *m.* Hilda, youngest *d.* of D. Norton, C.S.I. *Educ.*: Coll-Malvern and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. Business in India since 1912; apptd. Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926; Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, 1926-27; Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927 and 1932. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1929 and 1934. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1929. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1929. *Address*: Monte Rosa, Dady Sett Hill, Bombay 6.

WOODHEAD, SIR JOHN (ACKROYD), THE HON. K.C.S.I. (1884); C.I.E. (1931); Finance Member, Government of Bengal. b. 19 June 1881. *m.* Alice Mary Wadsworth. *Educ.*: Bradford Grammar School, Clare College, Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904; Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh; Sub-Divisional Officer, Hailakandi, 1906-07; Joint Magte., Chittagong, 1908-09; Magistrate and Collector, 1909-10; Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, 1911-15; Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, 1916-17; Addl. Judge, Alipur, 1917-18; First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1918-24; Offg. Chairman, Improvement Trust, 1924; Financial Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1924-27; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Govt. of India, 1927-28; Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1928-32; Officiating Commerce Member, Government of India,

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WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN

PRINCES

CHIEFS

AND

NOBLES



1936-37

INDEX.

	Page No
INDIA H.E. the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of	967
BENGAL H.E. the Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Anderson, Governor of	968
BIHAR H.E. Sir James David Sifton, Governor of ..	969
BOMBAY H.E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of ..	970
CENTRAL PROVINCE. H.E. Sir Hyde C. Gowan, Governor of ..	971
MADRAS H.E. Lord Erskine, Governor of ..	972
ORISSA H.E. Sir John A. Hubback, Governor of ..	973
THE PUNJAB H.E. Sir Herbert W. Emerson, Governor of ..	974
THE U. P. H.E. Sir Harry G. Haig, Governor of ..	975
<hr/>	
AGAR Shrimant Thakore Shri Saheb of	976
AKALKOT Shrimant Raja Saheb of	977
AUNDH Shrimant Pant Pratinidhi Saheb of	978
BALASINOR His Highness the Nawab Saheb of	979
BANERA ESTATE Raja Amarsinghi of	1061
BANGANAPALLE Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur of ..	980
BANSDA His Highness Maharawalji Saheb of	981
BANSWARA His Highness Maharajadhiraj Saheb of ..	982
BARAMBA The Raja Saheb of	983
BARIA Major His Highness the Ruler of	984
BARODA His Highness The Maharaja Gaekwar of ..	985
BARWANI His Highness The Rana Saheb of	986
BAUDH The Raja Saheb of	987
BHAVNAGAR His Highness The Maharaja of	988
BHINAI ESTATE Raja Kalyan Singh of	1064
BHINGA ESTATE Raja Birendra Kant Singh of	1062
BIJAWAR His Highness The Maharaja of	989
BUNDI His Highness The Maharaja Raja Saheb of ..	990
CAMBAY His Highness The Nawab Saheb of	991
CHAMBA His Highness The Raja Saheb of	992
CHHOTA-UDEPUR His Highness The Ruler of	993
COCHIN His Highness The Maharaj of	994
DANTA His Highness The Maharana of	995
DATIA His Highness The Maharaja of	996
DHAR His Highness The Maharaja of	997
DHARAMPUR His Highness The Maharana of	998
DHENKANAL Sree Sree Sree Raja Saheb of	999
DHRANGADRA His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of	1000
DINAJPUR The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadish Nath Ray of ..	1065
FARIDKOT Lt. His Highness The Raja Saheb of	1001
GHUZNAVI The Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir A. B Ahmed Khan, of Dilduar	1066
GONDAL His Highness Maharaja Thakore Saheb of ..	1002
HYDERABAD His Exalted Highness The Nizam of	1003

	Page No.
IDAR His Highness The Maharajadhiraj of	1004
INDORE His Highness The Maharaja of	1005
JAMKHANDI .. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1006
JANJIRA His Highness The Nawab Saheb of	1007
JAORA Lt.-Col. His Highness The Nawab Saheb of	1008
JASDAN The Darbar Saheb of	1009
JATH Sub.-Lt. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1010
JHALAWAR .. Lt. His Highness The Maharaja Rana Bahadur of ..	1011
JEHANGIRABAD ESTATE .. { Raja Sri Mohammad Ejaz-Rasul Khan of	1067
JODHPUR Lt.-Col. His Highness The Maharaja of	1012
JOGENDRA SINGH .. Sir, Kt.	1068
JUNAGADH His Highness The Nawab Saheb of	1013
KALAT Captain His Highness The Khan of	1014
KAPURTHALA .. Col. His Highness The Maharaja of	1015
KEONJHAR The Ruling Chief of	1016
KHAIRPUR His Highness The Mir of	1017
KHALLIKOTE ESTATE .. { Raja Shri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo of	1069
KISHANGARH .. His Highness The Maharaja of	1018
KISHUN PERSHAD .. Maharaja Bahadur, Sir, of Hyderabad ..	1070
KRISHNAMACHARIAR G. Raja Bahadur	1071
KUMAR GOPIKA ROMON ROY of Dewan Manikchand Estate	1072
KUREISHY Khan Bahadur Lt.-Col. H. M. H	1074
KURWAI The Nawab Saheb of	1019
KUTCH His Highness The Maharao of	1020
LATHI The Thakore Saheb of	1021
LIAQAT HYAT KHAN Nawab Sir, Patiala	1075
LIMBDI The Thakore Saheb of	1022
LUNAWADA His Highness The Rajaji Saheb of	1023
MAHMUDABAD ESTATE .. { Raja Muhammad Amir Ahmed Khan of	1078
MALIYA The Thakore Saheb of	1024
MANDI Capt His Highness The Raja Saheb of	1025
MANGROL The Shaikh Saheb of	1026
MANSA The Raolji Saheb of	1027
MAYURBHANJ .. The Maharaja Saheb of	1028
MIRAJ JR. The Ruling Chief of	1029
MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, Nawab, Sir	1076
MORVI His Highness The Maharaja of	1030
MYSORE His Highness The Maharaja of	1031
NAGOD Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1032
NANPARA ESTATE .. Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan ..	1084
NAWAB DAWOOD Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad	1082
NAWAB KAMAL Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad	1081
NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA Bahadur of Hyderabad	1079
NAWAB SALAR JUNG Bahadur of Hyderabad	1080
NAWANAGAR .. Major H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb of	1033
NILGIRI The Raja Saheb of	1034

	Page No.
ORCHHA H.H. The Maharaja of	1035
PADRAUNA ESTATE.. Raja Bahadur Braj Narayan Singh of	1086
PADRAUNA ESTATE. Rai Bahadur Jagdish Narayan Singh of	1087
PAHASU ESTATE .. Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Doula M. M. Ali Khan of ..	1085
PANCHAKOTE } Raja Sri Jyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur of ..	1088
ESTATE ..	
PARLAKIMEDI } Capt. Maharaja Sri K. C. G. Narayana Deo of ..	1090
ESTATE ..	
PARTABGARH .. His Highness The Maharaja of	1036
PATIALA Lt.-Gen. H. H. The Maharaja of	1037
PATNA The Maharaja Saheb of	1038
PHALTAN Capt. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1039
PIRPUR ESTATE .. Raja Syed Mohamed Mehdi of	1091
PORBANDAR .. H.H. The Maharaja Rana Saheb of	1040
RADHANPUR .. H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	1041
RAJKOT H.H. The Thakore Saheb of	1042
RAJPIPLA Major H.H. The Maharaja of	1043
RAMPUR Capt. H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	1044
RAM SARN DAS, Lala, Hon. Rai Bahadur	1092
RANKA RAJ ESTATE Raja Bahadur Girivar Prasad Narain Singh of	1093
REWA H.H. The Maharaja of	1045
SADIQ ALI KHAN, Nawab Mirza Mohamed, of Kunwa Khera ..	1094
SAILANA H.H. The Raja Saheb of	1046
SANDUR Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1047
SANGLI Lt. His Highness The Raja Saheb of	1048
SANT The Maharana Saheb of	1049
SHAMRAJ RAJWANT	
BAHADUR, Raja, of Hyderabad	1095
SIDDIKY Moulvi Chowdhury K. Ahmed, Khan Bahadur	
of Bahadi	1096
SINGHA CHANDIA &	
RAMNAGAR	
ESTATE Bhaiya Jagdish Datt Ram Pandey of	1097
SIRMOOR H.H. The Maharaja Bahadur of	1050
SOHAWAL Shreeman Raja Saheb of	1052
SUDASNA The Thakore Saheb of	1053
TALCHER The Raja Saheb of	1054
TAMKOHI RAJ .. Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi of	1098
THANADEVLI .. The Darbar Saheb of	1055
TONK H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	1056
TRAVANCORE .. H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of	1057
TRIPURA H.H. The Maharaja of	1058
UDAIPUR H.H. The Maharana of	1059
UMMAIDNAGAR } Rao Bahadur Thakur Jai Singhji Sahib of ..	1099
ESTATE ..	
VADIA Darbar Shree Surajwala of	1060

INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY
VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, Marquess of Lin-
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I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy
and Governor-General of India.

Born : 24th Sept 1887; eldest
son of 1st Marquess and Hon
Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter
of 4th Lord Ventry.

Succeeded father 1908.

Married 1911, Doreen Maud,
2nd daughter of Rt. Hon Sir
F. Milner, 7th Bt Twin sons,
three daughters Heir's. Earl
of Hopetoun, q.v

Educated : Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Vis-
count Althrie, Baron Hope,
1703; Baron Hopetoun (U K)
1809; Baron Niddry (U K)
1814; Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933; Director
of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance
Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd, Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.,
British Assets Trust Ltd; President of Edinburgh and East of Scot-
land College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st
Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of
the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organi-
sation, 1924-26, President of Navy League, 1924-31, Chairman, Depart-
mental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural produce,
1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28;
Chairman Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933.

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April
1936.

Recreations : Golf, Shooting.

Address : The Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

Private Secretary : J. G. Laithwaite, Esq.

Military Secretary : Lt-Col. H. H. Stable.

Surgeon : Lt-Colonel H. H. Elliot.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. General Sir ROBERT A. CASSELS, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.,
(*Commander-in-Chief in India*).

The Hon'ble Sir FRANK NOYCE, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S. (*Industries
and Labour*).

The Hon'ble Sir N. N. SIRCAR, Kt, Bar-at-Law, (*Law*).

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES GRIGG, K.C.B. (*Finance*).

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CRAIK, Bart, K.C.S.I. (*Home*).

The Hon'ble KUNWAR Sir JAGDISH PRASAD, Kt, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
O.B.E. (*Education, Health and Lands*).

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir ZAFRULLAH KHAN, Kt. (*Railway and
Commerce*).





BENGAL: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY THE RIGHT
HON'BLE SIR JOHN
ANDERSON, P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.I.E. Governor of Bengal.

Born : 8th July. 1882.

Married : Christina (d 1920)
3rd daughter of the late Andrew
Mackenzie of Edinburgh. One
Son and one Daughter.

Educated : George Watson's
College, Edinburgh, and
Edinburgh and Leipzig Univer-
sities

Entered the Colonial Office
in 1905. Secretary of the
Northern Nigeria Lands Com-
mittee, 1909; Secretary of the
West African Currency Com-
mittee, 1911; Principal Clerk

in the Office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912; Secretary
to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of Shipping,
1917-19; Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board,
April 1919; Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman
of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22, Joint Under-Secretary
to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920. Permanent Under-Secretary
of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932

Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal 1932.

Address : Government House, Calcutta.

Private Secretary : L. G. PINNELL, I.C.S.

Military Secretary : COLONEL R. B. BUTLER, C B E, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN ACKROYD WOODHEAD, K.C.S.I., C I E., I.C.S.
(*Vice-President*).

THE HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM-UD-DIN, K.C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT NIEL REID, K C I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE SIR BROJENDRA LAL MITTER, K.C.S.I.

Ministers.

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SIR MOHI-UD-DIN FAROQUI, KHAN BAHADUR.

THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PRASAD SINGH ROY, KT.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR M. AZIZUL HAQUE.

BIHAR: HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES DAVID
SIFTON, KCSI, KCIE.
CSI., CIE, ICS, Governor
of Bihar.

Born · 17th April 1878, son of
Thomas Elgood Sifton.

Educated · Godolphin School,
St Paul's School and Magdalen
College, Oxford, M.A.

Married · Harriette May,
daughter of Thomas William
Shettle: two sons and two
daughters

Entered Indian Civil Service,
27th Nov 1902 and served in
Bengal as Assistant Magistrate
and Collector and Assistant
Settlement Officer, Chota
Nagpur, 1904; Joint Magistrate
and Deputy Collector, March 1911, Transferred to Bihar and Orissa,
April 1912; Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur, 1913; Magistrate and
Collector of Shahabad, 1915, Secretary to Government, Financial and
Municipal Departments, August, 1917, Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi,
December, 1923, Chief Secretary to Government, Bihar and Orissa,
March, 1925; Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, May 1927;
Offg. Governor of Bihar and Orissa, June 1929 and again June 1930.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 7th April 1932

Recreations Tennis, Golf and Shooting.

Clubs : East India United Service, Bengal United Service,
Calcutta

Address · Governor's Camp, Bihar

Private Secretary
Major P. T. CLARKE.

Members of the Executive Council

The Hon'ble BABU NIRSU NARAYAN SINHA, M A , B.L.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. TALLENTS, CSI. CIE., I.C.S.

Ministers

The Hon'ble Sir GANESH DATTA SINGH, Kt

The Hon'ble Mr SAIYID ABDUL AZIZ, Bar-at-Law.





BOMBAY: HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLF KNATCHBULL, LORD BRABOURNE, G.C.I.E., M.C., 5th Baron, cr. 1880, Governor of Bombay.

Born: 8th May 1895. Son of 4th Baron and Helena, daughter of late H. von Flesch-Brunningen, Imperial Councillor, Vienna.

Succeeded his father in 1933.

Married: 1919, Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne,

youngest daughter of the 6th Marquess of Sligo.

Heir: S. HON. NORTON CECIL MICHAEL KNATCHBULL. *Born:* 11th February, 1922.

Educated: Wellington, R.M.A., Woolwich. Served European War, 1915-18 (despatches thrice, M.C.); M.P. (U) Ashford Division, Kent, 1931-33; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1932-33.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay on 9th December, 1933.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Private Secretary: C. H. BRISTOW, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Colonel C. G. TOOGOOD, D.S.O.

Surgeon: MAJOR P. A. OPIE, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Members of Executive Council:

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT DUNCAN BELL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A., B.Sc. (Ed.), J.P. (*Vice-President*).

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER, J.P.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR S. T. KAMBLI, B.A., LL.B., J.P.

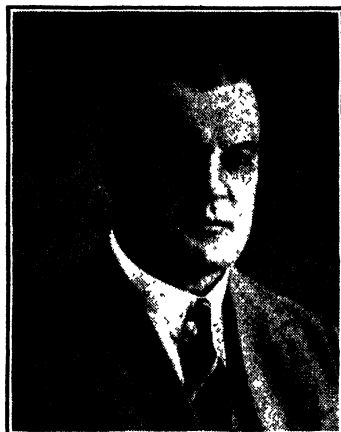
THE HON'BLE SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN DEHLAVI, Kt.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HYDE CLARENDON GOWAN,
B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., J.P.,
Governor of Central Pro-
vinces.

Born: 4th July 1878.

Married: Edna Gowan
(nee Brown) 1905.

Educated at Elstree School
1889-92; Rugby School,
1892-97; New College,
Oxford, 1897-1901; Univer-
sity College, London, 1901-
02.



Under Secretary to C. P. Government, 1904-08; officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of India, July to November 1908. Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913-18; Financial Secretary to Government of C. P. 1918-1921, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25; Financial Secretary to Government 1925-27; Chief Secretary, March 1927; Revenue and Finance Member, C. P. Government, July 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of C. P. 16th September, 1933.

Address: Government House, Nagpur.

Private Secretary: CAPT. J. H. CAESAR, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE MR. E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, Bar-at-Law.

THE HON'BLE MR. EYRE GORDON, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE MR. B. G. KHAPARDE, B.A., LL.B.

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR K. S. NAYUDU, B.A., LL.B.



MADRAS: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY JOHN FRANCIS
ASHIEY, LORD ERSKINE,
G C I.E., Governor of Madras.

Born : 26th April, 1895,
eldest son of 12th earl of Mar
and Kellie.

M a r r i e d : 1919 Lady
Marjorie Heivey, eldest
daughter of 4th Marquess of
Bristol, *qv*, four sons.

H e r : s. MASTER OF
ERSKINE, *qv*.

E d u c a t e d : Eton, Christ
Church, Oxford

Lieut. R. of O Scots Guards,
late Lieut. Scots Guards,
M P. (U) Westonsuper-Mare
Division of Somerset 1922-23
and since 1924. Asst Private
Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon.
Walter Long, (1st Lord of

Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid)
to the Postmaster-General, (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal
Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary 1924; Assistant Govern-
ment Whip in National Government, 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 15th November 1934.

Address : Government House, Madras.

Private Secretary : D. H. ELWIN, I.C.S.

Military Secretary : MAJOR T. F. H. J. J. KELLY, O.B.E.

Surgeon : MAJOR D P. JOHNSTONE, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C.
(Retd.)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR SIR KURMA VENKATA REDDI
NAYUDU, Kt

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM.

THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SOUTER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE MR. G. T. H. BRACKEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers :

THE HON'BLE THE RAJA OF BOBBILI, K.C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. T. RAJAN.

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMY REDDIYAR.

O RISSA : H I S
EXCELLENCY S I R
JOHN AUSTEN HUB-
BACK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A.
(Cantab.), Governor of
Orissa.

Born : 27th February,
1878.

Married : Bridget Alington
Royds.

Educated : Winchester and
King's College, Cambridge.

Assistant Magistrate and
Collector and Settlement
Officer in Bengal; Settle-
ment Officer, 1909; Joint
Magistrate and Deputy

Collector, 1910; Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913; temporarily employed
by Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, 1915;
Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Government of
India, Army Department, 1918; Secretary to Government
of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; Director of
Land Records, 1923; Offg. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed
1928; Offg. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; member,
Governor's Executive Council, B. & O. 1935.

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st April
1936.

Address : Government House, Puri.

Private Secretary : J. S. WILCOCK, Esq., I.C.S.

Administration.

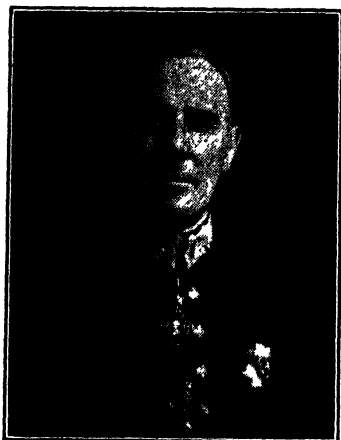
Chief Secretary : P. T. MANSFIELD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Development Secretary : A. F. W. DIXON, Esq., I.C.S.

Law Secretary : DIWAN BAHADUR C. GOVINDAN NAIR.

Public Works Secretary : A. VIPAN, Esq.





PUNJAB: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HERBERT WILLIAM
EMERSON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
C.B.E., Governor of Punjab.

Born: 1st June 1881.

Educated: Calday
Grange Grammar School;
Magdalene College, Cam-
bridge.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1905; Manager,
Bashahr State, 1911-14;
Superintendent and Settle-
ment Officer, Mandi State,
1915; Assistant Commis-
sioner and Settlement
Officer, Punjab, 1917;

Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home
Department 1930-32.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 13th April,
1933.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Private Secretary: MAJOR R. T. LAWRENCE, C.I.E.,
M.C.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE SIR D. J. BOYD, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUZAFFAR KHAN,
C.I.E.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH.

THE HON'BLE MALIK SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON.

THE HON'BLE DR. SIR GOKUL CHAND NARANG, M.A., Ph.D.

UNITED PROVINCES: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HARRY GRAHAM HAIG,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Governor of the United
Provinces.

Born: 13th April 1881.

Married: Violet May
Deas, daughter of J. Deas,
I.C.S. (retired).

Educated: Wichester
and New Colleges, Oxford.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1905; Under-
Secretary to Government of
U. P. 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-
19, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance
Department, 1920; Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22,
attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary
to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home
Department, 1926-30; Home Member, Government of India,
1930-34.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on 6th Decem-
ber, 1934.

Address: Governor's Camp, U. P.

Private Secretary: MAJOR D. A. BRETT, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

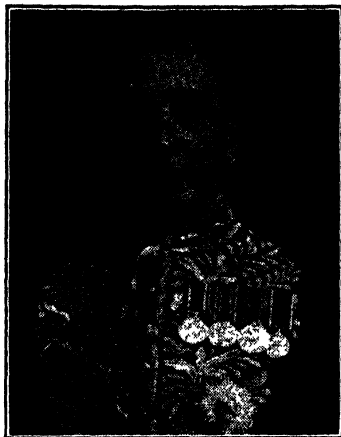
THE HON'BLE KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ SINGH, KT., C.I.E.,
M.A., Bar-at-Law.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. CLAY, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD YUSUF, KT.,
Bar-at-Law.

THE HON'BLE SIR JWALA P. SRIVASTAVA, KT., M.Sc., A.M.S.T.





A G A R : S H R I M A N T
T H A K O R E S H R I
Y A V E R K H A N J I G A M-
B H I R K H A N J I C H O W A N, the
Ruling Chief of Agar, in
Gujarat States Agency.

Born : On 19th January
1899.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On
the 4th December 1931.

Educated : At the Tuluk-
dari School at Godhra.

The Thakore Saheb is a
keen sportsman and has won
many prizes and medals. He
is also keen on hunting and

has shot many Tigers and Panthers.

Married : To the daughters of the Thakore Sahebs of
Nalia and Napad.

Origin : The Rulers of the State belong to the Chowan
(Pavapati clan) of Rajputs who were later converted to the
Mahomadan faith and are now classed as Musalmans.

Tota' annual income Rs. 50,000.

Area : 17 square miles with 29 Villages.

The Agar State is situated on the Bank of Ashvan River.

The State enjoys Criminal and Civil powers and is under
the direct control of the Political Agent, Gujarat States
Agency.

Rule of primogeniture is applied to the State.

The nearest railway station is Kaledia (G. B. S. Rly), at
a distance of about five miles from the Capital.

The Thakore Saheb has visited many principal cities in
India and has two younger brothers.

A KALKOT: SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINH FATTESINH
BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB
of Akalkot.

Born : 13th December 1915.

Education : Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, attended for some time the Deccan College, Poona, completed his training in administration at Bangalore and made extensive tours in Northern India.

Married : On 23rd February 1934 Princess Kamla Raje (Shanta Devi) of Gwahor but unfortunately Shrimant Shanta Devi Rani Saheb expired on 19th March 1934 at Akalkot.

Area of State : 498 square miles

Population : 92,605

Capital town Akalkot (Sholapur District).

The State for the purpose of administration is divided into a Taluka—Akalkot and two Pethas—Piliv and Kurla. Up to 26th February 1936 owing to minority, the State was administered by the Dowager Rani Saheb Shrimant Tarabai Saheb as Regent with the help of a Government Adviser Shrimant Vijayasinh Raja Saheb having attained majority, was invested with full powers of administration of the State on 27th February 1936 by the Government of India.

Judicial : An independent High Court Bench established in 1931.

Educational : Primary education free to backward and depressed classes and girls of all castes and creeds. Free Secondary education to girls. Scholarships and freeships in Secondary and Higher education. A separate High School for girls has been newly opened.

Local Self-Government : Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka District Local Board.

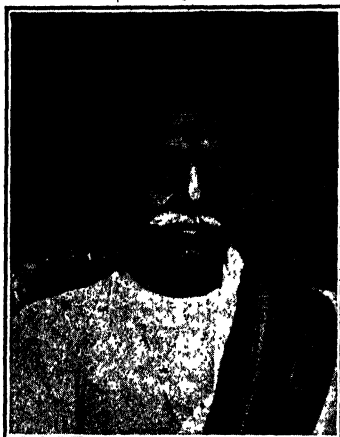
General : A New Water Works Scheme costing about Rs. 10.25 lacs is nearing completion. Provision for a bridge on the Bori river has been made in this project. Town-planning and removing congestion in the town is in progress. A Development Scheme has been undertaken.

Dewan : MR. V. B. PARULEKAR, B.A. He is also the District Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge.

Chief Police Officer : RAO BAHADUR S. R. JAGDAL

State Engineer in charge Akalkot Water Works : MR. B. M. BACHAL, L.C.E.





AUNDH: SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, the Ruler of Aundh, is a graduate of the Bombay University and a treaty Chief. His age is 67 and he is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb *alias* Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona.

Heir-Apparent: SHRIMANT BHAGWANTRAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB who is 16 years of age.

Shrimant Pantaheh is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the State in 1924. Its strength consists of 39 members with a predominating popular element. A notable feature of the Assembly is that it includes two female members. The Assembly is competent to discuss any subject and pass resolutions without restrictions, while the Annual Budget is passed item by item.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931, a Darbar has been formed to run on the administration. It is a miniature Executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and a minister appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Ruler takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and is making vigorous efforts in that direction.

Shrimant Pantaheh is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited Picture Verul, Pictorial Ajanta, Pictorial Ramayana and the Life of Shivaji in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical exercise and has written in English a book on the subject called "The Surya Namaskars," which has become very popular throughout India.

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have got Village Panchayats.

BALASINOR: HIS HIGHNESS
NAWAB SAHFB BABI
SHRI JAMIATKHAJJI,
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
Balasinor State, in the Gujarat
Agency.

Born : 10th November 1894.

Ascended the Gadi on 31st
December 1915.

Educated : At the Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot, where he
achieved the Diploma. After-
wards His Highness joined the
Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra
Dun and returned with success.
He is allowed to wear the
Imperial Cadet Corps uniform.
His Highness is a ruler of
literary taste and can compose
poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi.
He is also endowed with the
natural gift of composing drama and plays which are well admired
in the province of Gujarat.

Married : First with H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte
Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she
died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three
Begum Sahebas: (1) H. H. Shri Sardar Begum Saheba. (2) H. H.
Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H. H. Shri Zohra Begum Saheba.
The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the
Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920 who unfortun-
ately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given
birth to two daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and
well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His
Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur
Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi,
who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal
Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully
maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their
kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of
benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat
and Kathiawar.

Military Force : 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute : 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad
of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his
own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency
with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State : 189 square miles.

Population : 52,525 in 1931.





BANGANAPALLE : NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Banganapalle, the only Muslim State in South India.

Born : 1901.

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on the 6th July 1922.

Educated : At St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad, Deccan. The Newington Institution, Madras, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Diploma Examination in 1920.

Married : The only daughter of his paternal uncle, Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, in 1924.

After the death of his first Begam Sahiba in the year 1928, the Nawab Sahib Bahadur re-married in the year 1930, a lady from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.

Recreation : Tennis and Billiards.

The Ruler exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule, the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur has given practical proof of his keen interest in every branch of the administration and is striving hard to do everything that can be done for the welfare of his loving subjects. The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-Apparent : NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, born 12th October 1925.

Salute : 9 guns.

Area of the State : 275 square miles.

Population : 40,000.

Annual Revenue : Rs. 4 lakhs.

There are diamond deposits in the State, also copper and coal mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and conditions of working ideal" is the view expressed by Geologists about the Diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholam.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan.

MIR IQBAL HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff : KHAZI GHULAM MAHAMOOD SAHIB.

Tahsildar : SYED IMAM SAHIB, B.A.

Magistrate : SYED ALI NAQUI SAHIB.

BANSDA: HIS HIGHNES
MAHARAWALJI SHREE
INDRASINHJI PRATAP-
SINHJI, Ruler of Bansda State in
Gujarat, belongs to the Solanki
clan of Rajputs and traces his
descent from Sidhraj Jaysinh,
the famous and illustrious
Emperor of Gujarat in the
twelfth century.

Born : 16th February 1888.

Educated : at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot.

Accession to Gadi : 11th
November 1911.

Married : A. S. Shreemati
Anandkunverba S a h i b a,
daughter of late Raolji Shree of
Mansa.

Clubs : Willingdon Club,
Bombay; Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay; Shree Digvir Club, Bansda.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE DIGVIRENDRASINHJI SAHIB, born on the
1st October 1927.

Area of State : 215 Square Miles.

Population : 48,807.

Revenue : Rs. 7,58,538.

Salute : 9 Guns.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own
right.

RELATIVES.

Brother : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRAVINSINHJI.

Nephews : K. S. NARENDRASINHJI, K. S. GNANSHYAMSINHJI,
K. S. VIKRAMSINHJI, K. S. BHUPENDRASINHJI, K. S. PRADUMANSINHJI,
K. S. NRUPENDRASINHJI.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : H. P. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : V. B. MOHILE, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary : MR. G. I. PUROHIT.

Revenue Officer : MR. V. K. MOHILE.

Treasury Officer : MR. T. B. UPADHYAY.

Nyayadhish : A. N. VANSIA, B.A., LL.B.

Forest Officer : B. H. UPADHYAY, D.D.R.

Police Superintendent : MR. J. B. CHOWHAN.

Palace Physician : DR. B. L. TRIVEDI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M.

State Engineer : M. M. PARMAR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (London).

Inspector of Schools : MR. R. ADHVARYU.

Head Master : T. P. BUCH, B.A.

Riyasat Officer : MR. F. R. JADEJA.

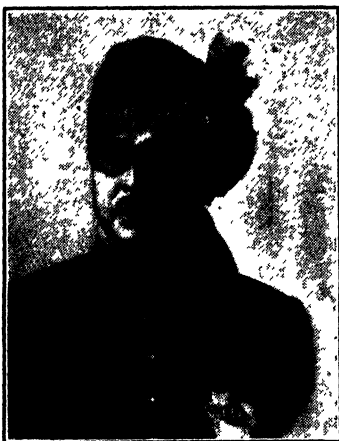
Auditor : R. M. GANDHI, F.C.S. (London).

Abhari Supervisor : MR. G. K. DESAI.

Garden Superintendent : A. S. MAHFUZE, F.R.H.S. (London).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer : MR. M. M. PARMAR, B.Sc.
(London), A.M.I.C.E.





BANSWARA: H I S
HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-
RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI
SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,
(1933) of Banswara.

Born : 15th July 1888.
Date of succession : 8th Janu-
ary 1914. Invested with full
ruling powers in March 1914.
Descended from the eldest
branch of the premier clan of
Shishodia Rajputs now ruling
in Mewar, and is twenty-first
in descent from Maharawal
Jagmal Singhji, who founded
Banswara in 1527 A. D.

Educated at the Mayo College,
Ajmer. *Married*.

Hereditary Salute : 15 guns.

His Highness is a member of
the Chamber of Princes.

His Highness has proved himself to be a wise and efficient Ruler, and his practical knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in its progress, which has been abundantly manifested by the increase of the State revenue and the general well-being of the people. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-1919), His Highness offered his personal services and placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government.

Recreations : Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, etc.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ RAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI CHANDRAVEER
SINGHJI, born in 1909.

Second Son : MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI NARPAT SINGHJI, born in
May 1921.

Area of State : 1946 square miles.

Population : 2,60,670.

Revenue : Rs. 9 lacs.

Infantry : Prithwi Rifles.

Banswara, the Southernmost State in Rajputana, has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, especially just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi and the Anas. The State is believed to be rich in minerals, and has been twice surveyed and settled, the last Land Revenue Settlement was made in 1914-1917. The State has many archaeological relics, and considerable fertile soil.

Capital : Banswara of 10,244 population, about 60 miles distant from Ratlam and 64 miles from Dohad on B. B. & C. I. Ry. Dak Bungalow at the Capital.

Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Diwan on Political, Foreign and Judicial side, and a Home Minister on the Executive side. Besides, the State has a Judicial and a Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is President.

Agency : Southern Rajputana States Agency.

Diwan : MR. JITENDRA S. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Home Minister : MR. NAND LAL BANERJI.

Private Secretary to His Highness : MR. FAUJ MAL KOTHARI.

BARAMBA RAJA SHREE
NARAYAN CHANDRA
BIRBAR MANGARAJ MAHA-
PATRA, Ruling Chief of Baramba
State, Eastern States Agency.

The State was founded by
Hatakishore Rout in 1305 A D
The Present Ruler is the 22nd
descendant of the dynasty.

Born: on the 10th January 1914

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the
20th August 1922; was formally
installed on the 16th January 1935
when the State was released from
the minority administration of the
Government.

Education: Passed the Chiefs'
College Diploma Examination from
the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur in
1931 and then educated in the
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad

Married: On the 24th May 1934 to the eldest Princess of late
Rajkumar Dayanidhi Deb and grand-daughter of Sir Basudeb Sudhal
Deb, K.C.I.E., late Raja of Bamra.

General: Compulsory primary education is imparted free through-
out the State to all, irrespective of caste and creed. Several schools have
been opened specially for the low caste people in order to encourage
education of aboriginal classes. There is also a Secondary School
in the State. For higher studies and technical training State stipends
are granted. Madat (prepared opium) and liquor are strictly prohibi-
ted in the State. People receive every kind of medical aid free from
two charitable dispensaries maintained by the State.

Forest materials and agricultural produce are the chief exports
from the State. The State is famous for its Maniabandhi cloth which
has a large sale in most parts of Orissa. Home industry such as
weaving, making baskets, ornaments, ivory works and brass wares,
etc., are fostered by the State. Cattle rearing and agriculture are the
main profession of the general masses.

Heir: Jubraj Shree Krishna Chandra Deb: born on the 19th
April 1935. *Area:* 142 sq. miles. *Population* 46,688. *Annual Income:*
Rs. 1,00,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Diwan: MANDARDHAR NAIK, Esqr., B.A.

Asst. Diwan: RAGUNATH MISHRA, Esqr., B.A.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. SURENDRA KUMAR DAS.

Inspector of Police: GUNANIDHI PATNAIK, Esqr.

Forest Officer: JANARDAN PATNAIK, Esqr.

Head Master, Mohan Subudhi Secondary School: KULAMANI RATH,
Esqr., B.A.

Office Superintendent: PEARYMOHAN PATNAIK, Esqr.





BARIA: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAO SHREE SIR
RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I.,
Ruler of Baria.

Born : 10th July 1886.

Educated : At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot; Imperial
Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun,
and in England.

Married : In 1905 to Shrimant
Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter
of His late Highness the
Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilhar-
kunverba Saheb, a niece of His
late Highness the Maharaja
Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 20th
February 1908. Assumed full
Ruling Powers May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders
during the Great European War

(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Second Son : RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

Grandson, eldest son of Heir-Apparent : RAJ KUMAR SHREE
JITSINHJI.

Family : Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned
Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any
other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas
of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area of State : 813 square miles.

Population : 159,429.

Gross Average Revenue : Twelve lacs.

Salute : Permanent 9; Personal 11.

Recreation : Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan : RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

Officer Commanding State Forces : LT.-COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI

Personal Staff Officer : Captain KALLANSINH.

Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : U. J. SHAH, Esq.,
B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : M. V. SHETH, Esq.

Medical Department : Dr. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M.,
F.C.P.S.

Electrical Department : M. L. PATEL, Esq., D.F.H. (London).

P. W. D. Department : C. S. MALKAN, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Education Department : G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T.

Banking Department : CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq.

BARODA: HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND - I-KHAS-I-
DOWLAT-I-ENGLISHIA
MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO
GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL
SAMSHERBAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.
C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of
BARODA.

Born : 1863. Ascended the
gadi 1875; Invested with full
powers in 1881.

Educated : Privately.

Married : In 1880 Shri
Chimnabai Saheb, a princess
belonging to the House of
Tanjore, who died in 1885.
Married Second time in
1885, Shri Chimnabai Saheb
of the Ghatge family of the
Dewas State.



Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister
was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by
His Highness, 1932.

Publications.

- (1) From Cæsar to Sultan; (2) Famine notes; (3) Speeches;
(4) Selected letters.

Recreation : Billiards, tennis, shooting, Shikar, etc.

Address : Baroda, Gujerat, Western India

Heir : SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR.

Area of the State : 8,164 square miles.

Population : 2,443,007 (1931).

Revenue : Rs. 247 30 lakhs.

Salute : 21 guns

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, K C I.E., Dewan.

COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR (*Karma Sachw*).

COL KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH B.A., (*Mantra Sachw & Khang
Karbhari*).

MANILAL BALABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (PENN) (*Mantra
Sachw*).

GOPAL KRISHNA DANDEKAR, B.A., LL.B., *Legal Remembrancer*.



**BARWANI: HIS HIGH-
NESS DEVISINGHJI,
RANA SAHEB of Barwani
(Minor), Central India.**

Born : On 19th July
1922.

Ascended the gadi on
21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a
descendant of the Udaipur
Ruling House. None of
the rulers of Barwani was

ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore.

Area of State : 1,178 square miles.

Population : 141,110.

Revenue : About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute : 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry
on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President.

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member.

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member.

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.

BAUDH: RAJA NARAYAN PRASAD DEV, the present Ruler of Baudh.

Born: On the 14th March, 1904.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he passed the Diploma Examination with brilliant success and distinction heading the list of successful candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India

Succeeded: On the 10th March 1913 and was installed on the Gadi on the 14th March 1925.

Married: The second sister of the present Ruler of Athmalik State in 1923.

Baudh is an ancient principality founded in the early part of the 11th Century A.D. The rulers of this State belong to the Solar Race and the present ruler is 43rd in descent from the founder.

The Raja Saheb is a very able administrator and a sympathetic Ruler. He is held in high esteem by his subjects and officials alike. All the Political Officers of the British Government who visited the State from time to time left with very high appreciation of the administration. The Raja Saheb was invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in 1933. He represented the Rulers of Orissa States at the Chamber of Princes from 1929-31 and has again been re-elected this year for another term. There have been vast and marked improvements in all branches of administration during his rule and further improvements are in the offing. There are three fully equipped hospitals in the State and also one veterinary hospital. The present Ruler has established a High School at the Headquarters, two middle schools in the interior and has greatly increased the number of Primary Schools. Numerous buildings have been constructed for State institutions both at Headquarters and in the interior. Construction and improvements of roads and irrigation schemes are in hand. During the minority of the Ruler, the Baudh-Daspalla road joining this State with two Railway heads, Sambalpur in the north and Khordha Road in the South was constructed at considerable expense. In furtherance of quick communications, the construction of telephone lines throughout the State is now in progress.

During the Great War the State and its people stood loyally by the British Government. The total war contributions and subscriptions towards the various funds and loans amounted to Rs. 2,90,385. The Ruler also made liberal contributions towards the Viceroy's Earthquake Funds, Flood Relief Fund, Silver Jubilee Fund, etc., etc.

Area of the State: 1,264 sq. miles. *Population*: 1,35,248.

Annual Income: Rs. 4,50,000.

Post and Telegraph Office: Baudh-Raj

Railway Station: Sambalpur, (B N Ry)





BHAVNAGAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

Born : 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated : Harrow, England

Married : In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI

Second Son : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI.

Area of the State : 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue : Rs. 1,89,22,590.

Population (1931) : 500,274.

Chief Products : Grain, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the State Council.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : SIR PRABHASHANKAR D. PATTANI, K.C.I.E.

Members :

DIWAN BAHADUR T. K. TRIVEDI.

KHAN BAHADUR S. A. GOGHAWALA, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

MR. A. P. PATTANI, M.A. (Cantab).

Salute : 13 guns.

Capital Town : Bhavnagar.

BIJAWAR: HIS HIGHNESS
BHARAT DHARAM-
INDU MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR
SAWANT SINGH BAHADUR,
K.C.I.E., of Bijawar.

Born: 25th November
1877; ascended the Gadi
in June 1900.

Married: First into the
Bundelkhandi Ponwar family
of Sonrai in Jhansi district
and secondly in 1913 into that
of Diwan Gajraj Singh, a
jagirdar of Datia State who
belongs to Karahiya family.



Son: MAHARAJ KUMAR AMAN SINGHJI.

Area of the State: 973 square miles.

Population: 115,852. *Gross revenue:* 3½ lakhs.

Salute: 11 guns.

Railway Station: Harpalpur, G.I.P. Railway, 57 miles lorry
service.

ADMINISTRATION.

Diwan:

SARDAR BASHESHA SARUP.

Naib Dewan:

DEWAN CHHATERJIT SINGH.

Chief Secretary:

PANDIT MAHADEO RAO.

Private Secretary:

AITMAD-UD-DAWLAH
M. RAFAT ALI QURRESHI.

Revenue Officer:

L. RAGHUBIR CHAND.

Nazim:

MR. LAXMI NARAYAN,
B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police:

M. GULAB KHAN.



BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHIROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAO RAJA ISHWARI
SINGH BAHADUR OF BUNDI.

Born: 8th March 1893,
succeeded to the Gadi on
8th August 1927.

Educated: Privately.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh.

His Highness is the head
of the Hada clan of Chauhan
Rajputs and stands fourth in
order of precedence amongst
the Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi is one of the most
picturesque towns in Raj-
putana.

Area of State: 2,220 square miles. Population in 1931,
2,16,722.

Revenue: Rs. 12,98,000 Hali and Rs. 3,51,000 Kaldar
(British Coin).

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 1,20,000.

COUNCIL.

Dewan and Finance Member: MAJOR W. F. WEBB, I.A.

Judicial Member: PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI,
B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member: THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT.

Home Member: KANWAR SHEONATH SINGH.

Member without Portfolio: MUNSHI KHADIM HUSSAIN.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary: MR. SOHAN LAL R. JHAMARIA.

Inspector General of Police: PANDIT WASHESHA NATH DATTA.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M.B.

Accountant General: PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVE.

Executive Engineer: MR. C. M. PAREKH, B.E., M.R., SAN. I,
M.I.H.E.

Superintendent of Customs and Forests: THAKUR MAHIPAL
SINGH.

Sessions Judge: PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B.A., LL.B.

CAMBAY : HIS HIGHNESS
NAZA MUDDAULAH
MUMTAZ-UL-MULK
MOMIN-KHAN BAHADUR
DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
HUSAIN Y AVER KHAN
BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay,
(A First Class State with
powers to try capital offences)
is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of
the Nazam-i-Sani Family of
Persia.

Born : 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on
21st January 1915. Ascended
13-12-30 with full powers.

Educated : At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, till April
1928 ; spent a year in Europe
accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of State : 392 sq. miles.

Population : 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue : Rs. 14 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years).

Salute : 11 guns.

Political Relations :—With the Government of India, through
Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, Baroda.

His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which
His Highness has got plenary powers of disposal for joint delibera-
tions with the Dewan and the Private Secretary. Thus a
miniature Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as a
first step towards reform.

Dewan & Private Secretary :

KRISHNALAL KIRPARAM THAKOR, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

Naib Dewan & Chief Revenue Officer :

RAO SAHEB PURSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish :

MAGANLAL GHELABHAI MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.





CHAMBA : HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, the Ruler of Chamba State (Minor), is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years.

Born : On 8th December, 1924.

Succeeded his father on 7th December, 1935.

Being educated : At the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Area of the State : 3,127 square miles.

Population : 1,46,870.

Revenue : Rs. 9,00,000.

Salute : 11 guns.

Council of Administration appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

President :

Major P. TOULMIN.

Vice-President and Chief Secretary :

DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

Judicial Member :

LALA RALA RAM.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.

Address : Chamba, Punjab.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR : HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI NAT WARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born : 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadr : On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb, daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Visited Europe in 1926.

Near Relatives : BROTHER, Capt. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI.

Area of the State : 890. 34 square miles.

Population : 1,44,640.

Gross Average Revenue : 12,12,686.

Salute : 9 Guns.

Clubs : Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; W. I. Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London; S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur.

Recreation : Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute : The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. *Commanding Officer :* CAPT. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, *Military Force.*
2. *Dewan :* RAO BAHADUR A. K. KULKARNI, B.A., J.P.
3. *Revenue Officer :* MR. MAHASUKH M. SHAH, B.A.
4. *First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhiksha :* MR. NATVARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., L.L.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.
5. *Superintendent of Police :* K. S. RAISINGHI C. CHOWAN.
6. *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent :* DR. R. M. DAVI, M.B.B.S.
7. *State Engineer :* MR. MORARJI C. RUPERA, L.C.E.
8. *Forest Officer :* MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.





COCHIN: HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Cochin State.
Born: 30th December 1861.

Ascended the Musnad: 25th March 1932.

Educated: Privately.

Heir: His Highness Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja.

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India. It has an area of 1,480.28 sq. miles and a population

of 1,205,016. It is bounded on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian Sea.

In point of Education the State takes the 1st place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 47 High Schools, 102 Lower Secondary Schools and 878 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 43 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by four Municipalities in the four important towns and 87 Panchayats in the Villages.

The Government of the State is carried in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

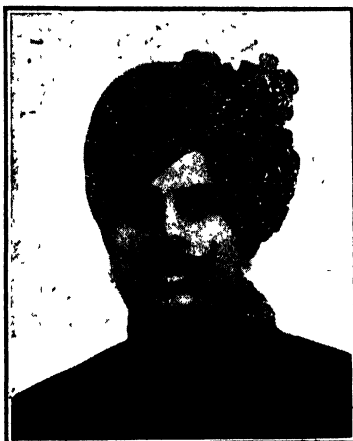
The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, K.C.I.E.

DANTA : HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARANAJI SHRI
BHAWANI SINGHJI
SAHEB BAHADUR OF—
(RAJPUTANA).

Born : 13th September 1899 A.D. The Ruling family of Danta belongs to the celebrated clan of Parmar Rajputs. The founder of the State, His Highness Maharajaji Shri Jasrajji came from Sind and established the State by way of conquest in 1068 A.D.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Ascended the Gadi : 10th March 1926.



Area of the State : 347 sq. miles. *Population :* 26,172.

Revenue : Rs. 1,85,000. *Salute :* 9 guns hereditary.

The State enjoys full plenary powers, and the Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Succession to Gadi is governed by primogeniture.

Heir-Apparent : Maharajakumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji Sahab Bahadur, born 22nd July 1928.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Madhusudan Singhji, born 31st May 1933.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Raghuvir Singhji, born on 4th December 1934.

Places of interest : Shri Ambaji, Shri Koteswarji and Shri Kumbhariaji are the places of interest and holy pilgrimage.

STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan : MR. RAMPRASAD BAPALAL DIVANJI, B.A. (Retired Senior Superintendent and Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department).

Naiib-Dewan : MAHARAJ SHRI PRITHI SINGHJI SAHEB.

Revenue Commissioner : MAHARAJ SHRI NARAYAN SINGHJI SAHEB.

Private Secretary : BABU BISHRAM SINGHJI.

First Class Magistrate : MR. P. P. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Revenue Commissioner : MR. R. P. KANHERE, B.Ag.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. S. M. Rao, M.B.B.S.



DATIA: MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Ruler of Datia.

Born : 1886. *Ascended*
the Gadi on 5th August
1907.

His Highness is a Patron
of St. John Ambulance
Association, Vice-Patron of
National Horse Breeding
and Show Society, Vice-
President of Red Cross
Society and All-India Baby
Week Society, Vice-Patron

of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket
Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies,
Associations and Clubs.

He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has
presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital,
Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public
utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital
and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa
in 1912-13 he has shot 172 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution : The administration is carried on through
the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative
authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of
departments and advised by the Legislative Council which
was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister : SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, Kt., C.I.E.,
O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State : 912 square miles.

Population : 158,834.

Revenue : About Rs. 18 lakhs.

Address : Datia, Central India.

DHAR(C I). HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA ANAND-RAO
PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR
 (MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State.

Born : 24th November, 1920.

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Sahcha, D B E , on 1st August, 1926.

Succeeded to Gadi . On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of a European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M S. Harvey Jones

Salute : 15 guns.

Area of the State . 1,800 24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State

Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumat and Jagirs, etc *Population* 243,521.

Railway Station : Mhow—33 miles Rutlam—60 miles on B B & C. I Lines.



COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari .

Dewan Bahadur K NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council .

Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu RAMJI SAHEB PUAR

Home and Revenue Member :

MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI

Military Member :

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting)

Judicial Member :

MR M N. KHORY, B A , LL.B

Consultative Member and Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch :

RAJ SEVA SAKTA MR. VENKAT RAO C PALKAR

Consultative Member :

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI OF BIDWAL

Durbar and Council Secretary :

MR. B. S. BAPAT, M A , LL B.



DHARAMPUR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Saheb of Dharampur.

Born: 1884.

Ascended the Gadi: 1921.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married in 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, daughter of His Highness Maharana

Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana.

Heir: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARHARDEVJI.

Area of the State: About 800 square miles.

Population: About 115,000.

Revenue: Rs. 8½ lakhs.

Sa'ute: 11 guns personal.

STATE COUNCIL.

President:

MR. DULLABHDAS VITHALDAS SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Personal Assistant to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib:

MR. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN MODY.

Revenue Member:

MR. SHANTISHANKER JESHANKER DESAI, B.A.

Law Member and District Magistrate:

MR. PRANLAL DULLABHJI KAMDAR, B.A., LL.B.

Commerce and Industry Member:

DR. SHANKRA KUNJAKRISHNA PILLAI, DOCTOR OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

DHENKANAL SREESREE SREE RAJA SANKAR PRATAP SINGH DEO MAHINDRA BAHADUR, Ruler of Dhenkanal, a full fledged State in direct relationship with the Government of India, conspicuous for its traditional devotion and loyalty to the British Crown

Born : 1904

Educated In Rajkumar College, Raipur, Government Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and studied abroad in London and Vienna

His Highness belongs to the famous Kachhawa Rajput family.

Married : The eldest daughter of the Ruler of Serukela, a descendant of Rathor origin

Succeeded to the Gadi in 1918

Area : 1,463 square miles

Population : 284,328



DURBAR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President and Prime Minister : RAJKUMAR N. P. SINGH DEO, B.A.

Judicial and Political Minister : DEWAN BAHADUR D N DAS, B.A.

Development Minister : RAJKUMAR S P SINGH DEO, B.A., B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary : PANDIT BAMDEV RATH, Esq

Military Secretary : J. CREFFIELD, Esq., M.B.E.

Aid-de-Camp : SUBEDAR CHINTAMONI MAHAMANSINGH, I.P.M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

District Magistrate : MANYABAR N. A. J. ANDERSON, Esq.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Sadder : PANDIT S. MISHRA, Esq

Sub-Divisional Officer, Marhi : PANDIT G MAHAPATRA, Esq, B A

Revenue Officer : BENOY GHOSH, Esq., B.A.

Tahasildars : MUKUNDA PRADHAN, Esq, B.A., N. C. MAHANTI, Esq., K. C. MAHANTI, Esq., J. MAHANTI, Esq.

Conservator of Forests : S B D C PATNAIK, B.A., M.R H, M.E F.A.

Commissioner of Police and Excise : RAI BAHADUR B B BARMAN

Assistant Commissioner of Police : PANDIT G MISHRA, Esq., B A

Chief Medical Officer : DR S. RAO, M.B, B.Sc

Head Master, English High School, I B BARUA, Esq, B.Sc (Cal.), B.T. (Dac.), T.D. (Cantab.)

Supervisor of Primary Education. H MAHANTI, Esq

Engineer (Offg) P.W.D. : MR. R. BEHERA.

Scouting Deputy Camp Chief : RAJKUMAR G P SINGH DEO.

Organising Secretary : BENOY GHOSH, Esq., B.A.

Superintendent of Agriculture and Irrigation : B SAMANTRAI, Esq

Research Officer : PANDIT NAGENDRANATH MAHAPATRA, Esq

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Judge : PANDIT J K. MISHRA, Esq., M.A., B.L.

Munsiff : N. K. RAI, Esq.



DHRANGADHRA: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
MAHARANA SHRI
SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja
Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra
in Kathiawar.

Born : In 1889, and
succeeded to the *Gadi* in
1911

Educated : Rajkumar
College, Rajkot and later in
England with private tutors
under the guardianship
of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married : Five times.
Has three sons (1) Maharaj

Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, (2) Maharaj Kumar
Shri Virendrasinhji, (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area of the State : 1,167 square miles exclusive of the
State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population* :
88,961. *Annual Revenue* : Rs. 25,00,000. *Dynastic Salute* :
13 Guns.

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Chairman, Huzur Secretary & Military Member : LT.
COL. RAJ RANA SHRI NARSINHSINHJI, P. JHALA.

Finance Member : RAO SAHEB CHIMANLAL A. MEHTA,
B.A., S.T.C.

Revenue Member : RANA SHRI JASWANTSINHJI D
JHALA.

Political Member : ANANTRAI N. MANKER, M.A.

Secretary to the Council : BALASHANKER M. BHATT,
High Court Pleader.

Chief Agricultural Products : Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and
Wheat.

Principal Industries :

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti
Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only
work of the kind in India.

FARIDKOT : LIEUTENANT
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-
SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA
HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR, Ruler of Faridkot
State, Punjab.

Born : On 29th January
1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec
1918 His Highness assumed
full ruling Powers on 17th
October 1934

Educated : At the Aitchison
Chiefs' College, Lahore, where
he had a brilliant academic
career Passed the Diploma
Test with distinction in the year
1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley
Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography.
His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training
in his State.



In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of
Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse His Highness
is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially of Polo

Married : The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant
Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933

Salute : 11 guns.

Area of State : 643 square miles

Population : 1,64,346

Gross Income : 18 lakhs

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur
born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore,
is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since
1934.

Chief Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B A.

Home Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fatch Singh.

Judicial and Revenue Secretary : Lala Hargobind, P C S (Retired.)

Under Secretary : S. Nazar Singh, B A., LL.B.



GONDAL. HIS HIGHNESS
SHREE BHAGVA SINHJEE,
G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,
M.B.C.M., M.R.C.P.E., D.C.L.,
LL.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.A.S. M.R.I.
(G.B.), F.C.P. & S.B., H.P.A.C.,
Fell. Bom. University, Maharaja
Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

Born : 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884

Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and at the
University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was married to
Nandkunverba, the daughter
of H. H. Maharana Shri Naran
Devji of Dharampur

His Highness the Maharaja
Thakore Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput.
The early founder of the State
Kumbhoje I had a modest estate

of 20 villages Kumbhoji II the most powerful chief of the
house, widened the territories to their present limit by conquest,
but it was left to the present enlightened and able ruler to develop
its resources to the utmost, and mainly on account of its importance
and advanced administration it earned the position of a first class
state. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of
its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted
and was one of the earliest pioneers of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar
There are no export or import duties, the people being free from taxes
and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar
in respect of education Compulsory female education has been
ordered by His Highness. Rs. 50 lakhs have been spent on irrigation
tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal
which is the capital of the State and to Dhoraji and Upleta.

Author of : "A History of Aryan Medical Science," and "A Journal
of a visit to England."

Herr: YUVARAJ SHRI BHOJRAJJI.

Area of State : 1,024 square miles. *Population :* 2,05,846.

Revenue : Rs. 50,00,000. *Salute :* 11 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary : Miss J. D. RATHOD, B.A.

Huzur Secretary : P.B. JOSHI, B.A. *Nyaya Mantri :* T. SAMPAT, B.A., LL.B.
Sar Nyayadhish : K. J. SANGHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Vasulati Adhikari : P. W. MEHTA, B.A.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief : J. M. PANDYA, B. Sc (Edin.), A.M.I.E

Police Superintendent in Charge : H. S. SANGHANI

Bandhkam Adhikari in Charge : M. M. GANDHI, B.E.

Khajanchi : D. K. VYAS.

Chief Medical Officer : M. K. S. BHUPATSINHJI, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B. CH.

Vidya Adhikari : C.B. PATEL, B.A. *Darbari Wakil in Charge :* D.K. VYAS

Khangs Karbhari : P. P. BUCH.

HYDERABAD. HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-I-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL, MUZAFFARUL-MULK WAL-MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUDDOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, G C.S.I., G B.E., NIZAM of Hyderabad.

Born: 1886.

Ascended the throne 1911.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

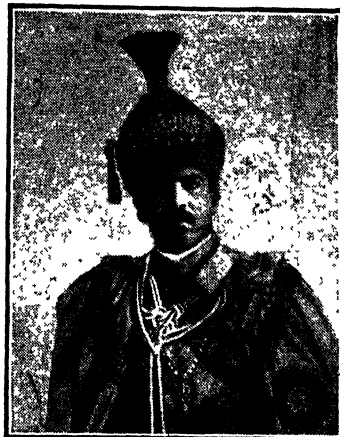
Heir: NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH.

Area of the State: 82,698 square miles.

Population: 14,512,161.

Revenue: 873 90 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.



The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical Institute and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

Capital: Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Humayyat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

RAJA RAJAYAN RAJAH SIR KISHEN PERSHAD MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS SALTANATH, G.C.I.E.

Finance and Railway Member.

RT. HON. NAWAB SIR AKBAR HYDARI.

Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member

NAWAB LUTFUD-DOWLAH BAHADUR.

Army and Medical Member.

NAWAB AQEEL JUNG BAHADUR.

Political and Education Member.

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Revenue and Police Member.

MR. T. J. TASKER, C.I.E.

Public Works Member.

RAJA SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR.



I D A R : HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line, and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born : On 2nd September 1899.

Married : In the year 1908 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917

Salute : 13 Guns. *Area* : 1,669 sq. miles. *Revenue* : Rs. 21 Lakhs.
Dewan : RAJ BHARADUJ RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.

INDORE HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR SAWAI
SHREE YESHWANT RAO
HOLKAR BAHADUR, G C I E,
Maharaja of Indore

Born: 6th September 1908
Accession: 26th February
1926.

Investiture: 9th May 1930
Educated: In England 1920
23 and again at Christ Church,
Oxford, 1926-29

Married: In 1924 a daughter
of the Junior Chief of
Kagal (Kolhapur)

Daughter Princess Ushadevi,
born 20th October 1933

Delegate to the R T C
in 1931.



Area of State: 9,902 square miles *Population:* 1,325,000

Revenue: Rs 1,35,00,000

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Shukar.

STATE CABINET.

President

WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR SIK S. M. BAPNA, KT,
C I E, B A., B Sc., LL.B., Pri ne Minister

MEMBERS.

Home Minister:

SARDAR R K. ZANANE, B A.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAO SAHEB K B TILLOO

Finance Minister

MUSAHIIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO, M A

Member for Medical, Jails and Health & Sanitation Departments:

LT.-COL. J. R. J. TYRKELL, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired).

Member for Army.

MAJOR-GENERAL T M CARPENDALE



JAMKHANDI: RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA SAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born : 1906

Invested with full powers in May 1926

Educated in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately

Married in 1924 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lilavati bai Saheb, Rani saheb of Jamkhandi, daughter of Madhavrao Moreswar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavda

Heir · SHRIMANT PARASHURAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvraj now in his eleventh year.

Daughter · Shrimant Indira

Raje *alias* Taisaheb, now in her tenth year.

Area of State : 524 square miles

Revenue · Rs 10,06,715.

Population : 1,14,282

Capital Town · Jamkhandi

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two Talukas, Jamkhandi and Kundgol and three Thanas, Wathar, Pathakal and Dhavalpur. The present Ruler has been pleased to institute a separate High Court Bench and the judicial and the executive branches of the administration have been separated. He has also gone ahead in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration of a Representative Assembly of the people. Elementary and secondary education has all along been free in the State. The present Ruler has made even Higher Collegiate Education free for his subjects by endowing fifty free ships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named in beloved memory of his revered father, the late Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhau Saheb. He is also the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Poona. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of His late Majesty the King Emperor, in June 1935. The Rajasaheb is one of the recipients of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Medal.

The Rajasaheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last seven years. The State has provided for free Medical Aid.

Diwan : RAO BAHADUR R. K. BAL, B.A., LL.B. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and High Court Judge.

Sarnyayadhish · MR. B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Officer : MR. H. C. PATWARDHAN, B.A.

Private Secretary · MR. M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.

**JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN
NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN-
JIRA.**

Born : March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.



Married : On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of the Jaora State in Central India.

Area : 379 square miles.

Population : 1,10,388.

Revenue : Rs. 11,60,251.

Salute : 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkari and Customs.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan : RAO BAHADUR H. B KOTAK, B A, LL B, J P.

Sar Nyayadhish : MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI

Sadar Tahasildar : MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI, B.A., LL B.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. A F. DASILVA GOMES, L R C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L F.P.S. (Gls), L M (Dublin)

Chief Forest Officer : MR. L. P. MASCARENHAS.

Excise Inspector : MR. D. V. DESAI.

Chief Engineer : MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E.

Customs Inspector : SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANJADE.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad : MR. G. A. DIGHE.



J A O R A : LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD-AULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, K C I F , Nawab of Jaora.

Born · 1883

Ascended the Gadi in 1895

Educated at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army

Married His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921

Heir-Apparent . B I R J I S

QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB

Area of State : 601 square miles

Population 1,00,204

Revenue : 12,00,000.

STATE COUNCIL.

President · HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice-President and Chief Secretary · KHAN BAHADUR MOTAMID BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD SERFRAZ ALI KHAN

Secretary MR NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A , LL B (Alig).

Members :

Revenue Member · BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB

Military Secretary : FARRUKH SIYAR MAJOR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB

Secretary Public Health Department MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Private Secretary · MAJOR P. F NORBURY, D.S.O , I A

Judicial Secretary and Judge Chief Court : MR SIRAJUR REHMAN KHAN, Bar-at-Law.

Revenue Secretary · MIRZA MOHAMMAD ASLAM BEG

Finance Member : SETH GOVINDRAMJI.

JASDAN: Darbar Shree Ala Khachar, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born on 4th November 1905.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination

Succeeded to the Gadi in June, 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December, 1924.

Jasdan is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Khshtriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja, Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.



The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir: YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJ, born 9th October, 1930.

Area of the State: 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population: 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue: (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims.

Village Panchayats have been introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president.

Subordinate land-holders have recently been granted the unusual privilege of exemption from resorting to the Civil Court for adjudication of their *inter se* disputes. These are now settled through the Arbitration Court presided over by the Nyayadhish.



JATH : SUB-LT. SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINHRao RAMRAO
alias BABASAHEB DAFLE,
R.I.N., Ruler of Jath State.

Born on 21st July 1909.

*Ascended the Gadi on 12th
January 1929.*

Family History : Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagir of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1700.

The Ruler was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafle. He exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married to Shrimant Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajesahab of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was appointed sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital : JATH.

Population : 91,099.

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area : 981 square miles.

Revenue : 3,53,499.

Dewan : Rao Saheb V. M. Karnik, B.A.

JHALAWAR : LT. HIS
HIGHNESS DHARMADI-
VAKAR MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ RANA SHRI RAJEN-
DRA SINGH Ji Dev Bahadur
of Jhalawar State.

Born : 15th July, 1900.

Ascended the Gadi : 1929.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, and the
School of Rural Economy,
University of Oxford.

Married : The daughter
of Thakore Saheb of Kotda-
Sangani, Kathiawar, in 1920.
Has one son.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ
KUMAR SHRI VIRENDRA
SINGH Ji BAHADUR, born in Oxford on 27th September, 1921.

His Highness is a keen sportsman, being specially interested in Tennis, Cricket, Badminton, Croquet and Squash Rackets and motoring; and has a taste for literature, especially poetry, music, agriculture and fine arts. He is a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Bombay Natural History Society, The Delhi Flying Club, Imperial Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, Punjab Wanderers Cricket Club, Western India States Cricket Club, Kennel Club of India, life member of Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, etc., etc. He was a Lieutenant in the I. T. F. 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, and was attached for some time to the 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russel's) at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. He is now Honorary Lieutenant in 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russel's).

Area of the State : 813 square miles.

Population : 107,890.

Revenue : Rs. 7,48,000.

Permanent Salute : 13 guns.

Dewan :

RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATNAKAR SAHASDIVAKAR BHAYA SHADI
LAL Ji, B.A., LL.B.

Home Secretary :

RAJ RATNAKAR B. MITTHAN LAL Ji.





JODHPUR : LT.-COL.
HIS HIGHNESS RAJ
RAJESHWAR SARMA-
D-RAJAHAI HINDUSTHAN
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR
UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB
BAHADUR, G. C. I. E.,
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., ruler
of Jodhpur State.

Born : 1903. Ascended
the Gadi 1918.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Married : Daughter of
Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey
Singh Bhati of Umednagar

in 1921. Has four sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SRI HANWANT
SINGHJI SAHIB, born in 1923.

Area of the State : 36,021 square miles.

Population : 2,125,982.

Revenue : Rs. 1,49,00,000.

Permanent Salute : 17, local 19 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister :

LT.-COL. D. M. FIELD, C.I.E., I.A.

Judicial Minister :

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGHJI, M.A., LL.B.
OF POKARAN.

Home Minister :

THAKUR MADHO SINGHJI OF SANKHWAS.

Revenue Minister :

THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR CHOWDHRI
MUHAMMAD DIN.

P. W. Minister :

Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E.

JUNAGADH: HIS HIGHNESS
SIR MAHABATKHANJI
RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of
Junagadh.

Family : Babi (Yusufzai
Pathan).

Born : 2nd August 1900.

Educated : Preparatory
school in England and at the
Mayo College, Ajmer.

Her-Apparent: NAWABZADA
DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd
June 1922.



Area of the State : 3,337 sq. miles. *Population:* 545,152.

Principal Port : Veraval. *Revenue :* Rs. 90,00,000.

Salute : 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat-
khanji Infantry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council :

J. MONTEATH, ESQ., I.C.S.

Naib Dewan and Member of Council.

KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KADIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, J.P.

Law Member :

MR. S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member :

MR. J. X. SEQUEIRA.



KALAT : CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS MIR
SIR AHMAD YAR KHAN,
G. C. I. E., Beglar Begi,
Khan of Kalat.

Born : 1904.

Educated : Privately.

*Succeeded to the
Khanate :* September 1933.

Area of State : 73,278
square miles bounded on

the West by Iran and Afghanistan, on the North by
British Baluchistan, on the East by Punjab and Sind and
on the South by Persian Gulf.

Population : 342,101.

Salute : 19 Guns (hereditary).

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family
which came into power in 1666—67, when Mir Ahmad
took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul gover-
nor and since became Ruler of Kalat and Mekran. etc.

Kalat the capital of the State is 88 miles south of
Quetta and 6,783 feet above sea level. In the cold
weather the seat of the ruler is at Dhadar, 16 miles from
Sibi.

Wazir-i-Azam : CAPTAIN S. M. KHURSHED, I.A.

Chief Secretary : KHAN SAHIB GHULAM HYDERKHAN
ORAKZAI.

KAPURTHALA: COLONEL
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-
I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-
ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA
RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA
SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Kapurthala, G C
S.I. (1911), G C I E (1918)
Created G B E (1927) on the
occasion of his Golden Jubilee
Honorary Colonel of 3-11th
Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs)
One of the principal Sikh
Ruling Princes in India In
recognition of the prominent
assistance rendered by the
State during the Great War
His Highness' salute was
raised to 15 guns and the
annual tribute of £9,000 a



year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government ;
received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the
French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the
Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the
Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of
the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Cluj, Grand
Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order
of Cuba, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the
League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden
Jubilee of his reign in 1927 Received Grand Cross of the Order
of St Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government, 1934.

Born : 24th November 1872 , son of His Highness the late
Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Heir-Apparent SIRI TIKKA RAJA PARMJIT SINGH

Chief Minister LT-COLONEL G T. FISHER, I.A.

Household Minister & Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces

MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH, C I E , I.A

Area of the State 652 Square Miles.

Population : 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces
of an approximate area of 700 sq. miles with a population of
over 450,000. Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh being the
Superintendent.

Revenue : Rs. 40,00,000.

Address : Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.



K EONJHAR : RAJA SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief of Keonjhar States, (Eastern States Agency).

Born : On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi on the 12th August 1926.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married : In June 1929, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of the Kharsawan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir : TIKAYAT SHRI

NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO.

Uncle : ROUTARAI BASUDEU BHUNJ DEO.

Brother : CHOTARAI LALKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, B A

Area of the State : 3,217 square miles. *Population :* 460,647.

Gross Revenue : Rs. 15,05,415.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan : RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer : MR. E. S. HIGHER.

State Judge : RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer : RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent :

DR. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division : BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division : BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division : BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.

Superintendent of Police : BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.

KHAIRPUR STATE :
HIS HIGHNESS MIR
FAIZ MAHOMED K H A N
TALPUR of K h a i r p u r
State.

Born : 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Succeeded : December
1935 on the demise of his
late lamented father His
Highness Mir Ali Nawaz
Khan Talpur.



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area : 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population : 227,168.

Current annual income : Rs. 20 lakhs.

Minister : J. M. Sladen, Esq., I.C.S.

Address : Khairpur Mir's, Sind.



KISHANGARH: HIS
HIGHNESS UMDAE
RAJHAEBULAND
MAKAN, MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARAJA YAGYANARAYAN
SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA of Kishangarh.

Born : 26th January
1896.

Succeeded to the Gadi on
the 24th November, 1926.

His Highness was educated
at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

His Highness was married
first to the sister of the
Raja Bahadur of Maksudan-
garh in Central India in 1915, and then to the daughter
of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in March, 1933.

Area of the State : 858 square miles.

Population : 85,744.

Revenue : Rs. 7,50,000.

Salute : 15 Guns.

Chief Member of Council : RAO SAHIB KESARI SINGH, B.A.,
LL.B.

Revenue Member : RAI SAHIB PUROHIT SHRIDHARJI.

Home Member : THAKUR DALIPSINGHJI.

Development Member : PANDIT HARIHAR SWARUP, B.A.

Chief Judge : RAO SAHIB THAKUR RANJITSINGHJI.

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja : RAJWIN
SURAJ SINGHJI.

Medical Officer : DR. AMRITLAL BAFNA, M.B., B.S.

KURWAI: Nawab
Mohammad Sarwar
Ali Khan Bahadur
Ferozjung, the present
Ruler of Kurwai State.

Born on 1st December
1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi
in 1906 when he was a
minor.

Educated at Daly College,
Indore, and Mayo College,
Ajmer. Afterwards he was
sent as a selected candidate to the Royal Military College,
Sandhurst for Military training from where he returned with
the King's commission.

The Nawab Saheb was invested with full ruling powers
on 9th April 1923.

Married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the
Ruler of Bhopal.

Heir apparent—Nawab Shahryar Mohammad Khan
Bahadur. *Born* on 29th March 1934.

Area of the State—144 square miles.

Revenue Rs. 2,50,000.

Dewan of the State.

Khan Bahadur Alimartabat Sahibzada Haji Ahmed Dm Khan.

Chief Secretary of the State.

Walaqadr Munshi Fazal Rasul Khan.





KUTCH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

Education : Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

Area : 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue : About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population : 514,307.

Salute : Permanent 17 guns ; Local 19 guns.

Dewan : SURYASHANKAR D. MEHTA, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan : JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner : H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner : KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL RASHID KHAN.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court : PARVATISHANKAR M. BHATT.

LATHI : THAKORE SAHEB
SHREE PRAHLADSINHJI OF
LATHI.

Born : 31st March 1912.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 14th October 1918, on which date his father, Thakoresaheb Shree Pratapsinhji, died.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb.

Married : Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakoresaheb of Kotda-Sangani situated in Kathiawar.



The Rulers of Lathi State, which is situated in Kathiawar, are Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji, one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakoresaheb is about the 26th in descent from Sarangji, who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the grandson of Thakoresaheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

The Thakoresaheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to learn public opinion on matters of public interest.

Area : 41.8 square miles

Population : 9,407

Revenue : Rs. 1,67,970

Rule of Primogeniture governs succession

FAMILY MEMBERS.

K. S. MANGALSINHJI

K. S. HARISCHANDRASINHJI.

(Both are younger brothers of the Thakoresaheb.)

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari : KESHAVLAL K. OZA, ESQUIRE, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary : K. S. GAMBHIRSINHJI VIJAYSINHJI OF LATHI

Medical Officer : DR. PRANJIVAN KANJI DAVE

Revenue Officer : MR. GOKALDAS DEVCHAND PATEL

Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate :

MR. HARKART B. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.

Treasury Officer : MR. SHIVSINHJI R. JHALA.

Superintendent of Police : MR. GULMAHOMED H. SINDHI.

Superintendent of P.W.D. : MR. JETHALAL R.



LIMBDI MAHARANA SHRI SIR DAULATSINHJI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI is a direct descendant of Maharana Khetaji of Limbdi, A.D. 1486 (1542) and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and the Goddess Shakti. He was adopted by the late Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswantsinhji and rules over one of the Western Indian States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born : 11th July 1868.

Accession to Gadi : 14th April 1908.

Educated : Privately

Clubs : A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal

Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club, Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay.

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Salute : 9 guns.

Heir : YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI, who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja Kesharsinhji of Idar.

The State is bounded on the North by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the East by the British Taluka of Dholka and on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States.

Area of the State : 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Barwalla territory.

Population : 40,088.

Revenue : Rs. 9,00,000.

STATE OFFICERS.

Diwan.

RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI, M.A., LL.B (Cantab), BAR.-AT-LAW, F.R.G.S.

Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education

MISS (DR.) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K.H.M., F.R.G.S., etc.

Chief Medical Officer.

DR. KESHAVAL T. DAVE, L.M. & S., etc.

Finance Secretary.

MR. TULSHIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B.A.

Political Secretary.

MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary : RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, M. G.B.V.C.

Educational Inspector : MR. A. D. PANDYA, B.A.

Private Secretary : MR. CHOTALAL HARIJIWAN.

Asst. Private Secretary : MR. M. KRISHNAMURTI.

LUNAWADA. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF JUNAWADA.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is descended from Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar

Born : 1910 *Ascended the Gadi :* 1930

Educated At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married In 1931, Rani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Amarsinhji, K C I E, of Wankaner State.

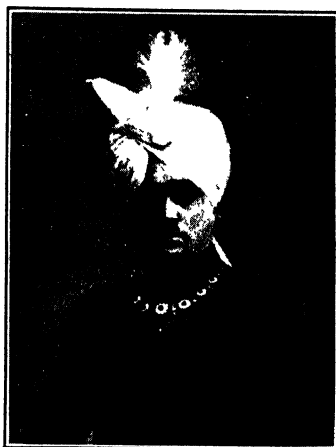
Heir-apparent : Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934.

King's Commission : His Majesty the late King Emperor conferred on His Highness the Hon rank of 2nd Lieut. in the Regular Army on 7th September 1934.

Area of State : 388 square miles.

Population . 95,162. *Revenue .* Rs. 5,50,000

Dynastic Salute : 9 guns.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan & Foreign and Political Member MAGANLAL L. DESAI, B A, LL B.

Home Member and Police Commissioner . K S PRAVINSINHJI

Officer Commanding K S VIRVIKRAMSINHJI.

Political Secretary . VADILAL A. MEHTA, B A., LL B

Private Secretary : MOHANLAL T. JAINI.

Huzur Personal Assistant : N. K. KANABAR

Nyayadhish . MATHURBHAI K. BHATT

Police and Excise Superintendent : HATHISINHJI M. SOLANKI.

Chief Medical Officer : NENSHI D. SHAH, M.B., B.S

Custom Officer . AMRITLAL P. SHAH, B.A. (Hons.)

Head Master, S. K. High School : RAMNIKLAL G. MODI, M.A.

Electrical Engineer : MAGANLAL B. PANCHAL.



MALIYA THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI HARISH-
CHANDRASINHJI of
Maliya, Kathiawar.

Born : 2nd March 1909

Ascended the Gadi : 20th
March 1930.

Educated : At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot where he com-
pleted his Diploma and matric
course. He was an all round
sportsman while at the College.
He received administrative train-
ing under the late Thakore
Saheb Shri Rajsinhji, his revered
grandfather, who being con-
vinced of his ability and capa-
city installed him on the *gadi*
during his lifetime and went
into voluntary retirement.

Since his accession to the
gadi the present Thakore Saheb
has introduced many reforms in the State, the chief among them being
the abolition of Veth, forced labour. Primary education is free in the
State. All the villages of the State are connected by telephonic
communication. The financial position of the State is fairly sound.

The rulers of Maliya State are Jadeja Rajputs and belong to the
same house as the Rulers of Cutch, Navanagar and Morvi, being
descendants of Thakore Shri Kanyaji who ruled over Machhukantha
and the greater part of Wagad from 1698 to 1734. On the death of
Kanyaji, his son Aliaji got Morvi and his second son Modji received
Maliya. He conquered the surrounding territory and founded the
State of Maliya. Thus the Maliya house is an off-shoot of the senior
branch of the Jadeja rulers.

Area of the State : 103 square miles. It has also a share in the
village of Kataria in Wagad in Cutch.

Population : 12,142 as per census of 1931.

Annual Revenue : Rs. 1,50,000.

There are in all 15 villages and Maliya the seat of the dynastic
gadi is situated on the banks of the river Machhu. The State runs a
motor bus service from Maliya to Pipalia Road, the nearest railway
station on the Morvi Meter Gauge line.

There is a ginning and pressing factory and a stone quarry in the
State. Staple products Juwari, Bajri and Cotton.

Heir-Apparent : K. S. BHUPENDRASINHJI

Other Members : K. S. NARENDRASINHJI, K. S. RAJENDRASINHJI,
K. S. BALVIRSINHJI

MANDI CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

Hon. Captain: 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born: 20th August 1904.

Ascended the Gadr. 1913

Invested with full ruling powers, 1925

Educated: Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.



Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajppla in 1930.

Visited: Important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc in 1927

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis and Cricket

Hew-Apparent: SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son: Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931

Only daughter: Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928.

Salute: 11 guns

Area of the State 1,200 square miles

Population: 207,465 Average annual Revenue, Rs 12,48,483.

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

SIRDAR D K SEN, M.A., B.C.L (Oxon), LL B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.*

PANDIT KANWAR NARAIN, Bar-at-Law, *Revenue Minister*

KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.Sc, *Home Minister*

Address: Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraph Address. "Paharpadsha" Mandi.



MANGROL: SHAIKH, SAHEB MOHMAD JEHAN-GEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB of Mangrol.

Born : 29th October 1860.

Accession : 29th June 1908.

Educated : Privately and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Her-Apparent : SAHEBZADA SHAIKH MAHOMED ABDUL KHALIQ SAHIB, has four other sons and five daughters

Area : 144 square miles including about 67 square miles non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue . Rs. 6½ Lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to that of second class States

as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh"

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari : S. ALTAF HUSAIN

Political Officer and Sir Nyayadhish : KANTILAL M VASAVADA, B A, LL B.

Huzur Assistant . K S ABDUL AZIZ (Acting)

Chief Secretary Huzur Office . MADHAVLAL S MEHTA, B A

Revenue Commissioner SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR (Acting)

Chief Medical Officer : DR G G GATHA, L.M & S.

Private Secretary . K S GULAM ALI

Port and Customs Officer . FASIHULHAQ Z ABBASEY

Educational Inspector MD MURTAZAKHAN, B A.

Engineer : SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN (Acting).

Head Master : KHWAJA SEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.

Electrical Engineer : M. S. SAYED, M.E.

MANSA : RAOLJI SHREE SAJJANSINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State. Age : 26 years. Succeeded to the Gadion 4th January 1934. Educated : At the Princes' Mayo College, Ajmer.

Mansa is by origin, descent and repute an ancient and important State of the Sabarkantha Agency having political relationship with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the A. G. G. The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavada who in 764 A.D. ruled both Gujarat and Kathiawar with his capital at Patan, and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, he was one of the four great kings of the world.



The late lamented Ruler Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. During his beneficent regime the State progressed in a variety of ways. Interested as he was in the development of agricultural and natural resources, he himself took great interest in the plantation of mango trees on a very large scale which added largely to the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of the State. He visited Europe in 1928 and while in England attended the sittings of the Butler Committee on Indian States.

The eldest sister of the present Ruler is married to the Raja Saheb of Bansda and the younger to the Yuvaraj Saheb of Lakhtar. Two of his younger brothers are studying law in England.

Average Annual Income : Rs. 1,80,000. *Population* : 17,000.

Mansa is the capital of the State. Electric lighting has been introduced in the capital. The State also maintains water works, a flour mill, a decent library and one dispensary for the comfort of the subjects. Medical treatment and attendance are given free to the people of the State. Primary education is also provided for in the State. An Anglo-Vernacular School upto English v Standard is maintained by the State and it is hoped that this School will shortly be raised to a High School.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

General Adviser : RAJKUMAR SHREE YESHWANTSINHJI, second brother of the ruler, has the Higher Diploma of the Princes' Mayo College.

Dewan : RANCHHODLAL M. MEHTA, Esq.

Nyayadhish : UPANDRALAL NANDLAL ACHARYA, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

State Medical Officer : S. V. MOHILE, Esq., M.B., B.S.

Raj Riyasat Officer : MOHANSINHJI K. KHER, Esq.

Revenue Officer : BHAVSINHJI PARMAR, Esq.



MAYURBHANJ · MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.
Born: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo

The Maharaja was admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right in March 1931

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married. On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-Kumar Sirdar Singhji and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar

Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana.

Heir-Apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area of State 4,243 square miles.

Population 889,603

Revenue Rs 30,00,000.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population and revenue among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering forty, twentysix of which were till April 1933 known as the Orissa States, and fourteen as the Central Provinces States. The history of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous copper plate grants and archaeological finds testify to its powerful sway, and to the vast domains that constituted the territory of the Bhanja Kings, for hundreds of years. Its geographical and strategic position constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrathas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj assisted the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company. The State is administered very much on British Indian lines, judicial independence, which has been secured under a full-powered High Court, being a special feature of its administration. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur. The present administration is making every effort to promote the industrial interests of the State.

The Maharaja is President of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States, an organisation which has been created for joint consultation in matters of common concern.

MIRAJ (JR): MEHERBAN MADHAVRAO HARIHAR RAO *alias* **BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN**, the present ruler of Miraj Junior State is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwati-baisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste: Chitpawan Brahman.

Marriage: Married to Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly.

Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd of December. Married.

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911, on 23rd May.

3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916, on 9th May.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles.

Population: 40,686.

Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515.

Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 7,388-12-6 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st of April 1933. The Resident at Kolhapur acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India, for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.





MORVI : HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,
 K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi.

Born : 1876.

Ascended the Gadi : 1922.

Educated : Privately in India and England.

Hew : YUVARAJ SHREE
 MAHENDRASINHJI.

Second Son : MAHARAJ
 KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR.

Area of State : 822 square miles. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also.

Population : 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1921-1931, 17 per cent.)

Average Revenue : Rs. 40,00,000. *Salute :* 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State : Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles.

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent. of the State villages ; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone, over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State : Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshop, Electric Power House, the Morvi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills and Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works

Free primary and secondary education.

STATE COUNCIL.

President and Dewan : M. D. SOLANKI, B A , LL. B.

1st Member : M. P. BAXI, B.A., LL.B.

2nd Member : B. M. BUCH, HIGH COURT PLEADER.

MYSORE: COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA
WADIYAR BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja
of Mysore.

Born : 4th June 1884.

Succeeded : 1st February
1895.

Educated : Privately.

Invested with full ruling
powers : 1902. Celebrated
Silver Jubilee of his reign :
8th August 1927.



Area of the State : 29,474.82 square miles.

Population : 6,557,302.

Address : The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore ; and Fern
Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore :

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members :

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.

N. MADHAVA RAU, Esq., B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness :

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness :

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.



NAGOD : SHRIMANT RAJA SAHIB MAHENDRA SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR. The present Ruler of Nagod State.

Born on the 5th Feb. 1916

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 26th February 1926. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th Feb. 1936

He was formerly educated at the Daly College, Indore and later privately at Nagod. Subsequently he received his administrative training at Bangalore (Mysore State) under a European Guardian G. R. Genge, Esq

Married the daughter of H. H. THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist) in May 1932. A Rajkumari was born in March 1933.

A son and heir was born on 7th March 1936.

The first younger sister of the RAJA SAHIB was married to H. H. the Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the 15th April 1936

The Chiefs of Nagod are Panhar Rajputs, one of the four Agnikula clans, whose traditional home is on Mount Abu. The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest, but exceedingly difficult to unravel. The Chief of Nagod received a Sanad from the Government in 1809

Nagod is a Sanad State in Central India

Area about 501.4 square miles

Population 74,589 according to the census of the year 1931. Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone, is found in the form of low hills close to the chief town, and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 4 Tehsils. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal scholarships are also granted for secondary and higher education. The State has also provided for free medical aid to all irrespective of caste and creed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE :—

LAL SAHIB BHARGAVENDRA SINGHJI, *Dewan.*

LAL HARDARSHAN SINGHJI, *Deputy Magistrate and Munsiff.*

B. RAI BAHADUR JOHRI, B.Com., *Secretary.*

Tehsildars : B. BHAGWATI PRASAD KACKER, M. RAM GOPAL

PT. BANKEY BEHARI, *State Engineer*

LAL SURYABHAN SINGH, *State Accountant*

PT. GIRJA PRASAD PATHAK, *Forest Officer*

MR. S. A. HAKIM, B.Sc., (EDINBURG), *Electric Engineer.*

NAWANAGAR: MAJOR
HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI
DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJIT-
SINHJI JADEJA, K.C.S.I.
Maharaja Jam Saheb of
Nawanagar.

Born: 1895. The
adopted son of His late
Highness Maharaja Shri
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

Ascended the Gadi on
2nd April 1933.

Received: The Insignia of
K.C.S.I. in 1935.

Educated: Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot; Malvern
College and University College, London.

Married: 7th March 1935 the daughter of His Highness
the Maharaja of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
Rifles Napiers; rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised courses: Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun
Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight
Course.

Recreation: Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address: Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State: 3,791 sq. miles.

Population: 409,192. *Revenue:* Rs. 90 lakhs yearly.

Salute: 15 guns. *Chief Port:* Bedi Bunder.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI.

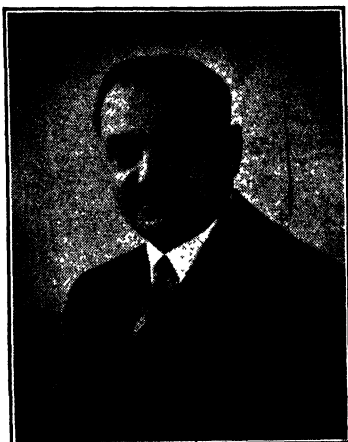
Military Secretary and Home Member: LT.-COL. R. K.
HIMATSINHJI.

Revenue Secretary: GOKALBHAI B. DESAI, ESQ.

Huzar Personal Secretary: PROFESSOR L. F. RUSHBROOK
WILLIAMS, C.B.E.

Manager, J. D. Railway: RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL
D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner: COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURNE, R.N.





NILGIRI: RAJA SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA MARD-RAJ HARICHANDAN, Ruler of Nilgiri State, Eastern States Agency.

Born : 2nd February 1904.

Ascended the Gadi : On 2nd February 1925

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Married : On the 28th February 1922, the daughter of His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., of Alirajpur, Central India and again on the 19th June 1925, the daughter of the Thakur Saheb of Thakurgaon (Ranchi).

Her-Apparent : Tikait Shri Rajendra Chandra Maradraj Harichandan.

Area of State : 284 square miles.

Population : 68,598

Gross revenue : Rs 2,31,687

Chief Executive Officer

Diwan : BABU KRISHNA CHANDRA GHOSH, B A , (Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector)

Other Principal Officers.

Assistant Diwan : BABU MOHINIMOHAN MUKHERJEE, B L.

Revenue Officer : BABU KRISHNA PRASAD MAHAPATRA

Private Secretary : DR. M C. DAS.

Chief Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent of Jail : DR MOTILAL GHOSH, M B.

Deputy Superintendent of Police : BABU G. N. MAHAPATRA.

Forest Officer : BABU HARISH CHANDRA SINGH DEO, B.A.

Zamindary Manager : BABU FAKIR MOHAN DAS, B.A.

ORCHHA: HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SHRI VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR OF ORCHHA.

Born : 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi : On
the 4th March 1930.

Educated : In the Daly
College, Indore ; Rajkumar
College, Rajkot ; and Mayo
College, Ajmer ; also receiv-
ed administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces.

Married : A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead ; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV.

Area of State : 2,080 square miles. *Population :* 314,661.

Revenue : About Rs. 17 lakhs. *Salute :* 15 guns.

STATE CABINET.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS.

Members :

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PT. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
M.A. (*Chief Adviser*).

MAJOR B. P. PANDE, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (*Chief
Minister & President, Judicial Committee*).

MAJOR SAJJAN SINGH, (*Revenue Minister*).

MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (*Private Secretary*).

CAPT. CHANDRA SEN (*Huzur Secretary*).





PARTABGARH STATE :
HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAWAT RAM SINGHJI
Bahadur of Partabgarh.

Born : In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi. In 1929

Hereditary Salute : 15 guns

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar

a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs 36,350 British Currency. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma-Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 5½ lakhs

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : RAO SAHIB CHUNILAL M. SHROFF, B.A.

Kamdar Khasgi : SHAH MANNALAL.

Narb Dewan : SHAH MANAKLAL, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary to His Highness MR. PHEEROZESHAH FARDOONJI

Revenue Officer : MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH.

Civil and Criminal Judge BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, B.A., LL.B

Superintendent Customs and Excise : BAPU BAKHTAWAR SINGH.

Medical Officer : DR. JIWANLAL P. PAREKH, L.M. & S.

Educational Officer : MR. W. G. KALE, B.A.

Superintendent of Police. PUROHIT JAGDISH LAL.

PATIALA **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL**
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS
DOULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MANSUR-UL-
ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHA-
RAJA-I-RAJGAN BHUPINDER SINGH
MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHA-
VATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL D,
A.D.C., the present Ruler of Patiala,
 which is the largest of the Phulkian
 States and the premier State in the
 Punjab, was born in 1891, succeeded in
 1900, and assumed the reins of Govern-
 ment in 1909, on attaining majority. His
 Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at
 present a personal salute of 19 guns and
 he and his successors the distinction of
 exemption from presenting Nazar to the
 Viceroy in Durbars in perpetuity. The
 principal crops are grain, barley, wheat,
 sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco.
 The State possesses valuable forests and
 is rich in antiquities. One hundred and
 thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway
 line comprising two sections—from
 Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to
 Rupar—have been constructed by the
 State at its own cost. His Highness main-
 tains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, one
 Battery of Horse Artillery.



The State maintains a first grade College which imparts University education
 besides numerous high schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

Area: 5,932 square miles.

Population: 1,625,520.

Gross Income: Rupees One crore and fifty Lakhs.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809, it has
 rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh
 War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Tirah and N. W. F. Campaign of 1897. On
 the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at
 the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. Again in 1919
 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier
 on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw
 active service towards Kohat and Quetta Fronts. For his services on the N. W. F. His
 Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes
 of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June, 1918, and during
 his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal Fronts in
 Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from
 the allied Sovereigns and Governments:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Grand Cordon of the Order de
Leopold, | (e) Grand Cordon of the Order of St
Gregory the great (Papal) |
| (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of
Honour, France, | (f) Grand Cordon of the Order of
the Nile, |
| (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the
Crown of Italy, | (g) Grand Cross of the Order of the
Crown of Roumania, and |
| (d) Grand Cross of the Order of St.
Lazare. | (h) Grand Cross of the Order of St.
Saviour of Greece (1926). |

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926
 he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected
 Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30. In 1930 His Highness led the Princes'
 delegation to the Round Table Conference. His Highness was again elected Chancellor
 of the Chamber of Princes in 1933, 34 & 35 and was invited to attend the Jubilee of H. M.
 the King-Emperor.



PATNA: MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present ruler of Patna State, E. S. Agency

Born: 1912.

Ascended the gaddi: 1933.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination topping the list of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribag, where he passed Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married: In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

History: Maharaja Ramai Deo a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan the last Hindu Emperor of India founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. The Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala" which was the kingdom of Kusha the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished here in the olden times.

The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and ever since it has remained extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital, with many out-lying Dispensaries and a Child Welfare Centre. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting sceneries and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts particularly tigers.

Heir: Yuvaraj Raj-Raj Singh Deo.

Area of the State: 2,511 Sq. miles.

Population: 5,66,943.

Revenue: Rs. 10,83,026.

Salute: Nine guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan: Rai Bahadur Shiv Narain, B.L.

Settlement Officer: S. C. Banerji, Esq.

C.M.O. & Supdt. Jail: Rao Saheb Dr P. P. John, M.B.B.S.

S. P. and Shikarkhana Officer: S. Bishan Singh.

Forest Officer: M. C. Gupta.

Audit Officer: M. G. Mukherji.

State Engineer: S. K. Singh.

Asst. Registrar: H. G. Das.

D. I. S.: P. C. Rath, B.A., B.Ed.

Garden Superintendent: R. Ledlie

PHALTAN: CAPTAIN
SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO
MUDHOJIRAO NAIK
NIMBALKAR, Maratha (Ksha-
triya), Raja of Phaltan.

Born: 11th Sept. 1896.

Educated at: Kolhapur
and Rajkot, obtained
Diploma of the Rajkumar
College.

Married: 18th Dec. 1913
Shri Abaisaheb, daughter of
Shrimant Raje Shambhu-
singrao Jadhavrao, First
Class Sardar of Malegaon
B. K. in the Poona District.



Heir: SHRIMANT PRATAPSIKH alias BAPUSAHEB, *born:*
13th July 1923.

Date of Succession: 15th November 1917.

Phaltan State dates its origin as far back as the middle of
13th century. The State has full control over its administra-
tion, having the unrestricted right to inflict capital punish-
ment on its own and other Indian States' subjects and to
enact its own laws. The hereditary title 'Raja' was conferred
upon the Ruler on 1st January 1936.

Area of State: 397 square miles.

Population: 58,761.

Revenue: Rs. 4,62,000 (based on the average of the past
five years).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., *Dewan.*

Vice-President:

S. H. KHER, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Member.*

Member:

B. L. LIKHITE, ESQ., M.A., LL.B., *Finance Member.*



PORBANDAR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI SIR NATWAR-
SINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.,
Maharaja Rana Saheb of
Porbandar:

Born: 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi:
1908.

Educated: At the Raj-
kumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1920
Kunvari Shri Rupaliba,
M.B.E., daughter of His
Highness Thakore Saheb
Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Baha-
dur, K.C.S.I., Thakore

Saheb of Limbdi.

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

Club: The Maconochie Club, Porbandar.

Area of State: 642.25 square miles. *Population:* 115,741.

Revenue: Rs. 20,00,000.

Salute: 13 guns.

Wazir:

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI.

High Officials of the State:

Dewan: MR. TRIBHOVANDAS J. RAJA, M.A., LL.B.

Ag. Private Secretary: JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSINHJI
DEVISINHJI, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Secretary: MR. BHUPATRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Ag. Railway Manager: HIRACHAND P. DAMANI.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. D. N. KALYANWALA, M.R.
C.S. (Eng.), F.R.S.M., L. M. & S. (Bom.), Etc.

Ports Commissioner: CAPT. R. S. RAJA IYER, B. Com.

Revenue Commissioner: MR. JAGJIWANDAS N. SHAH.

State Engineer: MR. MANILAL R. JIVRAJANI, B.E.,
A.M.I.E.

Officer Commanding the State Forces: MAJOR UDEY-
SINHJI N. GOHIL.

RADHANPUR HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB SIR JALALUDINKHAN BABI BAHADUR, K C I E., the present Ruler of Radhanpur State, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat.

Born : 1889 Invested with full powers on 27th November, 1910.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and secured the Final Diploma in the year 1909. His Highness was the first Chief in the Bombay Presidency to win the Gujarat Cup at the Pig-Sticking Meet at Bhandu, in the year 1911.



The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute : 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat and has 172 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from some of the surrounding villages.

Area of the State : 1,150 square miles.

Population : 70,530 according to census of 1931.

Average Gross Revenue : Rs. 7,50,000 to 8,00,000.

Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.



RAJKOT: HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI,
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot,
(Kathiawar)

Born: On 4th March 1910;
succeeded to the *Gadi* on 21st
April 1931

Educated: At Rajkumar Col-
lege, Rajkot, and later on in
England at the High Gate
School, London. He belongs to
the Vibhani clan of Jadeja
Rajputs and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State

Area of the State: 283 sq. miles.

Population: 75,540.

Average Revenue: Rs 12,50,000

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in co-
operation with Praja Pratiniidhi Sabha or People's Representatives
Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and
democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various
industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W.I.S. Agency,
has a "Rajkumar" College and is served by three important Railway
lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

Judicial Secretary: MR. ABHECHAND G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue & General Secretary: MR. T. P. BHATT

Public Works Secretary: MR. NENSHI MONJI.

Education Department Secretary: MR. TALAKSHI M. DOSHI.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. VALERAVALA.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B.B.S.

Educational Inspector: MR. C. A. BUCH, M.A., B. Sc.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS.

Private Secretary: MR. JAYANTILAL L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

RAJPIPLA: MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI
VIJAYSINHJI, K.C.S.I.,
MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Family: Gohel Rajput.

Born: 30th January 1890.

Date of succession: 26th September 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America.

Clubs: Marlborough Club, London, Hurlingham Club, London; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

Recreations: Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad".

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI. *Born*: 1912.

Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. *Born*: 1915.
Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji *Born*: 1925.

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty.

Area of State: 1,517.50 square miles.

Population: 206,085 according to the Census of 1931.

Revenue: Rs. 27,00,000. *Salute*: 13 guns—Permanent Hereditary.

Indian States Forces: Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, A class first line troops. Cavalry. Troop of 25, B class.

Important Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Capital: Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace, Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

1. Making all services pensionable.
2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State.
3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
6. Extension of Railways.
7. Introduction and organisation of State Forces.
8. Introduction of the Legislative Council.

Principal Officer: Mr. PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, LL.B., Dewan.





RAMPUR CAPTAIN
HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
FARZAND-I-DIL PIZIR-
I-DAULATI-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-
UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK,
AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR
SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI
KHAN BAHADUR, K C S I. MUST-
AID-I-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur
The reigning family of Rampur
are Syeds and come from the
famous Sadati-i-Barcha in the
Muzaffarnagar District (U P)

Born : 17th November 1906
Succeeded to the Gadi on 20th
June 1930 Formal installation
took place on 26th August 1930
Educated At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot.

Married In 1921 the
daughter of Sahebzada Sir
Abdussamad Khan Bahadur,

Kt, C I E, His Highness has two sons and four daughters

Heir-Apparent : SAHEBZADA SYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR
Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness has a taste for music and fine arts, is a Patron of the
Delhi Flying Club, Member of the East Indian Association, London,
Royal Automobile Association, London and Marlborough Club, London,
and is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali
Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable
service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France
in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the
Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family
During the Great War of 1914-18, Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali
Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State : 892.54 square miles.

Population : 464,919.

Revenue Rs. 45,16,985

Salute : Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL

President :

KHAN BAHADUR MASUD-UL-HASAN, Bar-at-Law Chief Minister

Members : SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law,
Political Minister

MR. R. S. SYMONS, ICS, *Finance and Revenue Minister.*

COL. SAHEBZADA SYED HASAN RAZA KHAN, *Household Minister*

COL. D BAINBRIDGE, M.C, *Army Minister*

MR. G. D PARKIN, I.P., *Inspector General, State Police.*

MR. RAGHUNANDAN KISHORE, B.A., I.L.B., *State Advocate*

MR. MAQOOL AHMED, B.A. *Council Secretary.*

R EWA : HIS HIGHNESS BANDH-
VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB
SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF
REWA, (Rajput Baghel).

Born : 1903; Ascended the gadi
in 1918; invested with ruling
powers in 1922.

Educated : At the Daly College,
Indore.

Married : In 1919 a sister of
His Highness the Maharaja of
Jodhpur, and also married in
1925 the daughter of His late
Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted
sportsman and has shot 495
tigers.

He was a delegate to the 1st
and 2nd sessions of the Round

Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure
Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council
of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward
Medical School, Indore.

Her-Apparent : SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH
SAHEB (born in 1923).

Area of State : 13,000 square miles. *Population* : 1,587,445.

Revenue : Rs. 60,00,000. *Salute* : 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central
India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda,
Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the
Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the
South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of
Mauhar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of
'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chahcar and Keoti are famous for their
height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried on in the name and under
the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain
head of all authority in the state. On the executive side His Highness
is assisted by a State Council of 8 members of which His Highness
himself is the President. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court
consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 39 members with
the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been
established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred
to it. His Highness takes very great interest in the Administration
of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which
purpose he has instituted a state Bank with branches all over the
State.





SAILANA: HIS HIGHNESS
RAJA SIR DILEEP SINGHJI
BAHADUR, K C I E, Raja
of Sailana

Born on 18th March 1891.

*Educated at the Mayo College,
Ajmer.*

*Ascended the Gadi on the 14th
July, 1919*

*Married the daughter of His
Highness the Maharawat of
Partabgarh in 1909 and sub-
sequent to her demise married
the daughter of the Rawatji
Sahib of Meja, one of the
sixteen first class nobles of
Mewar.*

*Heir-apparent · MAHARAJ-
KUMAR DIGVIJAY SINGHJI, born
on the 15th October 1918*

*Second Son · LAXMAN SINGHJI,
born on the 21st February 1921.*

The Judicial Powers of His Highness are plenary.

His Highness is a descendent of the Rathor Rajput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the 11th Ruler of the Sailana State.

His Highness presided over the annual sessions of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha at Puri, Benares, Indore, Darbhanga, Delhi and Hoshangabad, is its patron and was its General Secretary for 13 years, is permanent President of the Kurukshetra Restoration Society; is President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; is a member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Daly College, Indore, and is a member of the Princes' Chamber, Delhi.

Among the notable events of his reign are :—

The raising of the Local Anglo-Vernacular School to the status of a High School and constructing a new school building and a splendid Boarding House, making education compulsory but quite free; providing Free Medical Aid throughout the State. A new commodious Hospital has been built with facilities for indoor patients and a separate Maternity Ward furnished with the most up-to-date apparatus. He has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality, and has established an industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm in the capital.

In recognition of his benign rule, His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1936.

Raj Bahadur P. Uttam Narain Nagu who served with distinction in the Central India Agency Police Department is the present Dewan

Area of the State : 297 square miles.

Population : 35, 223. Revenue : Rs. 3,00,000.

Salute : 11 guns. Address : Sailana State (Central India).

SANDUR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLA KATMADAR, SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born : 1908 Succeeded to the Throne in 1928. Assumed the reins of administration in 1930

Married : On 22nd Dec 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole, Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior

Her Apparent : Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931

Second Son : Rajkumar Ranjit Singh, born 16th February 1933.

Daughter : Princess Nirmala Raje, born 8th February 1934

In 1923 the State was brought into direct political relations with the Government of India.

The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines Ramandrug Hill Station (Altitude 3,500 feet) and Shri Karteek-swami Temple are the places of interest

All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open from 1932 to all Hindus irrespective of caste or creed Education is imparted free in the State, up to the Matriculation standard. A Proclamation was issued by the Ruler on 10th September 1934 directing that the execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts be stayed till 31st March 1935 as a temporary palliative This was subsequently extended to the end of 1935 A Committee has also been appointed to concert measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness

The State Adviser, the Secretaries to Government and any number of extra members, whom the Ruler may be pleased to nominate, form the Huzur Darbar (Executive Council) The following are the Members of the Huzur Darbar :

Shrimant R M Deshmukh, B A , LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

Shrimant Sardar Bhujangrao Yeshwantrao Raje Ghorpade

Meherban G. T. Konnur, B A , Ex-Dewan of Sandur.

Meherban V. Narasimha Rao, M A

The State Adviser exercises the powers formerly exercised by the Dewan and certain Huzur powers delegated to him under a special Instrument of Instructions. Arrangements have been made with the Madras Government whereby the District and Sessions Judge (Ex-Officio) of Bellary is appointed by the Darbar as the Nyayadhis of the Chief Court.

To afford to the people an opportunity for expressing their wants and wishes to the Government the Ruler was pleased to constitute a State Council in 1931.

The Ruler and the Rani Saheba visited Europe last year.





SANGLI: LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DHUNDIRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangh.

Born : 1890 *Ascended* the Gadi in 1903. *Educated* at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, *Ex* Home Member of the Government of Central Provinces.

Heir : SHRIMANT RAJKUMAR MADHAVRAO *alias* RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVARAJ

Area of State : 1,136 sq. miles.

Population : 258,442

Revenue : The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15,95,584.

Salute : 9 guns permanent and 11 personal. Enjoys I Class Jurisdiction, *i.e.*, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

Has served as Member or first substitute member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since 1924 and is a member of the Standing Committee now. Served also as a Member of the I and II Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

His Highness the Raja Saheb is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of (1) the Diwan Rao Bahadur G. R. Barwe, B.A., (2) Political Minister and Second Councillor Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, B.A., (3) Third Councillor Mr Y. V. Kolhatkar, B.A., LL.B., and (4) Fourth Councillor Khan Bahadur K. K. Sunavala, B.A., LL.B.

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 87, being made up of 70 agricultural and 15 non-agricultural. Besides these there is one Central Co-operative Bank and a Co-operative Sale-Shop.

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

SANT MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI the present Ruler, born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the Government Administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlements introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—



Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Relief Fund, granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Lumdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area: 394 square miles.

Population: 83,531 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 4,35,959

Heir-apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI born on 1st December 1907.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heir-apparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay states were brought into the Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.



**SIRMOOR: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA RAJENDRA
PARKASH BAHADUR of
Sirmoor.**

LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIR AMAR PARKASH BAHADUR K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the late Maharaja of Sirmoor State died in Vienna on the 13th August, 1933, after a brilliant and successful reign of more than 21 years. His sad and sorrowful demise was naturally a heavy shock and deprived his son, His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Parkash Bahadur, of the solicitous and affectionate care of his father and placed the heavy and responsible burden of the administration of the State on his shoulders while

still in the early years of his life.

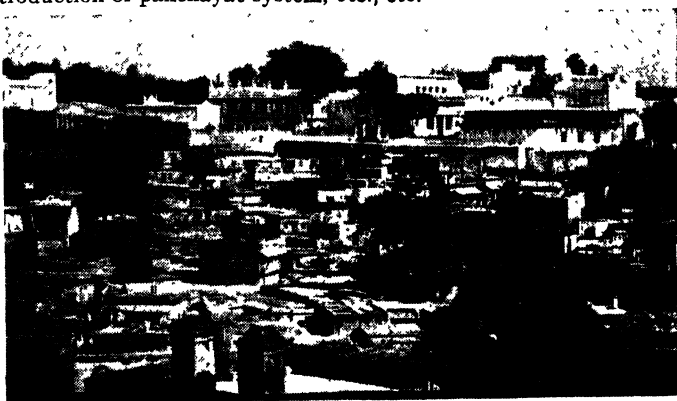
His Highness the present Maharaja was born on the 10th January 1913. He was carefully educated during the life time of his father who took special interest in the upbringing of his son. During his father's absence in Europe when the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council he gained practical training in and immense knowledge of the administration and thereby equipped himself well for undertaking the responsibilities of his high office. Although it was before the due time, in recognition of his ruling merits and abilities the Maharaja was installed to his ancestral *Gadi* by the Hon'ble Sir J A O Fitz Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in November 1933.

The young prince is a good scholar in English and has a store of wisdom far beyond his years. Besides being hard working he is energetic, intelligent and a keen sportsman. He possesses very refined tastes, a sympathetic heart and is a lover of justice. As the Chief Justice of the State High Court he considers it his solemn obligation to dispense evenhanded justice with scrupulous care. Ever since his assumption of the role of Government he has administered the State with conspicuous ability, without sparing any pains to promote the interests of his State and subjects. He is always anxious to explore new avenues and examine fresh channels which might serve to raise the moral and material status of his people and country.

The revival of the agricultural and industrial exhibition is a happy indication of the deep and enduring interest His Highness takes in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of his subjects. The inaugural ceremony of the exhibition was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of his Raj Tilak which was celebrated in February 1935. A similar exhibition was being run on organised lines during the regime of His late Highness Maharaja

Sir Surendra Bikram Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and continued successfully during the reign of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., but it had suffered a set-back in the year 1914 owing to the outbreak of the Great War and also due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions then obtaining. The measure taken by the present Maharaja in reviving the exhibition is sure to pave the way to commercial development of the State and will prove a success under the patronage of His Highness to whose munificence it owes its origin.

Another event which marks His Highness' accession to his ancestral *Gadi* is the grant of certain concessions to his subjects, which include (1) remission of land revenue and forest outstandings up to the year 1932, (2) remission in the term of imprisonment of State convicts, (3) grants-in-aid for meeting the educational needs of the people, (4) provision of a gymnasium for use of the public, (5) introduction of panchayat system, etc., etc.



A Bird's eye view of Nahan.

He is accessible to all and is fond of undertaking extensive tours with a view to studying the conditions of his people and keeping himself informed of the march of events in the State. He takes a keen personal interest in all that conduces to the general happiness and welfare of his people. His sterling and outstanding qualities of head and heart have won for him the affection of his faithful and loyal people.

In fact the young Maharaja during the short period that has passed since his investiture with full ruling powers has proved himself to be a very promising and an enlightened Ruler and gives bright promise of proving himself a worthy successor of his illustrious father.

Chief Secretary to the Durbar :

SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR.

Area of the State : 1,141 sq miles *Revenue :* Rs 9,00,000 approximately.

Population : 148,568 as per census of 1931

Permanent Salute : 11 guns. *Address :* Nahan, Sirmoor, Punjab



SOHAWAL · SHREEMAN RAJA
JAGENDRA SINGHJI DEO
BAHADUR OF SOHAWAL
STATE.

Born : 1900.

Educated : at the Daly College, Indore, and Privately.

Ascended the Gadi on 16th February 1930, succeeding his father Shreeman Raja Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singhji Deo, C.I.E. Shreeman Durbar has two brothers 1. RAJ KUMAR VEERENDRA SINGHJI. 2. RAJ KUMAR PURUSHOTTAM SINGHJI.

The Ruling family belongs to the famous clan of Baghela

Rajputs who came from Anhilwara Patan in the early part of the thirteenth Century. The State was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth Century by Raja Fateh Singhji, who was acknowledged suzerain of a large tract of country by the Imperial firman of 1066 A.H. (1655 A.D.). By a subsequent sanad dated the 1177 A.H. (1763 A.D.) Shah Alum gave recognition to the hereditary title of "Raja" and "Bahadur," the Manasab of Chahar-Hazari and the privilege of carrying "Alum" (Flag) and Naqqara (Kettle drum). The State which yielded a revenue of Rs. 19 Lacs a year shrank in extent owing to the depredations of the Marathas and Bundelas. It was granted a Sanad by the British Government in 1809 A.D.

The State has now an area of 252 square miles and an annual income of Rs. 2,25,000 including alienations. It has a population of 42,192 souls. The State has large economically exploitable deposits of Lime Stone, White Chalk and Red and Yellow Ochres. Among ancient relics, it contains the shrine of Shree Sharabhang Muni and the temple of Shree Gaibi Nathji.

The Administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which the Durbar is the President and the following are members :—

1. RAI SAHIB MR. S. P. SANYAL, *Adviser.*
2. PANDIT NARSINGH NARAIN MISHRA, M.A., LL.B., (*Dewan*)
3. THAKUR AWADHESH NARAIN SINGH, (*Political Secretary*)
4. DEWAN LAL JAGMOHAN SINGHJI.
5. MUNSHI BANSHIDHARJI, *Secretary.*
6. KHASGI OFFICER.

SUDASNA: THAKOR
SHRI PRITHI SINGHJI,
the Ruling Chief of
Sudasna State in the Sabar-
kantha Agency (Western India
States) belongs to the ancient
Parmar Clan of Rajputs, and
traces his lineage to that illus-
trious Emperor of India, Vikram
the great of Ujjain.

Born : On 24th August 1884.

Educated : At Scott College,
Sadra where he distinguished
himself both as a scholar, and
sportsman



Since he took over the full
reigns of the State administra-
tion, in 1906 through his sagacious capacity, sincerity, and keen
devotion to duty he has not only brought the State to its present
stage of development but earned for himself the confidence of his
brother-chiefs, and the appreciation of the British Government. He
has also won the goodwill, respect and gratitude of his own subjects.

Kumar Shri Ranjit Singhji, the *heir-apparent*, and his only son
was born on 11th August 1910.

Matrimonial relations of the Ruling Family are with premier
estates of Sirohi, Jodhpur, Malwa, and Mewar States.

Primary Education and Medical Relief are free throughout the
State.

Area 32 Square Miles

Population 6,922 souls

Officials

Karbhari KUMAR SHRI RANJIT SINGHJI

Nyayadhish. MR S P VYAS

Medical Officer MR S G TRIVEDI, LCPS, LTM



TALCHER : Raja K. C. B. Harichandar, the present Ruler of Talcher State, Eastern States Agency.

Born : 9th June 1880.

Succeeded on 18th December 1891. Assumed ruling powers on 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Marathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great grand-father of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja

Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellion.

The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Sahab. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalaya. There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm.

Area of the State : 399 square miles. *Population :* 69,702 souls.

Annual Income : Rs. 5,73,083 (gross).

Her Apparent : Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. At present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayet : Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister.

Secretary : Babu J. Mishra.

T H A N A D E V L I :
DARBAR SHREE WALA
AMRA LAXMAN, the
 present ruler of Thanadevli,
 (Western Kathiawar Agency)
 belongs to the Jaitani branch
 of the Wala Kathis.

Born : 28th November 1895.

Educated at the Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On
 12th May 1922

Thanadevli is the premier
 State of the Wala branch of
 the Kathi clan. It was separa-
 ted from the Taluka of Jetpur
 in about 1890 A.D.

The Darbar Saheb exercises
 full civil and criminal jurisdic-
 tion over his subjects. He takes
 keen interest in the adminis-
 tration of the State. He is
 readily accessible to all those who seek redress from him. He has the
 welfare of his subjects at his heart and his keen devotion to duty has
 won for him their love and affection.

A fully equipped new hospital with provision for indoor patients
 is in course of construction. There are altogether thirteen schools
 including Middle and Vernacular. Education is imparted free through-
 out the State.

The cultivators are given permanent occupancy rights over their
 holdings and full ownership over properties is allowed to other subjects
 as well. Arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 25,000 were remitted
 on New Year's day. A remission of Ans 6 in the rupee is granted
 to those who are ready to pay up their past debts.

Heir-apparent : K. S. RAMAWALA. *Educated at the* Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer. He is at present receiving
 education under a competent private tutor.

Second Son : K. S. GIGAWALA

Area of the State : 117.32 square miles

Population : 16,005 as per 1931 census

Revenue : Rs. 350,000

CHIEF OFFICIALS.

Chief Karbhar : MR. BALUBHAI G. PATWARI

Huzur Secretary : MR. KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhis : MR. N. L. PAREKH

Chief Medical Officer : DR. M. D. LATHIGARA, M.B., B.S.

Superintendent of Police : MR. RAWATWALA.





TONK: HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie.

Born : 1879.

Ascended the Gadr on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H. H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Educated : Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State : 2,553 square miles.

Population : 317,360 according to census of 1931.

Revenue : Rs. 23,00,000.

Salute : 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of the State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows :—

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member : MAJOR R. R. BURNETT, O.B.E., I.A.

Home Member : KHAN BAHADUR SZ. MOHD. ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN.

Judicial Member : KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BUKSH, O.B.E.

Revenue Member : M. SHEIKH GHULAM MOHD. BAHAUDDIN

Secretary : M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.

TRAVANCORE: HIS
HIGHNESS SRI
PADMANABHA DASA
VANCHI PALA SIR RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG,
G.C.I.E., Maharaja of
Travancore.

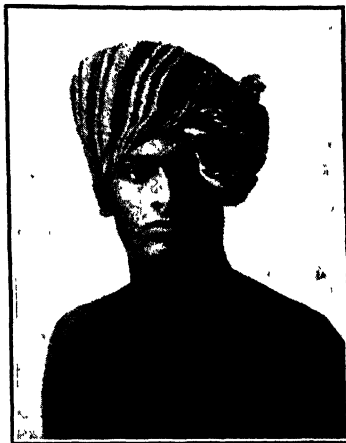
Born: 7th November 1912

Ascended: The Musnad
1st September 1924.

*Invested with Ruling
powers* 6th November 1931

Educated: Privately.

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS
MARTANDA VARMA ELAYA
RAJA.



HIS HIGHNESS IS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF of the Travancore State Forces.

Travancore is one of the largest Indian States in South India under the Political control of the Government of India. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian ocean and the Arabian Sea. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles and according to the census of 1931, the population is 5,095,973. The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 1,000 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 289. For males the figures are 408 per 1,000, and for females 168. The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

The Dewan is His Highness' sole minister

Revenue: Rs. 2,42,16,000.

Salute: 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBU-
UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., LL.D.



TRIPURA · HIS HIGHNESS
BISHAMA-SAMARA-
BIJOYEE MAHAMAHODAYA
PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA
MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM
KISHORE DEB BARMAN
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja
of Tripura. Caste: Kshattriya,
(Chandravansi).

Born: 19th August, 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, H.H. the late Maharaja Brendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August, 1927

Married: On the 16th January, 1929, the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,

K.B.E., of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930, married, for the second time, the eldest daughter of Capt. H.H. the Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna (C.I.). Has one son and one daughter
Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Srila-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur

Area of the State. 4,116 sq miles *Permanent Salute* · 13 Guns.

Population 3,82,450 (1931 Census).

Revenue (including Zemindaries) · Rs. 30,10,000.

Capital: AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (A.B. Rly.)

Recreation. Tennis, shooting, big-game hunting

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Minister · MANYABARA RAI J C SEN BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.)

Chief Secretary to His Highness MANYABARA RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G.S.

Private Secretary to His Highness { DEWAN SAHEB K DUTT, M.A.,
and *Dewan of the Household* { B.L., M.R.A.S., F.R. Econ. S

Chief Staff Officer: LT.-COL. O. C. PULLEY, I.A. (Retd.)

Chief Judge: MR. J M DAS, B.L.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. M. M. MAJUMDAR, L.M.S.

State Engineer: MR. J N. BHADURI, B.A., B.E., etc.

Semior Nab Dewan: MR. S C DEB BARMAN, M.A., (Harvard.)

Nab Dewans: { THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH (Rev. Dept.)
{ MR. J N MITTER (Forests)

Superintendent of Police: RAI SAHEB A. K. GUPTA.

Commandant of the State Forces: MAJOR KUMAR D. M. DEB BARMAN BAHADUR.

UDAIPUR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE SIR
BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana.

Born : 22nd February
1884.

Married : First to the
daughter of the Thakur
of Auwa in Marwar in
March 1910. After her
demise, to the daughter
of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911
and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
Marwar in January 1928.



Educated : Privately.

Area of the State : 12,753 square miles.

Population : 1,566,910. *Revenue :* Rs. 60,00,000.

Permanent Salute : 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar :

DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAINJI, M.A.,
Bar-at-Law.

Ministers :

P. C. CHATTERJI, ESQ., AND TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ.,
B.A., LL.B.



VADIA: DARBAR SHREE SURAGWALA, the Ruling Chief of Vadia State in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India States). He comes of a high and ancient lineage and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi Clan from which this Province has taken its name.

Born: On the 15th March 1904.

Succeeded: To the Gadi in 1930 and assumed the reins of the State Administration on the 7th September 1930.

Educated: Privately under the supervision of a competent tutor.

Married: In 1921 to A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb, the present

Rani Saheba and has two daughters and two sons.

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Shree Krashnakumar. Aged about 5 years. Born in 1931.

Rule of Primogeniture governs the succession.

Area: 90 square miles.

Population: 15,000.

Revenue: Rs. 2,50,000.

Education is imparted free in the State—Medical relief is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed—Child Marriage Restriction Act is applied to the State—Liquor is strictly prohibited—The Farmers are protected by the special Rules akin to the Deccan Agriculture Relief Act—A State Village Bank is opened for the convenience of the farmers. At very low interest Loans are also given to the merchants to facilitate Commerce. A new State Hospital with a Tower Clock has been built in Vadia which is one of the best buildings in the State. There are many industrial concerns in Vadia and the recent addition is a match factory

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: MR. LAXMICHAND K. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.,
ADVOCATE.

Nyayadhis: MR. SAVAILAL G DHOLAKIA.

Chief Medical Officer: MR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

Bank Manager & Office Superintendent: MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK

Private Secretary: MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

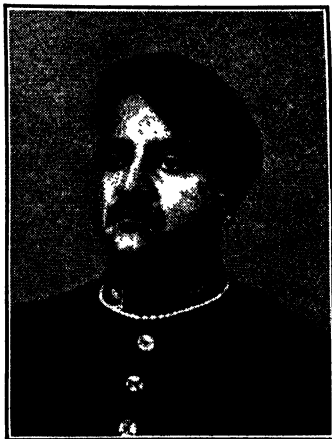
Treasury Officer: MR. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI.

BANERA : RAJA AMAR-SINGHJI of Banera Estate (Rajputana) belongs to the Sisodia Clan of the Udaipur House.

Born : 2nd August, 1886.

Married : To the sister of the Maharaja of Surguja

The founder of the family was Raja Bhimsinghji I, son of Maharana Rajsinghji I, who according to his father's wishes gave up all his rights to the gadi of Udaipur in favour of his younger brother Maharana Jaisinghji. Raja Bhimsinghji, rendered meritorious services in the battle against the then Moghal Emperor and the battles of the Deccan and he was later enlisted as a Mansabdar and honoured with the title of Raja by the Moghal Court. The present Raja Amarsinghji of Banera is eleventh in descent after Raja Bhimsinghji.



The Raja Sahab has improved the administration of the Estate on modern lines. Revenue settlement has been made and arrears of the cultivators amounting to three lacs of rupees have been remitted. To help cultivators there is an Agriculturists Bank and new tanks are also constructed. There is one middle school and several other schools in the Raj to spread education and liberal scholarships are awarded to those who go out for higher studies. In the town of Banera there is a Hospital with an indoor patients ward attached to it where thousands of patients are treated yearly. Free medical aid is afforded to the poor and travelling compounders distribute medicines in the villages.

The Raja Sahab is a member of the Mahendraj Sabha, the Rajput Hitkarni Sabha and the Kshatriya Vidya Parcharni Sabha. He was also a member of various important commissions.

The Raja Sahab pays an official visit during Dassera every year to H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur who comes to receive him outside the City Gate, and there are certain special privileges enjoyed only by Banera House.

Heir-Apparent : RAJKUMAR PRATAP Singhji. He has passed the Diploma Examination and assists his father in administration. Rajkumars Mansinghji and Gumansinghji are his other sons.

The House of Banera has had matrimonial alliances with such States as Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kotah, Bundi, Idar, etc.

Area of the Estate : 250 square miles.

Population : 28,115 in 1931.



**BHINGA ESTATE : RAJA
BIRENDRA KANT SING
OF BHINGA RAJ.**

Born : 25th September 1881.

Educated : at the Colvin Taluqdar's College, Lucknow. During his early age he took keen interest in sports and won several prizes in tent pegging and riding. He also won a silver medal for good conduct.

In 1926 the Estate came in possession of his revered father Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh who led a retired and pious life, and delegated all his powers and authority to the present Raja. He is eighth in descent from the founder of the Raj.

Raja Birendra Kant Singh was a Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of Bhinga Notified Area Committee for several years when it was an official Committee. He is very sympathetic towards his tenants and takes great interest in their welfare. His keen devotion to duty has won for him the love and affection of his tenants. During the famine of 1929 and 1933 he opened several relief centres in the Estate. He has donated several thousand rupees towards Educational Institutions and Charitable Dispensaries. Several poor and deserving students receive scholarships from him. On the occasion of the celebration of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee he relieved the burden of his tenants by remitting their rents amounting to about Rs. 52,000. He also made a liberal contribution to the Jubilee Fund. The construction of a Club House and a memorial in front of his palace in memory of his revered father besides other buildings of public utility are among the benevolent works of the present Raja Sahab.

The Rajas of Bhinga belong to the Bishen clan of Kshatriyas who trace their origin from the devotee Mayur Bhatta. In Oudh there are thirteen Chiefs of this clan, with the Raja of Majhowli in Gorakhpur, as their avowed head. It is more than three hundred years since Pratap Mal, the second son of Raja Urip Mal of Majhowli, at the instance of the then ruling power, came and settled in Oudh and founded the Gonda Raj. Mansingh who was the third in descent from the founder, had the title of Maharaja conferred on him by the Emperor Akbar and he was also granted the privilege of creating twenty-two Rajas by placing the tilak on their forehead. Ram Singh, the third in descent from Mansingh, had two sons and the younger Bhawani Singh was the founder of Bhinga Raj.

Raja Uday Pratap Singh, seventh in descent from Bhawani Singh, enhanced the reputation of the Estate by his benevolent acts. He

was one of the few Taluqdars who was granted the privilege of private interviews with the Viceroy of India and the Royal Princes of England when visiting Lucknow. In 1887 the Government of India presented him with a cannon. He was exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and from personal attendance in courts. Raja Udaipratap Singh retired from active public life in 1895. He was very liberal and philanthropic. Even after his retirement he endowed 10½ lakhs of rupees for the Hewett Kshatriya High School, Benares, together with a further expenditure of 3½ lakhs in land and buildings. The foundation stone of this building was laid by the then Lieutenant-Governor of U.P. who in the course of his address remarked: "Though the public and the Government are the poorer for his withdrawal from worldly affairs, in the conduct of which in his younger days he distinguished himself, we can rejoice that in his retirement his interest in the well being of the community to which he belongs remains as great as ever and that he has out of his bounty given so largely towards its amelioration." The name of Raja Udaipratap Singh of Bhinga will remain a household word among the Kshatriyas for whom he has done so much, as well as among those members of other communities who admire an upright life full of good and benevolent deeds.

Another of his notable benefaction was the foundation in 1898 of an Anathalaya or asylum at Benares for the maintenance, irrespective of caste or creed, of persons afflicted with or rendered helpless by age or bodily infirmity. He also made numerous other public contributions amounting to nearly three lakhs of rupees, the chief among which are:

Kshatriya Upkarini Mahasabha—Rs. 35,000, "Kshatriya Mitra" Rs. 35,000; for founding Bhinga Raj Kshatriya scholarship Rs. 80,000; Edward Scholarship Rs. 30,000; Rs. 11,100 for sending a Kshatriya graduate to Oxford or Cambridge University; Rs. 37,000 for a charitable dispensary; Rs. 16,000 for a school; Rs. 10,000 for Municipal and other works; Rs. 7,000 for famine relief; Rs. 5,000 for the Cooper Bazar. These were contributed for the benefit of the people of Bhinga, but his generosity was not confined to his own community or the tenants of his Estate. He contributed Rs. 12,000 for the Loyall Hall at Bahraich, Rs. 20,000 for the Colvin Institute at Lucknow, Rs. 10,000 for the Indian Relief Funds, Rs. 5,000 for the Medical College, Lucknow, and Rs. 1,800 for the Nagri Pracharni Sabha at Benares.

Raja Udaipratap Singh died in July 1913 and was succeeded by his wife Rani Murari Kumari Devi. She followed the footsteps of her husband and contributed Rupees six lakhs for raising the Hewett Kshatriya School to the intermediate standard and named it Udaipratap College after her husband. She rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War in recognition of which she received a medal and Sanad from the local Government. The title of Maharani was also conferred on her. She died in April 1926 and the estate came in possession of Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh, brother of Raja Udaipratap Singh and father of the present Raja Sahib. He died on 10th November 1933. The title of Raja is hereditary.

Address: Bhinga Raj, Dist. Bahraich.



BHINAI: RAJA KAL-
YAN SINGH of Bhinai
Estate, Ajmer-Meryara,
Rajputana.

Born : 20th October 1913

Succeeded : To the Gadi on the 6th October 1917, on the death of his father Raja Jagmal Singh and is the 9th successor to the Bhinai Raj.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he studied for 12 years. Having successfully passed the Diploma Examination in April 1931, he studied for the Higher Diploma Examination for three years. After receiving practical training,

he was invested with powers on 20th October 1934.

The Raja Sahab takes very great interest in the administration of the Estate. The accounts and revenue branches have been reorganised on modern lines and for the completion of the Field Survey of the Estate the existing staff has been increased by new appointments.

Married : The 3rd daughter of the late Rao Raja Bahadur Shri Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Sikar in 1931. Has one daughter, born in February, 1935.

Family History : The rulers of this family are Rathore Rajputs descending from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city of Jodhpur (Marwar). Karamsen, the grandson of Rao Maldeo (1581), was the head of this family. He came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madha, the Chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this service Bhinai and seven other Parganas were bestowed upon him in Jagir by Emperor Akbar. Subsequently, the title of Raja was bestowed on Bhinai House in 1783 by the then ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service. The head of this house is the premier Raja of the district.

Annual Revenue . Over Rs 1,00,000

Area . 122 square miles

Recreation : Polo, Squash and Hockey.

DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE
MAHARAJA JAGADISH
NATH RAY, F.R.S.A.,
of Dinajpur.

Born : December 28th, 1894

Educated : At the Hindu School
and Presidency College,
Calcutta, and has also had
military training.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and Municipality of Dinajpur. He is a Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association. He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1930 and became nominated as a member of the Council of State in 1933. His speeches in the Council always breathe an air of freedom from fear or favour.



Raja Ganesh, the ostensible founder of the Dinajpur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *mussnad* in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family, forming part of the same class of Kayasthas. Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb, and his grand-son Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal Shyammohun, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadur Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnav and observes all customs and practices of the family with considerable veneration for the past.

Son and heir : MAHARAJ-KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY

Revenue Secretary : BABU NALINI MOHON SINHA

Private Secretary : MR. SUDHANSU BOSE

Home Address : Dinajpur Rajbati, E.B.R.

Calcutta Residence : P 210, Russa Road.



GHUZNAVI, THE HON.
ALHADJ NAWAB
BAHADUR SIR
ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED
KHAN, of Dilduar, Kt. *Born* :
25th August 1872.

Married : in 1894, Nawab Begum Lady Saidennessa Khanum. One son and four daughters.

Educated at St. Peter's School, Exmouth, Devonshire : Wren and Gurney's Institution in London : Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). At an early age he was sent to a Public School in England. Appeared in the I.C.S. Examination in 1890. He has travelled almost all over the Continent of Europe where a number of years was spent in studying the indigenous

institutions in France, Germany and Italy. He knows French, German and Italian languages

He returned to India in 1894 and settled in his estates, handed down by his ancestor Fatehddad Khan Ghuznin of the Lohani clan who succeeded his brother Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the old Imperial Legislative Council 1909-12 and the Muslims of Bengal in the Viceroy's Council 1913-16. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act 1925. Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee 1928 and General-Chairman, All-India Provincial Simon Committees 1929. Member Executive Council of Governor of Bengal, 1929-34. Minister of Government of Bengal in 1924 and 1927. Was instrumental in saving the historic town of Sirajgunge from engulfment by river. Initiated a "Waterways Trust" for Bengal and many other far-reaching constructive works in all the Government Departments under his charge, some of which are now bearing fruit.

In 1913, he went on a political mission to the late Ex-King Hossain of the Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic. In 1931, he visited as State Guest, the Court of King Ibn Saud of the Hedjaz and Nejd and thereafter travelled extensively in Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq in order to study irrigation problems and other matters connected with the constitution of those countries. He is writing a memoir of his tours, which will be illustrated with photographs taken by his son, Alhadj Mr. I.S.K. Ghuznavi, B.Sc., who accompanied him.

Publications : "Pilgrim Traffic to the Hedjaz and Palestine (1913)"; "Muslim Education in Bengal"; "The Working of the Dyarchical System in Bengal (1928)," etc.

Address : Lohani Manor, P. O. Lohanisagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal; North House, P. O. Dilduar, Mymensingh, Bengal.
Club : Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

JEHANGIRABAD : Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, Kt., CSI, Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt. Barabanki, India.

Born 28th June 1886, Son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb

Educated Colvin Taluqdars' College; at home



Member, U P. Legislative Council since 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly for one term; First Non-official Chairman of District Board, Barabanki for one full term; Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif; Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President, British Indian Association, Oudh, India; Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh (1935); Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years, Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years; Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden, Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans, has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are. To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University, Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund, Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship, Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund; To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants; To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund

Raja hereditary title, *vide* F. D. Notification dated 22nd June 1897.

Recreations : Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

Address : P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U. P. India Telephone : Lucknow Exchange 37. Club : United Service Club.



JOGENDRA SINGH,
SIR, KT., comes from an old military family of the Amritsar district—is also a Taluqdar of Oudh.

Born : On the 25th of May 1877.

Educated : Privately at home.

From early life he has been interested in agricultural development, education and social reform. Under the guidance of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. George Chesney of the "Pioneer", he began regular contributions to the press, and his writings attracted notice. He occupied his leisure hours in writing, reading and riding. Early in life he was called upon to work as a Minister for the young Maharaja of Patiala. Lord Hardinge spoke of Sir Jogendra Singh in high terms in a speech which he made at a dinner in Patiala. After about 2½ years in Patiala, he returned to agriculture again. He joined the Council of State when it was first constituted. In the meanwhile, he wrote several books and edited *East and West* and was President of the Sikh Educational Conference and Member of the Indian Sugar Committee, the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, Sandhurst Committee and many provincial Committees in the United Provinces and the Punjab. In 1926 he became Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab—an office which he still holds.

K HALLIKOTE AND
ATAGADA ESTATES :
RAJA SRI RAMACHANDRA
MARDARAJ DEO of Khallikote.

Born : January 1900 His father, the late Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty and was famous for his philanthropic works, munificent gifts and steady loyalty to Government. He endowed the college at Berhampore with a lakh of rupees, presented to the Berhampore Municipality a spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallikote College. He earned the title of Raja in recognition of his good public service. The move for the creation of a separate province for the Oriyas originated with Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo.



Educated : At the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College.

The Estates of Khallikote and Atagada are the richest in the Ganjam District. The Raja Saheb has been able to annex a new property called the Biridi Estate this year. He occupies various posts of trust and responsibility both in the district and outside it. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Landholders' Association and he has rendered distinct services to the District. He represented the Madras Presidency and gave valuable evidence at the Indian Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committees in 1924. He was Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years. The young Raja holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters and while at the College rendered immense service during the famine in 1919. He is a keen huntsman and a good Shikari.

The Raja Saheb gave very effective and sound evidence before the O'Donnell Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of having a separate province for the Oriyas. He was invited for the 3rd Round Table Conference and also to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1929, and in appreciation of the Raja Saheb's public work this title was made hereditary by the Governor-General in 1934 which he rightly deserved.



KISHUN PERSHAD—
RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-
RAJA BAHADUR,
YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR,
G.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESH-
KAR, Prime Minister from
1901 to 1912, and President
of the Executive Council
of Hyderabad State from
25th November 1926.

Born : 28th January, 1864,
direct descendant of Maha-
raja Chandoolal, the first
Hyderabad Statesman to have
realised the importance of
alliance between his sovereign,
the Nizam, and the British
Power and who laid down the
tradition for charity and

philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts. He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu. Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a descendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged to the School of Akbar. According to the tradition of the House and the custom of intermarriages inaugurated by Akbar, Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad has married both Hindu and Moham-madan ladies.

Heir : RAJA BAHADUR KHAJA PERSHAD also called RAJA BAHADUR ARJUN KUMAR.

Born : 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagir : 490 square miles.

Population : 1,23,691.

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has the Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil.

Revenue : Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Session Judge.

K RISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925); Retired President of H. E. H the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Landholder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly.

Educated : Trichinopoly and Madras.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in

1904. Was nominated non-official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (6 years), appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Legal Adviser to H. E. H the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1918. Was appointed President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and anti-social Bills. He was the leader of the Centre Party in the Legislative Assembly and was invited by His Majesty's Government to join the Committees on Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Authority but could not for reasons of health and religion go to England. He took keen interest on agricultural and Land Revenue questions and was unanimously elected President of the Rural group in the Assembly which he formed in 1934. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India.



Address : Hyderabad House, Srirangam ; Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.



KUMAR GOPIKA ROMON ROY OF DEWAN MANIKCHAND ESTATE is the only son of the late Raja Girish Chandra Roy Bahadur of Sylhet—8th successor of the late Rayan Rajaram, first Governor of the Province of *Sylhet* after the Moghul annexation of Bengal under Akbar the Great. The predecessors of Rai Rayan Dewan Rajaram came to Bengal with Raja Man Singha, the Commander-in-Chief of Emperor Akbar as military officers. After the annexation of Bengal they stayed at Raj Mohal with the Moghul Army. The ancestral home of Rai Rayan Rajaram was originally at Jodhpur in Rajputana. From Raj Mohal the services of the father of Rai

Rayan Rajaram was requisitioned by the Subedar of Bengal. After the annexation of the Province of *Sylhet* (now Sylhet) from Raja Gour Govinda, Rajaram was first sent from Murshidabad as Dewan (the Governor) with the title of Rai Rayan. He was succeeded by his son Rai Rayan Mukut Malla who was Dewan of the Province till his death. During the regime of Rai Rayan Dewan Manikchand of the most illustrious fame and the 4th in descent, the whole of the Province of *Sylhet* was handed over to Capt. R. Lindsay, the then Political Agent of the East India Company on the 12th January 1778 and his son Dewan Murarichand acted as Dewan under the Company. Dewan Murarichand was succeeded by his daughter and then by her son Raja Girish Chandra Roy Bahadur who was the pioneer of Education and Tea Plantation in this part of the country. He founded first the Girish Middle English School in 1876 and the Murarichand Collegiate School in 1886. The School was named afterwards Raj Girish Chandra High School. He was the founder of Gour Charan Mazumdar and Brojosundari Choudhurani Memorial Wards in memory of his illustrious parents in the Government Charitable Dispensary, Sylhet. Raja Girish Chandra Roy died in April 1907 and was succeeded by his only son Kumar Gopika Romon Roy.

Born in August 1890.

Educated: Murarichand Collegiate School, Sylhet, which was founded by his father.

Married first Kumrani Sucharu Bala Roy Choudhurani in 1911 and secondly on the 6th June 1920 to the illustrious Kumrani Shuruchi Bala Roy Choudhurani.

Life Member, Governing Body of the Murarichand College, Sylhet. President, Governing Body, Raja Girish Chandra High School, Sylhet. President, Governing Body, Public High School, Karimganj, etc

Member, Calcutta Literary Society. Author of "Jugabatar Sree Krishna," "My Experiences in the Indian Politics" and several other Dramas. Chairman, Sylhet Municipality, 1923. He was awarded a gold medal and a certificate for his histrionic talents in the Sylhet Exhibition in 1923 from Government; also received numerous gold medals from the Calcutta and Sylhet public as a dramatist. Elected uncontested to the Assam Legislative Council, 1929. Ex-Officio President, Surma Valley Landholders' Association, from 1930. Member, Bengal Landholders' Association. Only delegate from Assam Landholders to All-India Landholders' Deputation to the Viceroy, New Delhi, 1930. Presided over Sylhet Local Bodies Conference, 1930. Elected uncontested to the Legislative Assembly, 1931-34. He carried the Assam-Bengal Railway non-official Resolution unanimously which was unique of its kind in the History of the Assembly.

Donor and contributor of Rs. 25,000 to King Edward Memorial Fund; during the Great War 1914-1918 he contributed Rs. 1,000 to the War Relief Fund and Rs. 1,000 to the Our Day Fund, and Rs. 25,000 to the Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Fund. A Ward has been established in the illustrious name of his mother Rani Prosanna mayee Roy Choudhuran in Mitford Hospital, Dacca. He built a flight of stairs in memory of his mother for convenience of the pilgrims in the insurmountable Chandrnath Hills in Sitakunda, Chittagong Division. He maintained the Murarichand College till it was provincialised and Raja Grish Chandra High School till it was taken up by the Government as Aided School.



Kumrani Shuruchi Bala Roy Choudhuran.

Kumrani Shuruchi Bala Roy Choudhuran, wife of Kumar Gopika Romon Roy, daughter of late Mr Rajendra Narayan Choudhury, Bar-at-Law, Zemindar, Mechpara, Assam and Ex M.L.C., Assam and late Pramila Sundari Choudhuran of Baginbari, Assam.

Born in 1901

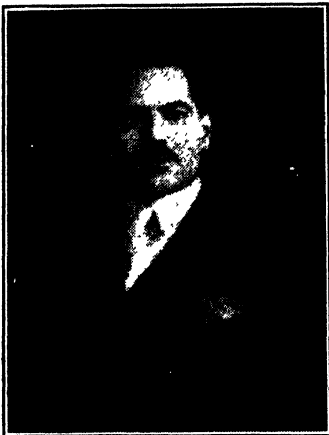
Educated in Diocesan College, Calcutta. Passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts at the Calcutta University in the year 1920.

She is the only authoress in Assam and has written in Bengali several novels and short stories which were published in Calcutta. Donor of Rs.

10,000 for founding a Maternity Home in Karimganj Sub-Division. Organiser of several beneficial Organisations in the District.

Only son and heir : Kumar Gourish Chandra Roy.

*Address :—*Rajbati, Sylhet.



KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT-COL., HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Law and Justice, Bahawalpur Government and Minister-in-Waiting to H. H. The Nawab Ruler Bahadur, Bahawalpur State, belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District his ancestors had long settled in the State before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future career.

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an *Aid de-Camp*. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in 1927 he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of the Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting.

In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated again in 1935. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage.

Recently, his services to the State have been recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely *Riyasti* Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is a member of the Court of Muslim University, Aligarh and His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 6 years of his incumbency he has introduced many useful administrative reforms in the departments under his control, particularly the Municipalities, which he has completely reorganised. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.

L IAQAT HYAT KHAN:
AITMAD-UD-DOULA,
VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB,
Sir, Kt., O.B.E., K.B., Prime
Minister, Patiala, is the eldest
surviving son of the late Hon'ble
Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan,
C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock
District of the Punjab.

He entered the Punjab
Government Service in 1909
as a Deputy Superintendent
of Police and received unusually
early promotion to the Imperial
Police where he held several im-
portant appointments with con-
spicuous success. His services
were recognized by the grant
of the King's Police Medal and
the titles of Khan Bahadur
and O.B.E., as also a grant
of land from Government



In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja
Dhiraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised
his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the
administration of some of the most important Departments in the
State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised
by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which
is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His
Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint
the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the
following honours and rewards :—

- (1) Title of Aitmad-ud-doula, Viqar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and
Tazim (Hereditary)
- (2) Jagir and Biswedari yielding an annual income of Rs. 51,000
(Hereditary).
- (3) Cash reward of Rs. 1,01,000
- (4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gadi (Masnad-i-Shahi),
(Hereditary).
- (5) Khillat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khillat occasions for him and
his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference
and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.
In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred upon
him the honour of Knighthood.

In October, 1934, His Highness conferred upon him the Honorary
rank of General in recognition of meritorious services.

During the last ten years the Nawab Sahib has introduced many
important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very
capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order.
His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of
the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His
Highness's subjects.



MOHUDDIN FAROQUI, NAWAB, SIR, the only son of Kazi RAYAZUDDIN MUHAMMAD FAROQUI, was born in the year 1891 and belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Farouqi, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Farouqi, the second Khalif of Arabia, who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaghir (rent-free-land) of two parganas in the district of Tippera in Bengal and the original Sanad conferring the Jaghir by

Emperor Furrokhshiar is still in the possession of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

Kazi Aftabuddin Farouqi, the grandfather of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin, rendered great help to the Empire at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. His only son, Kazi Rayazuddin Muhammad Farouqi, the father of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Farouqi, was recognised as the most influential Muhammadan leader and was highly respected by all communities, particularly for his extensive charities.

Nawab Sir Mohiuddin was educated at the Dacca College under the guardianship of Mr Archibald, the Principal of the College. Even from a comparatively early age he developed a spirit of public service and a love for public life.

He was the first non-official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, a Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the Assam Bengal Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of politics. As the Chairman of the District Board, he took a very active interest in the matter of communications and the results of his endeavours in this direction may now be seen in the improved roads and well-built bridges widely spread over the district. The Comilla Water Works and the Electric Supply, which have done inestimable benefit to the town, came into existence largely, if not absolutely, owing to the untiring efforts of the Nawab Sahib. A service of immense value that he did, while in the District Board, was the provision of rural water supply by boring tube-wells. He encouraged the spread of education, higher and primary, in his district and it was he who was instrumental in raising the Comilla Victoria College from the second-grade to the first-grade institution that it is to-day.

He has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the

introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and was the non-official Chief Whip of the Council till he was appointed in 1929 Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Veterinary Department and Public Works. It is a matter of no little honour and distinction that he was elected by the Bengal Legislative Council to represent the Province in the Provincial Simon Committee where his services were acknowledged with great appreciation by the Rt Hon'ble Sir John Simon. Nawab Sir Mohiuddin is the Leader of the House in the Council and this is perhaps the only and the first instance in the history of Provincial Councils that a Minister (who was returned as an elected member) has been made the Leader. The services that he has given as the Leader of the House, to the country and the Government are worthy of his trained sagacity, mature experience and wide knowledge of men and matters.

As a Minister to the Government Nawab Sir Mohiuddin has given effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the conditions of agriculture and industry of the Province. He introduced and successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act, a measure of great promise and usefulness, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to small and nascent industries to grow up with aid, as far as possible, from the Government. His scheme for the relief of unemployment amongst educated middle-class young men is of great significance and is the first of its kind since the inauguration of the Reforms, intended to open up new avenues of employment through industrial development of the Province. The United Provinces Unemployment Committee, presided over by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P C, K.C.S.I., LL.D., has in its report many words of praise for the scheme. He took steps to establish Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and his scheme for restriction in the cultivation of jute with a view to fetch a better income to the cultivators has been a measure of immense benefit. He made serious endeavours to improve the animal husbandry of the Province and significant results are already available of the various agricultural researches taken up at his instance. The scheme for the training of detenus (persons detained for political reasons) in industrial and agricultural pursuits in order to afford them an opportunity to prove themselves useful citizens, is now having a trial and its results are awaited with interest all over India. The Water Hyacinth Bill, introduced in the last winter session of the Legislative Council, is likely to be another measure of great importance, adding to the already numerous achievements of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the Province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924, with that of "Nawab" in 1932. On the New Year's day, 1936, His Majesty late the King-Emperor conferred on him a Knighthood, a distinction which he richly deserved.

He married Quatrina Sultana Zobeida, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal.



MAHMUDABAD ESTATE : RAJA MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, highest ecclesiastical, military, and administrative positions and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat (i.e. Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker).

Mahmudabad is the premier Muslim Estate in Oudh. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form the heirloom.

Estate : The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born : On the 5th November 1914.

Married : In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad; has two daughters.

Brother : MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN, the younger brother of the Raja Saheb, who is living with him.

Succeeded : His father the HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., on May 23rd 1931; was formally installed on the Gadi of his illustrious ancestors by H.E. Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor of U. P. on the 4th January 1936.

Educated : In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under European and capable private Tutors at Home.

The present Raja is highly cultured and very broad minded. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East. He knows English and Persian well, and is a very promising "Marsia" poet of Urdu. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics. Reading, Natural History, painting and photography are his chief hobbies.

Recreation : Riding.

Address : Butler Palace, Lucknow, Qaisarbagh, Lucknow, Galloway House, Naini Tal and Mahmudabad (Oudh).

NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.



In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started five years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.



NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
the Mutiny fame.

Born : 13th June 1889 at
Poona.

Educated : At Nizam
College.

Was Prime Minister
between 1912-15; has
travelled all over Europe,
Iraq, Persia, Syria,
Palestine, etc.; keeps a

Polo Team; has got a fine library; takes interest in the
Industrial Development of the country and is Director of
seven Companies.

Area of Estate : 1,480 square miles.

Population : 202,739.

Revenue : Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on
modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab
Saheb who personally supervises the work.

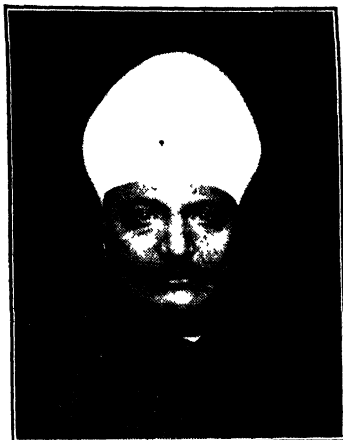
Family History : About the middle of the 17th century
the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from
Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he
settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of
the kingdom, the members of the family took service under
the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the
family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers,
who are as follows:—

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli
Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6)
Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I., (8) Sir Salar Jung II.,
(9) the present Salar Jung.

Address : Hyderabad (Deccan).

NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, a nobleman of Hyderabad, is a son of the late Nawab Khan-i-Khanan. He owns an estate covering an area of about 312 sq. miles, having a population of 80,000 souls and yielding a revenue of about Rs 6 lakhs annually. The estate is divided into four Talukas which comprise 90 villages.

Few families, that came out to India from Persia, have such a brilliant record of service to their credit as the one represented by Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. His ancestors were Governors and Generals under Moghul Emperors and Shah Nawaz Khan was Prime Minister of the Deccan after the death of Asaf Jah I. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur's father, who was Military Minister, was a brother-in-law of the late Sir Salar Jung, the famous Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and had accompanied the latter on a political mission to England where he was presented to the Queen-Empress and had the honour of dining with Her late Majesty.



Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, received his education partly in Aligarh and partly at the Nizam College. He married a daughter of his uncle—the late Nawab Fakhru-Mulk II. In order to gain administrative experience, the Nawab worked as Assistant Home Secretary, Joint Registrar of the High Court and Inspector-General of the Registration Department. His age is 42. The Nawab's favourite subjects of study are history, politics and rural economics. He is a good writer and a convincing debator.

The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines. Survey and Settlement Operations have been completed in the entire estate on lines obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. The estate possesses 24 schools, 8 dispensaries, 30 tanks, 117 ponds, 22 canals and 18,000 houses. It maintains a force, 160 strong, costing Rs 25,000 annually. The Civil establishment consists of about 700 hands, including village officials, and costs about a lakh annually. On pensions, scholarships and gratuities, the Nawab spends Rs 20,000 every year. All appeals against the Estate's Chief Executive Officer's decisions as regards assessment and Inam enquiries are heard by the Nawab Sahib himself and adjudicated in strict accordance with the principles of law and equity. The Nawab makes extensive tours of his villages, hears all complaints in person and keeps himself well-posted with the conditions obtaining there.

The Nawab's loyalty to the Nizam is proverbial. The relation of his house with the Residency has always remained cordial. His father and uncle were recipients of a Guard of Honour on the occasions of their visits to the Honourable the Resident.

Purtyal, a village in the Nawab's estate, contains diamond mines. The world famous *Koh-i-Noor* diamond originally came from the Purtyal mines—a reference to which fact is also to be found in Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in India, Burmah and Ceylon."

Deoni, a taluka in his estate, is a well-known market for bullocks. The fort of Ramgir, a relic of the ancient Andhra Kingdoms, is also one of his proud possessions and the Nawab is taking all possible steps to preserve it in its pristine glory.

The Nawab is fond of riding, rowing and reading. His Shameerpet Lake, about 18 miles from Secunderabad, is an attraction for excursionists.



NAWAB DAWOOD ALI Khan, Dawood Jung Bahadur, son of the late Nawab Sabit Ali Khan Bahadur, comes of an old and respectable muslim family in Hyderabad, Deccan. He traces his descent from Nawab Abdul Hassan Khan Mujahid Jung, Shah Nawaz-ud-Dowla Bahadur, who came to Hyderabad from Delhi with the great Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the first Nizam. Shah Nawaz-ud-Dowla Bahadur was a staunch adherent of Nizam-ul-Mulk and stood by him through thick and thin, and his ser-

vices were always highly appreciated by that great statesman and Ruler. Many members of his family held high and responsible offices in the State and one of them, Nawab Talibud Doula Bahadur was for many years Kotwal (Commissioner of City Police). He was the first Kotwal of the City and in this capacity he faithfully served Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Secunder Jah Bahadur, the second and third Nizams respectively. The Nawab's Services as Commissioner of Police in those turbulent days were highly appreciated by the then Rulers who conferred on him Jagirs and Mansabs as a mark of their royal favour.

Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur's grandfather, Nawab Mirza Shamsuddin Khan Bahadur, popularly known as "Abban Sahib", unlike his predecessors was keenly interested in business and engaged himself mainly in commercial activities. His knowledge of business, study of the markets and transparent honesty in all his dealings soon earned for him a great reputation.

Maharaja Chandu Lal Bahadur, the then Prime Minister of Hyderabad, elevated Nawab Shamsuddin to the position of a Taluqdar. Subsequently when he was delegated to administer the districts of Aurangabad, Berar and Balaghat, he brought the administration to a high pitch of efficiency and increased the prosperity of the districts by his good management and business ability. He was a very philanthropic nobleman and spent quite a considerable amount of money on works of public utility. He manifested his loyalty to the ruler in a practical manner by

building an Abdar-Khana in the midst of an extensive garden in Koh-e-Moula in the eastern suburbs of the city where the ruler stayed during the time of his visit to the Moula Ali Uroos. Among his philanthropic works, a canal and a ghat stand out prominent. The former, in Khuldabad, was constructed anew out of the traces of a dilapidated canal of very ancient times. The ghat was almost impassable for travellers, but as it could provide an excellent exit to Burhanpore, Berar, Balaghat and Northern India, he incurred heavy expenditure in levelling and rendering it easily passable. The ghat is now known as Nizam Ghat. In addition to these, he built many Abdar-Khanas and Serais which serve as memorials to his name. Nawab Mirza Sabit Ali Khan succeeded Nawab Shamsuddin and added further lustre to the name of this family.



H. H. T he late Nizam serenading in a procession from the Nawab's Garden at Moula Ali Hill

Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur, is one of the most popular members of this aristocratic family of Hyderabad. Inheriting the business ability of his father and grandfather, he manages his Jagirs with wisdom and efficiency. He is himself very generous and liberal minded. He is social and easily accessible to his tenants. The Nawab Saheb takes keen interest in educational matters. His charity is not of the ostentatious type but springs from a heart which feels for humanity. He is generous not because his religion commands him to be so, but because his soul is allude to the finer issues of life and responds to their call, without effort and calculation.

He was awarded the title of Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur on the occasion of the Birthday of His Exalted Highness in 1935. The present Nizam, His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur has honoured the Nawab Saheb on several occasions by personal visits to his residence.



NANPARA ESTATE: RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of several clubs in Paris, London and India. He is also a member of the U. P. Legislative Council, Vice-President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh, President of the U. P. Provincial Moslem League and a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan also succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara—a premier estate in the province of Oudh. The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.S.I., maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, can well be styled a personality of power and great influence. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and reputed for their loyal traditions and royal history.

Revenue: 3 Lakhs.

PAHASU ESTATE:
NAWAB MUMTAZ-UD-
DOULAH MOHAMMAD
MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, of
 Pahasu. Born in 1895. He is
 the eldest son of Kunwar Ikram
 Ali Khan on whose premature
 death in 1914 he became the
 lawful successor to the estate.
 Succeeded in 1922 on the death
 of his illustrious grandfather,
 Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Doula Sir
 Mohd Faiz Ali Khan,
 C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C
 B.E., Prime Minister, Jaipur
 State, Rajputana.



Educated at home and at
 the Maharajas College, Jaipur
 before being sent to the M A O
 Coll., Aligarh where he soon
 came into prominence as an
 intelligent scholar, an upright youth, and a keen sportsman.

Married his first cousin in 1912 and later married again Mumtaz
 Begum, his second cousin in 1924.

The Nawab has travelled extensively both in India and abroad
 He always made a keen study and minute observation of the economic
 development as well as the social and administrative side of the various
 countries and peoples he visited in England, France, Austria, Switzer-
 land, Italy, Egypt, &c.

As a member of the great Lalkhani clan, he traces his origin to the
 great solar kings of Ajodhya. A scion of this clan, Raja Lal Singh
 received the title of Khan from Akbar the Great which originated
 the title of Lalkhani. The house of Pahasu is noted for its steadfast
 loyalty to the suzerain power and deep devotion and unflinching attach-
 ment to the rulers of Jaipur, where his great grandfather, the first
 Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Doula Sir Mohd Faiz Ali Khan, K.C.S.I.,
 and his grandfather the second Mumtaz-ud-Doula, Nawab Sir Faiz
 Ali Khan, held the high offices of Prime Minister for a number
 of years and in recognition of their meritorious services received the
 Jagir of Raipur, yielding an annual income of Rs 40,000 besides
 several palatial buildings and Tazim in perpetuity.

The estate of Pahasu which is one of the premier estates in the
 district of Bulandshahr consists of seventeen villages.

The Nawab was appointed an ordinary member of the Executive
 Council of Jaipur but owing to ill-health was forced to resign.

He is fond of motoring and loves poetry, music, fine art, &c

Publications : Sada-i-Watan, Tanqeed Nadir. Swarajya Home
 Rule

Address : Mumtaz Bagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) Pahasu House,
 Aligarh Fort, Pahasu, Dist Bulandshahr



PADRAUNA: RAJA BAHADUR BRAJ NARAYAN SINGH, RAJA OF PADRAUNA RAJ, in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Narayan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatriyas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 then head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a "Nānkār" grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of

his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Honorary Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council during 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Memorial Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls, the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriya High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000 and the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces in November 1935. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V he has founded a Club and Library for the use of the public. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the year.

The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran, and owns two sugar factories. The town of Padrauna can be said to possess most of the amenities of modern life including electricity.

PADRAUNA : R A I
BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAYAN SINGH, the
younger brother of the
Raja Bahadur of Padrauna,
is his right hand and no
account of him or of the
estate can be considered
complete without a men-
tion of the prominent part
he has taken in its
amelioration. He was



born in 1885, and made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His tour of Europe, where he came in contact with many important personages has left a great impression on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He introduced motor cars and machines into the estate some years back. The inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate was the result of his enterprise, of which he is the managing director. It was followed by the establishment of one of the largest sugarcane farms in the province, which is worked by an expert under his supervision. The creation of all the public institutions mentioned under the Raja Bahadur must be considered to be the joint work of both the brothers.



PANCHAKOTE. Raja Sri Jyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur of Panchakote Raj (Manbhum).

Born . 1881.

Succeeded to the Raj 1901.

Married . the sister of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo Bahadur of Mayurbhanj.

The Estate of Panchakote, also known as Raj Chakla Panchakote or Pachete, is a very ancient and impartible zemindary extending over 2779 sq. miles and situated in the districts of Manbhum, Bankura, Burdwan and Ranchi.

The Raj is one of the oldest in Eastern India and was founded as far back as 81 A.D. by a lineal descendant of Bikramaditya, Maharaja Damodar Sekhar who came from Dhar in C. I. Raja Jyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur the present Raja, is the 68th in descent from the founder. The family maintained its independence during the Mohammedan period sometimes paying a nominal Peshkush to the Murshidabad Treasury and was regarded by the Company as semi-independent even a few years before the time of Permanent Settlement. The present Estates of Jhalda, Begunkodar, Jaypur, Jaynagar, Jharia, Katras, Nowagarh, etc., were under the suzerainty of this family and had to perform military service whenever required. At the time of the permanent settlement these estates were assessed separately with the consent of the then Raja of Panchakote. The ancestors of the Raj had regular forts and forces under them and one of them, Maharaja Bir Narayan was placed in command of 300 horses by Emperor Shah Jehan. In rank and dignity this ancient house of Panchakote has all along been recognised as superior to the other zemindars of the district. The earliest residence fort of the former Maharajas was on the Pachete or Panchakote Hill, an offshoot from the Vindhya, which still abounds in remains of old buildings, temples, and palaces. The present seat of the family is at Kashipur, Garh Raghu-nathgunge, in Manbhum.

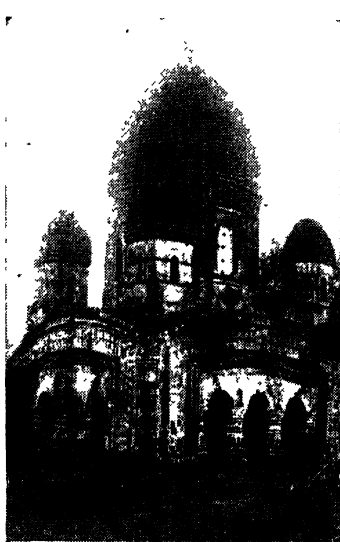
The proprietors of the Estate were men of advanced views and were the earliest to realise the advantages of education. They encouraged men of letters to settle in the Raj. Over 200 villages were

given to learned people to settle in the Estate and spread education through the system of *Tols* and *Mukhtabs* with a view to raising the status of the tenants.

Raja Jyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur has strictly maintained the traditions of his family and has proved himself to be a worthy successor of his predecessors by confirming the previous grants and making fresh provisions for various religious, charitable, educational and industrial institutions. He has also dedicated valuable properties yielding an income of about two lacs of rupees to his family and other duties consecrated by him. He is a veteran orthodox Hindu of the old school and strictly adheres

Public donations made so far by the Raja Bahadur exceed Two Lacs of Rupees. He contributed

to the vedic tenets and precepts in all matters, religious, social and political. He manages his Estate tactfully and efficiently and takes personal interest in its administration. The economic condition of the tenants has been considerably improved and his keen devotion to duty has won for him their love and affection. The family is well known for its traditional devotion and loyalty to the British Government.



Ragoo Nath Jew Temple in the old Fort of the Raj on the Pachete Hill.

Rs. 7,500 in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebration funds of His Majesty the late King Emperor, and is recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. The Estate is rich in minerals. There are some very valuable coal mines in Perganas Shergarh in Burdwan, Chowrashi, Marrha, Mohal and Dumurkonda in Manbhum and Mahisara in

Bankura which are being developed by a number of leading English firms.

Hew-apparent : Sri Sri Kalyani Prasad Singh Deo.

Nearest Rly. Station : Adra, B. N. Ry.

Address : P. O. Panchakote Raj, (Manbhum).



PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in the Madras Presidency. The Maharaja Saheb is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles; and of Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang Estate in Orissa.

Born: 26th April 1892.

Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and Honourable Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a large Second grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls' Schools for Oriyas and Telegus and an Agricultural Demonstration Farm.

He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for higher studies in Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He has held Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-36, made Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of this Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London.

PIRPUR : RAJA SYED MOHAMMED MEHDI, B.A., M.L.C., Taluqdar of Pirpur Dist. Fyzabad (Oudh) and Hon. Secretary of the British Indian Association of Oudh, Lucknow.

Born : December 27th 1896.

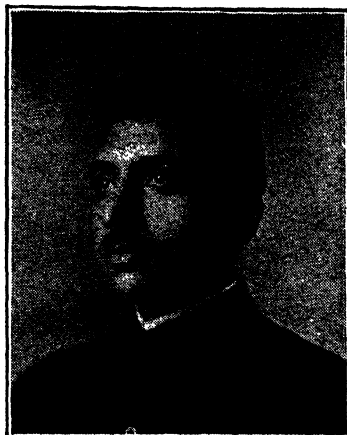
Educated : In Arabic and Persian ; joined the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and subsequently the Canning College, Lucknow. Graduated in 1920.

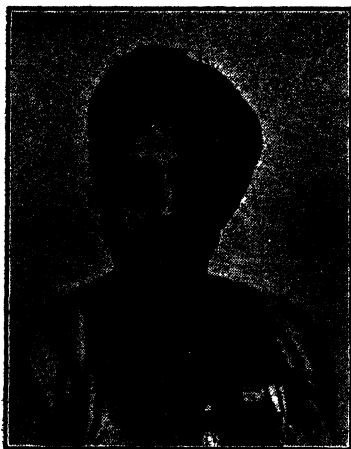
Succeeded his father, the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar, K.C.I.E., in February 1927.

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpore, Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts. Pays a land revenue of more than Rs. 1,10,000.

Public Career : In November 1930 he was returned unopposed to the United Provinces Legislative Council of which he is still a member. The British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh twice elected him as their Hon. Secretary. In 1931 when the second Round Table Conference was in session he went to England on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh to press for the maintenance of their rights and privileges. In 1933 the British Indian Association deputed him to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He has organised a number of District Landholders' Associations. He was the President of the United Provinces Educational Conference held at Muzzaffarnagar in November 1934. He is a member of the U. P. Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

The Raja Sahib owns a rich library of old and valuable manuscripts. He has travelled widely in the continent of Europe and the Near East. Besides English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu he has a fair knowledge of French and German. In recognition of his services the British Government conferred on him the title of RAJA as a personal distinction in January 1932. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in March last. His public donations amount to more than half a lac of rupees, the latest being his contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund. His estate is one of the best administered Taluqa Estates in Oudh.





RAM SARN DAS: Lala, Honourable Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal, (1914); Chairman Council of State; Leader of Opposition in the Council.

Born: Lahore, November 1876; son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram.

The Family is a very ancient one and its members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjitsingh's reign in the Punjab. His grandfather during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom was the General of the Army and also held the command of the famous Gun "Zamzama."

Educated: Government College, Lahore.

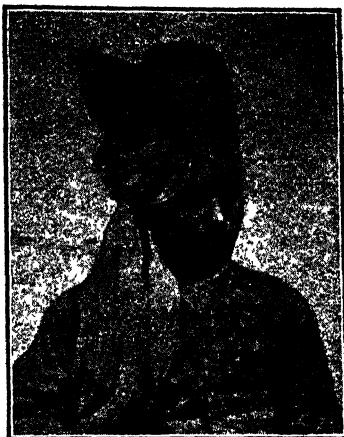
He is one of the leading Zemindars and Industrialists of the Punjab. He has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities and takes keen interest in public activities.

He is a Member of Lahore District Board; was Municipal Commissioner; Lahore, for over 15 years; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, (1912-1920); Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers, (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Member, U.P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee; Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; Governor, Victoria Diamond Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore; Director, Adarsh Chitra, Ltd.; *ex-Chairman*, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session, 1933, in London; *Chairman*, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; Member, All-India Landholders' Association; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Punjab Matches, Ltd.; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha; *President*, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; President, Sanatan Dharam College Managing Committee, Lahore; Member, Managing Committee Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Member, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; Director, O.K. Electric Works, Lahore. *Address:* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

RANKA RAJ: RAJA
BAHADUR GIRIVAR
PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH
OF RANKA RAJ, District
Palamau (Bihar and Orissa);
area 416 square miles.

Born: 1885. Succeeded his
father late Raja Govind Prasad
Singh in 1911.

Educated: At the Queen's
College, Benares. The Raja
Saheb is renowned for his devout
character and charitable dis-
position. He takes keen interest
in education—Sanskrit educa-
tion in particular. He main-
tains a charitable dispensary
and Govind Sanskrit Vidyalaya
at Ranka and has recently
constructed the Govind High English School at Garhwa, named
after his illustrious father, and opened by Sir Hugh Stephenson,
late Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Every important public
institution in the district has benefited by his munificence, the chief
among which are: The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Lady
Dufferin Hospital, Daltonganj; Science College Library, Patna; Leprosy
Fund, Gaya; Silver Jubilee Fund; Girivar High School, Daltonganj.
His public donations so far amount to nearly a lakh of rupees.
During the Great War he recruited and helped the British Government
with soldiers. He was a member of the Bihar Legislative Council
from 1912 to 1923.



The Raja Bahadur belongs to the famous Gor clan of Ajmer
Rajputs and ranks first among the leading Zemindars of Palamau.
Throughout its history his family has been fervently loyal to the
British Government and rendered remarkable services during the
Indian Mutiny and on several other occasions. First rate assistance
was rendered to the Government by the well-known Raja Shiva Prasad
Singh, one of the ancestors of Ranka family, during the conquest of
Palamau and for the maintenance of order there, for which the whole of
Pargana Palamau was settled with him for some time. In recognition of
the loyal services and public activities the title of Raja was conferred in
1922 and of Raja Bahadur in the year 1931. Raja Bahadur's eldest
son and heir-apparent, YUVARAJ GIRINDRA NARAYAN SINGH, is being
educated at the Govind High School.

It was at Ranka that H. E. Lord Minto, a former Viceroy of India,
shot his first tiger in India in 1906, and since then it has been honoured
by the visits of the Governors of Bihar and Orissa on several occasions.



SADIQ ALI KHAN :
N A W A B M I R Z A
MOHOMED (SHISH MAHAL),
TALUQDAR OF KUNWA
KHERA, district Sitapur.

Born : In 1876.

Succeeded : January,
 17, 1921, on the death of
 his father Nawab Mirza
 Mohomed Baqar Ali Khan.

Residence : Lucknow,
 Sadiq Manzil, Golanganj.

Heir : NAWABZADA

Haidar Ali Khan, alias SIKANDER NAWAB.

Estate : Old name of the Taluqa : Kunwa Khera,
 present name Makanpur-Rahimabad with its Head Office
 at Arro, P. O. Selumau, Dt. Sitapur R. K. R. Station
 Jharekapur.

Education : Graduated in 1898 and called to the
 Bar on 1st May, 1901.

Title : " Nawab " recognised Hereditary.

The Nawab represents the eldest or the main branch
 of the " Shish Mahal " family. His great-grandfather
 Nawab Munawar-ud-Daula was Prime Minister to two
 Kings of Oudh, without taking any salary. Before him
 Nawab Munawar-ud-Daula's uncle Nawab Muntazim-
 ud-Daula was also Prime Minister to two successive
 Kings of Oudh. On mother's side, he descends from
 Nawab Burhan-ul-Mulk, the first Nawab of Oudh. One
 of his ancestresses descended from Shah Abbas Safwi,
 Shah of Persia.

The Nawab has a seat in " Durbars " amongst the
 ex-royal family.

SHAMRAJ RAJWANT
BAHADUR, RAJA, Member
of H. E. H. The Nizam's
Executive Council, in charge
of the Public Works Department,
belongs to one of the
most illustrious and historical
Hindu Noble families of
Hyderabad (Deccan).

Family History : Some of
his ancestors served the Nizams
as Ministers, and one of them,
who bore the same name as the
present Minister for P.W.D.
was once the Chief Minister to
the Nizam. The story of how
Raja Rai Rayan family rose
to eminent position first at

the court of the Moghul Emperors and then at the court of the
Nizams of Hyderabad forms one of the most romantic episodes in
the history of those times. The family supplied a line of treasurers
and ministers of the exchequers to the Emperor Shah Jehan. Nizam-
ul-Mulk, the founder of the present Asaf Jahi dynasty was a great
friend and patron of the family at the Moghul Court, and it was
through this friendship that a branch of the family came to the Deccan
and settled in Hyderabad.

Born : 15th of August 1898.

Educated : At Nizam College.

Raja Shamraj Rajwant is a lover of Art and Literature and his
museum contains a valuable collection of Old Indian Paintings. He
has lavished much care and money in installing a first rate Library
in his palace, which he has generously opened to the reading public.

Area : 400 square miles.

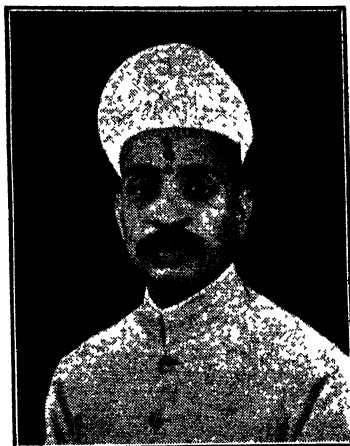
No. of Villages : 122.

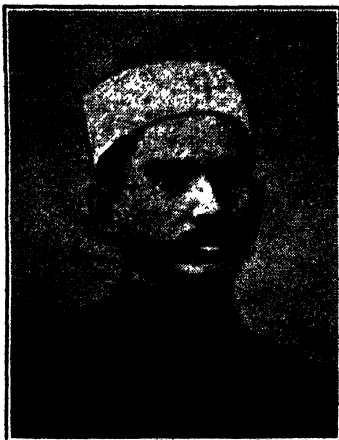
Population : 66,000.

Revenue : Rs. 3,75,000.

Appointed Member of the P.W.D. on 1st June 1935.

Address : Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad (Deccan).





SIDDIKY: MOULVI CHOWDHURY KAZEMUDDIN AHMED, KHAN BAHADUR, of Baliadi, Dacca.

Born 1876. The Baliadi family is one of the most ancient and notable aristocratic families in East Bengal with which were closely associated some of the important events of the History of Bengal. Even at an early age Khan Bahadur Moulvi Chowdhury K. A. Siddiky earned a place for himself among the notabilities of his province.

His estate lies in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, the area being 200 square miles. He looks after his tenants with the greatest possible solicitude even at the sacrifice of his personal comfort and leisure.

He has indentified himself with the welfare and happiness of his subjects. He is ever watchful about their hardships and misery. In times of extreme difficulty and dearth of crops, the Khan Bahadur Saheb makes generous remissions of rent to his tenants. Where they suffer from scarcity of water for drinking and agricultural purposes, he has sunk new wells, and tanks and reclaimed old ones.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Chowdhury K. A. Siddiky is a man of great literary taste, well versed in Oriental languages, a good poet in Bengali, Urdu and Persian. A public spirited and generous minded zemindar as he is, the Khan Bahadur is always ready to do his best for the public. For the convenience of communication he has on various occasions made free gifts of land for construction of roads. He has also contributed much for the establishment of dispensaries in his Estate.

Loyalty to the British Crown is a tradition of the family of the Khan Bahadur. On all occasions he and his family have joined hands with the Government.

He has played a very prominent part in the public life of Bengal. He was the first President of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Branch of the All-India Muslim League at Dacca and in this capacity he rendered very valuable service to the community. He was Municipal Commissioner, a member of the District Board, Dacca University Court, Kazi Advisory Committee and various other Institutions.

His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee was celebrated in Baliadi with great pomp and eclat. He is a recipient of the King's Jubilee Medal.

His noble patronage for the cause of Education and Learning, unstinted charity and disinterested solicitations for the welfare of his tenantry, traditional and unshaken loyalty to the Crown, suavity of manners, unostentatious mode of life, exemplary pious habits and ideal character have won for him the love and respect of his countrymen.

Address : Baliadi, Dacca.

SINGHA CHANDA AND
RAMNAGAR RAJ: BHAIYA
JAGDISH DATT RAM
PANDEY of Singha Chanda &
Ramnagar Raj: Taluqdar and
special Magistrate, Gonda
(Oudh) U. P. He is the scion of
a very noble family distinguished
for their piety, Military service
and administrative genius. His
ancestor, Raja Birbal, was well-
renowned as Prime Minister and
one of the nine gems of Moghal
Emperor Akbar, The Great.

Born in 1907.

Succeeded in 1921 on the demise of his father Bhaiya Ambika Datt Ram Pandey, a Taluqdar of great repute, who helped the British Government in the Great War by supplying many recruits to the Indian Army and Purchasing War Bonds, in recognition of which he was given Sanads and a Gold Watch by His Excellency the then Commander-in-chief. The Estate was then taken over by the Court of Wards and was released in 1928. It is one of the premier Estates in Oudh.

Educated in Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. He took the degree of B. Com. in 1926.

Bhaiya Jugdish Datt Ram Pandey is a member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association, District Court of Wards Committee, District Soldiers' Board, Aman Sabha Library, District Board and Indian Red Cross Society and he takes notable interest in activities designed for the good of the public.

He is also President of the Boy Scout Association and Local Kavi Sammelan Society and is prominently associated with many other Public Institutions.

He was a member of His Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Provincial Committee and greatly contributed to its fund. He made a liberal remission of rent to his tenants in commemoration of the Jubilee, in recognition of which he has been awarded His Majesty's Sanad and the Silver Jubilee Medal.

His public charities have been numerous and liberal. His public spirit is on par with his loyalty to the Crown. Any movement aiming at public good can count upon his active support and encouragement.

Heir apparent: Bhaiya Bhupendra Datt Ram Pandey. He is a bright and promising boy of 12 summers and is receiving education in Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow.





TAMKOHI RAJ : Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, the present Raja Saheb of Tamkoshi. Tamkoshi Raj in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.) dates its prominence long before the Mohammedan Rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi, and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi.

The present Raja Saheb at the age of 5 years succeeded his father, Raja Shatruijit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898. Since then many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political, Industrial, Social and Educational. The Raja Saheb has been a member of the Legislative Council since the time of the Reforms of 1920 though at present has discontinued his connection temporarily owing to some important Estate affairs requiring his personal attendance. He is still on the roll of many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed a lot to the well-being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate during the short period he has had charge of the Raj. He is popular among all sections of the Public of Gorakhpur acting at present as the Chairman of the District Board. He is a good shot and is fond of manly games.

The Raja Saheb is closely related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in U. P. and of Bettiah and Tekari in the Bihar Province.

The Estate is comprised of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U.P. and Chhapra, Gaya, Muzafferpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province.

UMMAIDNAGAR ESTATE:
RAO BAHADUR THAKUR
JAI SINGHJI SAHIB of
 Ummaidnagar, Marwar,
 Rajputana.

Born: 16th January 1868.
 Succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father, Thakur Bhabhut Singhji. He is the 8th successor to this Thikana.

Educated: Privately.

Married: The daughter of Thakur Sahib of Sambhariya, Marwar, in 1891.

The Thakur Sahib takes very great interest in the administration of his Jagir which is conducted efficiently and on modern lines. He has introduced several reforms and carried out works of public utility such as construction of a school, boring of new wells for agricultural purposes, etc.

His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants has won for him their love and affection. He began serving Jodhpur State when he was only 13 years of age and held different positions. For some time he was Assistant Guardian to the late Maharaja Sardar Singhji. He later joined the Sardar Rissala and retired as Captain of a unit. Only recently he relinquished his duties as guardian to the Bada Maharajkumar Sahib of Jodhpur. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1934. He enjoys first class State Izzat, viz., Hath-Ka-Kurab, Double Tazim and Gold.

The Thakurs of Ummaidnagar are Bhati Rajputs and descendants of the ruling house of Jaisalmer. One of the ancestors, Maharajkumar Shri Bijay Singhji fought for the Jodhpur State and in recognition of his gallant military services the then Maharaja Saheb granted him an Izzat and also the district of Phalodi for his faithful devotion to the gadi. Phalodi was later retroceded to Marwar in exchange for the present Jagir Ossian. This house played a further notable part through Devi Singhji, grandfather of the present Thakur Saheb Jai Singhji, for he arranged a treaty of friendship between Jaipur and Jodhpur which States had been at war for a long time. Thakur Bhabhut Singhji, father of Thakur Jai Singhji was guardian to the late ruler of Jodhpur. The Thakur Saheb has four sons and two daughters. One of his daughters is married to the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur.

Heir apparent: Lieut. Kunwar Bhom Singhji. He is attached to Jodhpur State forces and is at present guardian to the 3rd Maharajkumar of Jodhpur.

Other Sons: Capt. Kunwar Kalyan Singhji, A D C to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur. Kunwar Mohan Singhji and Chottu Singhji. *Jagir:* Shri Ummaidnagar consisting of three villages, Shri Ummaidnagar, Cheharai and Mathania.

Address: Raikabagh Palace, Jodhpur or Ummaidnagar (Marwar).





The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 8 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Parsi* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luni-solar. The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudhi*, or bright, and *badi*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1936.

Parsee (Shehenshahi).

Jamshedi Navroz	..	..	March	21
Avan Jashan	..	..	April	13
Adar Jashan	..	..	May	12
Zarthost-no-Diso	..	..	June	13
Gatha Gahambars (2 days)	..	..	Sept.	3 & 4
New Year	..	..	"	6
Khordad Sal	..	..	"	11

Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan	..	..	March	14
Jamshedi Navroz	..	..	"	21
Adar Jashan	..	..	April	12
Gatha Gahambars	..	..	Aug.	4 & 5
New Year	..	..	"	6 & 7
Khordad Sal	..	..	"	12

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Bakri-Id (Id-ul-azah)	..	..	March	5
Muharram	..	..	April	2
Id-e-Milad	..	..	June	3
Shah-e-Barat	..	..	Nov.	1
Ramzan-Id	..	..	Dec.	16
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	..	..	"	20

Mahomedan (Shia).

Bakri-Id	..	..	March	5
Muharram	..	..	April	2
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan	..	..	May	20
Id-e-Milad	..	..	June	8
Shahadat-e-Hazarat Ali	..	..	Dec.	6
Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr.)	..	..	"	17

Hindu.

Makar-Sankranti	..	..	Jan.	14
Maha Shivratri	..	..	Feb.	21
Holi (2nd day)	..	..	March	8
Ramnavami	..	..	"	31
Cocanut Day	..	..	Aug.	3
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	..	..	Sept.	19
Dassera	..	..	Oct.	25
Diwali	..	..	Nov	13 & 14

Jewish.

Pesach (1st day)	..	..	April	7
Shabouth	..	..	May	27
Tishabeab	..	..	July	28
Rosh Hoshana (2 days)	..	..	Sept.	17 & 18
Kippur (2 days)	..	..	"	25 & 26
Sukkoth (2 days)	..	..	Oct.	1 & 9

Jain.

Chaitra Sud 15	..	..	April	6
Bhadarva Vad	..	..	Sept.	13
1st Bhadarva Vad 14 and 30 and 2nd Bhadarva Sud. 1, 2 & 3.	..	..	"	14 to 18
Pajushan, Bhadarva Sud 5th.	..	..	"	20
Kartik Sud 15	..	..	Nov.	28

Christian.

New Year's Day	..	..	Jan.	1
Good Friday	..	..	April	10
Easter	..	..	"	11 & 13
Christmas	..	..	Dec.	25
New Year's Eve	..	..	"	81

Note.—If any of the Mahomedan holidays shown above do not fall on the day notified, the Mahomedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.				1936.		1933.	
1936.		1354.			November 15	.. Kartick	.. S 1
January 1	.. Shuwal	.. .. 5			November 29	.. Kartick	.. B 1
January 26	.. Zil-kaedah	.. .. 1			December 14	.. Magsar	.. S 1
February 25	.. Zil-hjed	.. .. 1			December 29	.. Magsar	.. B 1
March 25	.. Muharram	.. .. 1			December 31	.. Magsar	.. B 4
1936.		1355.			Telugu & Kanarese.		
April 23	.. Safar	.. .. 1			(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)		
May 23	.. Rubbi-ul-Awwal	.. .. 1			1936.		1857.
June 21	.. Rubbis-us-Sanee	.. .. 1			January 1	.. Pushyam	.. S
July 21	.. Jamadi-ul-Awwal	.. .. 1			January 9	.. Pushyam	.. B
August 19	.. Jamadi-ul-Sanee	.. .. 1			January 25	.. Magham	.. S
September 18	.. Rajab	.. .. 1			February 8	.. Magham	.. B
October 18	.. Saban	.. .. 1			February 22	.. Phalgumam	.. S
November 16	.. Ramzan	.. .. 1			March 9	.. Phalgumam	.. B
December 16	.. Shuwal	.. .. 1			March 23	.. Chaitram	.. S
December 31	.. Shuwal	.. .. 16			1936.		1858.
Bengalee.				April 7	.. Chaitram	.. B	
1936.		1342.		April 22	.. Vaisakhram	.. S	
January 1	.. Pous	.. .. 16		May 7	.. Vaisakhram	.. B	
January 15	.. Magha	.. .. 1		May 21	.. Jyeshtham]	.. S	
February 14	.. Phalguna	.. .. 1		June 6	.. Jyeshtham	.. B	
March 14	.. Chaittra	.. .. 1		June 20	.. Ashadham	.. S	
1936.		1343.		July 5	.. Ashadham	.. B	
April 14	.. Vaishakha	.. .. 1		July 19	.. Sravanam	.. S	
May 15	.. Jyaishtia	.. .. 1		August 4	.. Sravanam	.. B	
June 15	.. Ashada	.. .. 1		August 18	.. Adhik Bhadrpadam	.. S	
July 17	.. Shravana	.. .. 1		September 2	.. Adhik Bhadrpadam	.. B	
August 17	.. Bhadra	.. .. 1		September 16	.. Nija Bhadrpadam	.. S	
September 17	.. Asvina	.. .. 1		October 1	.. Nija Bhadrpadam	.. B	
October 18	.. Kartika	.. .. 1		October 16	.. Ashwijam	.. S	
November 17	.. Marga	.. .. 1		October 31	.. Ashwijam	.. B	
December 16	.. Pous	.. .. 1		November 15	.. Karthikam	.. S	
Samvat				November 29	.. Karthikam	.. B	
(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)				December 14	.. Margasiram	.. S	
1936.		1992.		December 29	.. Margasiram	.. B	
January 1	.. Pous	.. .. S 7		Tamil-Malayalam.			
January 9	.. Pous	.. .. B 1		1936.		1111.	
January 25	.. Magh	.. .. S 1		January 1	.. Margali-Dhanus	.. 17	
February 8	.. Magh	.. .. B 1		January 14	.. Thal-Makaram	.. 1	
February 23	.. Fagoon	.. .. S 1		February 13	.. Masi-Kumbham	.. 1	
March 9	.. Fagoon	.. .. B 1		March 14	.. Panguni-Meenum	.. 1	
March 24	.. Chaitra	.. .. S 1		April 13	.. Chittrai-Mesham	.. 1	
April 7	.. Chaitra	.. .. B 1		May 14	.. Vaikasi-Vrishabham	.. 1	
April 22	.. Bysack	.. .. S 1		June 15	.. Ani-Mithunam	.. 1	
May 7	.. Bysack	.. .. B 1		July 16	.. Adi-Karkitakam	.. 1	
May 21	.. Jeshtha	.. .. S 1		1936.		1112.	
June 6	.. Jeshtha	.. .. B 1		August 16	.. Avani-Chingam	.. 1	
June 20	.. Asad	.. .. S 1		September 16	.. Poorattasi-Kanni	.. 1	
July 5	.. Asad	.. .. B 1		October 17	.. Aippasi-Thulam	.. 1	
July 19	.. Shravan	.. .. S 1		November 16	.. Martikai-Vrishchi-	.. 1	
August 4	.. Shravan	.. .. B 1			.. kam	.. 1	
August 18	.. Bhadarva	.. .. S 1		December 15	.. Margali-Dhanus	.. 1	
September 2	.. Bhadarva	.. .. B 1		December 30	.. Margali-Dhanus	.. 16	
September 16	.. Bhadarva	.. .. S 1					
October 1	.. Bhadarva	.. .. B 1					
October 16	.. Aso	.. .. S 1					
October 31	.. Aso	.. .. B 1					

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abor Expedition	229	Act, Prisons (of 1894)	412
Absorption of gold	666	— Provincial Insolvency (Amendment).	416
Accidents, mining	450	— — Small Cause Courts (Amendment)	416
— Railway	602	— Punjab Land Alienation	682
Act, Aligarh Muslim University		— Reforms, of 1919	43
(Amendment)	415	— Repealing and Amendment Act ..	416
— Bombay Municipal Boroughs ..	64	— Salt Additional Import Duty ..	718, 415
— Central Provinces Court Supple-		— Steel Industry Protection	614
mentary	416	— Sugar (Excise Duty) 1934	718
— Central Provinces Local Self-Govern-		— Tea District Emigrant Labour ..	463
ment	130	— Textile Protection	718
— — — Village Panchayat	130	— — Disputes Conciliation	442
— Commonwealth Electoral	767	— Trade Unions	483
— Co-operative Credit Societies ..	351	— Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure ..	763
— Cotton Ginning and Pressing		— Vernacular Press	570
Factories	640	— Wages, Payment of	446
— — — Transport	640	— Wheat Import Duty (Extending) ..	717
— Declaratory	397	— Workmen's Compensation	478
— Emigration	758	Acworth Committee (Railway) ..	596
— Factory 419, 421, 423, 428, 444		Adam's Bridge	604
— Factories (Amendment)	416	Aden administration	148
— Government of India 43, 744		— area	148
— High Courts, India	398	— Climate	148
— Imperial Bank of India (of 1920) ..	572	— Population	148
— Indian Army (Amendment)	415	Administration, Aden	148
— — Coffee Cess	416	— Army	235
— — Coinage	686	— Assam	144
— — Copyright	396	— Baluchistan	146
— — Currency	687	— — Agency	158
— — Factories Act 419, 421, 423, 428, 444		— Baroda	157
— — Finance	718, 415	— Bengal Presidency	84
— — High Courts	398	— Bihar and Orissa	121
— — Insurance Companies	667	— Bombay Presidency	64
— — Merchandise Marks	664	— Burma	114
— — Mines	453	— Central Provinces and Berar ..	129
— — Mines (Amendment)	415	— Education	324
— — Naturalisation Amendment ..	415	— French India	197
— — Patents and Designs	664	— Forests	561
— — Press (1910)	570	— Hyderabad	154
— — Press and Registration of		— Justice	397
Books	570	— Madras	75
— — Prisons	412	— Mysore	155
— — Tariff (Amendment)	415	— N. W. Frontier Provinces	139
— — Tea Cess (Amendment)	415	— of Portuguese India	195
— Jubbulpore and Chhatigarh Divisions		— Orissa	127
(Divorce Proceedings Validation)	416	— Police	408
— Matches (Excise Duty) 1934	718	— Punjab	105
— Natal Township	762	— Sind	74
— Newspapers Incitements to Offences	570	— United Provinces	94
— Oudh Tenancy	682	Adventists, Seventh Day Mission ..	390
— Permanent Settlement	681	Advisory Committees (Local), Railway ..	603
— Presidency Banks (1876)	572	Aero Clubs	498
— Press and Registration of Books (1867)	570	Afghanistan	222
		— Assassination of Habibullah Khan ..	223
		— Consul for	509

	PAGE		PAGE
Afghanistan Nadir Shah murdered ..	226	Agricultural machinery	259
— Post-war relations with India ..	224	— produce	261
Afghan Mission to India, 1920 ..	224	— progress	265
— Peace Treaty	225	— Research	266
— Wars	224, 234	— Imperial Council of	266
Age and Sex	39	— Council, Constitution of ..	266
Agency, Political, Baluchistan ..	158	— — — — — Work of ..	266
— — — Central India	164	— — — — — Institute and College ..	266
— — — Cutch	172, 174	— Societies	342
— — — Decan States	177	— Statistics	269-278
— — — Eastern States	180	Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma ..	357
— — — Gujarat States	175	— — — Madras	357
— — — Kathiawar	172	Ahmedabad, yarn at	644
— — — Rajputana	158	Aircraft Indian	241
— — — Sabar Kantha	172	— Depot	241
Agra and Delhi Architecture ..	21	— Park	242
— University	382	Air currents	286
Agreement, Anglo-Persian ..	214	— Force, Royal	241
— Anglo-Russian	201	— Race	807
— Opium, with China	661	— Routes to India	507
— Smuts-Gandhi	762	Airways, Burma Irrawady Flotilla ..	498
Agriculture	250	— Imperial	498
— Assam	142	— National, Indian	498
— Baluchistan	146	Ajmer-Merwara	147
— Baroda	157	Akalkot	179
— Bengal	84	Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment)	
— Bihar	120	— Act	415
— Bombay Presidency	63	— University	382
— Burma	113	Allahabad University	331
— Central Provinces and Berar ..	128	All-India Blind Relief Association ..	542
— Chief Crops	251	— Congress	733
— Commission (Royal)	266	— Labour Associations	481
— Dairying	164	— Missions	388
— History of	259	— Parties Muslim Conference ..	743
— Hyderabad	158	— Union Congress (Trade) ..	437
— Kashmir	191	— War Memorial	520
— Live-stock	264	— Women's Deputation	550
— Madras Presidency	75	All-Parties Muslim Conference ..	743
— Manures	261	Alwar State	163
— Mysore	155	Amanullah Khan's Reforms	225
— N. W. Frontier Provinces ..	138	Amb	169
— People engaged in	42	Amber	618
— Punjab	105	Ambulance Association, St. John ..	544
— Soils	259	American Arcot Mission	387
— Statistics	269-278	— Baptist Assam Mission	385
— United Provinces	93	— — — Bengal Orissa Mission ..	385
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of		— — — Foreign Mission	384
— India (Calcutta)	357	— — — Telugu Mission	385
— Capital	259	— Board of Commissioners for Foreign	
— — — Improvement	259	— Missions	387
— Co-operative Societies	342	— Consul	513
— Cultivation	260	— Evangelical National Missionary	
— Exports	262	— Society	392
— Holdings, nature of	681	— Friends' Mission	392
— Implements	259	— Mennonite Mission	390
— Irrigation	260	— Presbyterian Mission	396

	PAGE		PAGE
American Wesleyan Methodist Mission	394	Army, Commander-in-Chief	235
Amir Habibullah	199, 223	— Cost of	252
— and the War	224	— Defence Department	235
Anatolian Railway Company	231	— Education in	237
Anchor Line	406	— Effectives 1935	249
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147	— Engineer Services	240
Andhra University	332	— Fighting Races	248
— Valley Project	304	— Forces	242
Anglican bishops	373	— Infantry	242
— Missionary Societies	375	— Officers	247
— Anglo-Persian Agreement	214	— French Wars	233
— Russian Agreement	205	— Frontier Militia	245
Anglo-Indian Association, London	770	— Headquarters	236
Annamalai University	332	— Health of	253, 539
Anthropological Society of Bombay	357	— Hyderabad	153
Appointments, India Office	150	— Indian Cavalry	242
— Miscellaneous	55	— Signal Corps	243
Archaeological Survey	55	— Indian State Forces	246
Archæology	24	— Territorial Force	246
— Caves	25	— Troops	253
— Department	55	— Infantry, British	239
— Gandhara monuments	26	— Kashmir	191
— Inscriptions	26	— King's Commission	247
— Monumental pillars	24	— Kitchener's (Lord) Scheme	235
— Saracenic Architecture	27	— Levy Corps	245
— Structural Temples	26	— Military Council	236
— Topes	25	— Farms Department	245
Architecture	20	— Territorial Areas	236
— Indian	20	— Minor Campaigns	234
— Modern	22	— Mutiny, Indian	234
Arcoot Mission	387	— Mysore	155
Area, cultivated and uncultivated	269, 273-276	— National Defence Expenditure on	250
— Forest	565	— Officers	247
— Irrigation	281-283, 270	— Overseas Expeditions	233
— of India	35, 152	— Remount Department	244
— of Indian States	152	— Reorganisation of	234
— under crops	283	— Reserve of Officers, Indian	248
Argentine Consul	509	— Salvation, in India	394
Army	233	— Service Corps, Indian	244
— (Amendment) Act, Indian	415	— Educational	245
— Administration, present system	235	— Engineer	240
— Afghan Wars	234	— Mechanical Transport	244
— Aircraft Depot	241	— Medical	243
— Park	242	— Ordnance	244
— Air Force, Indian	241	— Remount	244
— Royal	241	— Signal	243
— Artillery, Royal	239	— Terms of	245
— Auxiliary Force	245	— Veterinary	245
— Baroda	157	— Sikh Wars	234
— British Forces in India, Regular	239	— Squadrons	241
— Capitation payments	252	— Staff	236
— Cavalry, British	239	— State Forces, Indian	246
— Child Welfare in the	542	— Strength	253
— Command, Chain of	237		

	PAGE		PAGE
Buluchistan, police	146	Baroda, revenue	157
—population	146	Basel Evangelical Mission	392
Bangalore Races	773	Baara	208
Banganapalle	171	Bastar State	181
Bank, Bombay Central Co-operative	344	Beam Stations, Wireless	566
Bank, branches	573	Belgian Consuls	509
—Imperial, of India	572, 578	Benares	183
—of Bengal	578, 572	—Hindu University	331
—of Bombay	579, 572	—Mathematical Society	357
—of Madras	579	Bengal administration	84
—Madras Central Co-operative	344	—and N. W. Railway	604
—Rate	587	—area	84
—Reserve	572, 580, 583	—Bank	578
Bankers and Shroffs, Private	587	—Chamber of Commerce	623
Bankers' Clearing Houses	588	—Collectors	84
—Indian private	587	—Colleges	86
Banking business, classes of	583	—Commissioners	84
—Committee, Indian Central	340	—Council	90
—in India	572	—Courts of Justice	84
Banks at Baroda	157	—Eastern Railway	604
—Bengal, Bombay and Madras	578, 579	—Ecclesiastical Department	376
—Co-operative Central	344	—Education	86
—Deposits in	577, 578	—exports	84
—Exchange	583	—finances	87
—Joint Stock	585	—fisheries	556
—Land Mortgage	346	—Governors of	89
—London Agents of	586	—Governor's staff	88
—People's	350	—Imports	84
—Presidency	572	—Industries	84
—Provincial, Co-operative	344	—Irrigation	85
Bansda	176	—Judicial Department	399
Banswara State	159	—languages	84
Baptist-Australian Foreign Mission	385	—Legislative Council	90
—Missions, American	385	—Lieut.-Governors of	89
—Assam	385	—Manufactures	84
—Bengal-Orissa	385	—Marine Department	85
—Canadian	384	—Municipalities	85
—English	384	—Nagpur Railway	604
—Societies	384	—National Chamber of Commerce	624
—Strict Mission	385	—natural productions	84
—Telugu Mission	385	—officials	88
Barakar Iron Works	618	—people of	84
Baria State	176	—police	85
Baroda administration	157	—population	84
—agriculture	157	—Public Works	85
—area	157	—railway	604
—army	157	—schools	86
—banks	157	—soil	84
—Co-operative Credit Societies	157	—States under	179
—education	157	—trade	84
—history	157	Barar, see Central Provinces.	
—minerals	157	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.	357
—population	157	Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal	357
—railways	157		

	PAGE		PAGE
Bharatpur State	162	Bombay, Chamber of Commerce	626
Bhavnagar State	172	— — — — — Indian Merchants	628
Bhopal State	166	— Cotton Mill Industry	642
Bhor	178	— Ecclesiastical Department	377
Bhutan State	169	— fisheries	557
Bibby Line	496	— Foreign Consulates in	506
Bible and Medical Mission	391	— Grain Merchants' Association	631
Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society ..	376	— Hydro-Electric Works	304
Bibliography Forest	563	— Judicial Department	401
— Mines and Minerals	610	— Labour Office	493
— Wool Industry	652	— League of Nations Bureau	418
Bihar, administration	121	— Legislative Council	70
— agriculture	120	— Medical Union	358
— area	120	— Millowners' Association	628
— Council	123	— Mutual Insurance Association	628
— Courts of Justice	121	— Municipal Boroughs Act	64
— Ecclesiastical Dept.	378	— Native Piece-goods Association	630
— education	122	— Natural History Society	358
— famine	300	— Nursing Association	548
— finance	122	— Piece-goods Merchants' Association ..	630
— fisheries	556	— Police	65
— Governors	123	— Port Trust	315
— hospitals	122	— Presidency administration	64
— Industries	120	— area	63
— Irrigation Department	121	— Banks	572
— Judicial Department	403	— collectorates	64
— land tenures	121	— Courts of Justice	64
— Legislative Council	123	— District Police	65
— Manufactures	120	— education	65
— Medical Department	122	— Finance	66
— minerals	121	— fisheries	557
— officials	122	— Governors	69
— people	120	— hospitals	66
— police	121	— Industries	63
— rainfall	120	— Irrigation	65
— revenue	122	— Judicial Department	401
— Roads and Buildings Dept. ..	121	— Labour Office	493
Bljapur, architecture of	21	— Legislative Council	70
Blitaner State	162	— Local Boards	64
Blaspur	184	— Manufactures	63
Billiards	806	— Medical Dept.	66
Bills of exchange	583	— Presidency Medical Union	338
Birth and Death Rates	538	— Municipalities	61
Blanket Weaving	652	— natural productions	63
Blindness in India	541	— officials	68
Board, Railway	54	— people	63
Boards, Local	309	— Police	65
Bolivian Consul	509	— population	63
Bombay	63	— Port Trust	315
— Anthropological Society of	357	— provincial finance	66
— Art Society	358	— public works	64
— Bank	579	— schools	65
— Baroda and C. I. Railway	604	— staff of Governor	68
— Central Co-operative Bank	344	— Strike Enquiry Committee	133
		— talukas	64
		— textile industry	63

	PAGE		PAGE
Bombay Races	774	Burma, education in	115
—riots in	433	—Finances	117
—Royal Asiatic Society, Branch	358	—fisheries	559
—Sanitary Association	358	—forests	113
—School of Art	19	—future of	116
—Stamp Duties	730	—Governors	118
—Stock Exchange	620	—Industries	113
— — — — — Committee	620	—Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.	113
—Strike Enquiry Committee	433	—Irrigation	115
—University	331	—Judicial Dept.	404
—Woman Suffrage Debate	551	—Justice in	114
Botanical Survey	55, 527	—Legislative Council	119
Boxing	792	—Lieutenant-Governors	118
Boy Scouts	320, 337	—Manufactures	114
Boys' Christian Home Mission	390	—Medical Department	115
Brass-work	23	—minerals	113
Brazilian Consuls	509	—officials	118
Britain, Indians in	768	—people	113
British and Foreign Bible Society	358	—petroleum in	113, 705
—Cavalry	239	—police	115
—Empire Leprosy Relief Association	540	—Public Works	115
—Forces in India	239	—railways	117, 687
—Gulana and Fiji	760, 765	—revenue	117
—India, Order of	836	—States under Government of	188
— — — — — Steam Navigation Co.	496	Busra, <i>see</i> Baara.	
— — — — — Union	770		
—Infantry	239		
—Medical Assocn. (Bombay)	359		
—officers in Native States	153		
—Policy in Iran	214		
—Trade Commissioner Service in			
India	638	Cairo to Koweit railway scheme	231
—Troops	253	Calcutta, Chess Society	359
British University Women in India,		—Improvement Trust	311
Association of	368	—Jute Dealers' Association	651
Broadcasting	566	—Nursing Association	548
—Company, Indian	567	—Port Trust	314
Broadcast Receiving Licenses	566	—Races	776
Bronze Coinage	687	—Stock Exchange	621
Buddhism	34	— — — — — Association	321
Budget, Indian	675, 676, 677	—University	331
—Expenditure on National Defence	250	— — — — — Commission	330
—Railway	672, 596	Calendars	1101
Bundi State	161	—Indian	1102
Bureau of Information, Indian Students'	769	Cambay	176
Burma administration	114	Canadian Baptist Mission	384
—agriculture	113	—Presbyterian Mission	386
—Agri-Horticultural Society of	357	Canal, Suez	500
—area	113	Canals, <i>see</i> Irrigation.	
—borders	229	Cape Town Conference	762
—Chamber of Commerce	686	Capital, agricultural	518
—Chief Commissioners	114	—the New	518
—Commissioners	113, 118	Capitation Charges, Army	252
—Ecclesiastical Dept.	378	Carpet weaving	652
		Caste	16
		—Marks	16

	PAGE		PAGE
Catholic Churches, Roman	381	Chambers of Commerce	622
Cavalry, British	239	— Associated (of India)	627
— Indian	242	— Associated Indian	622
Caves	25	— Bengal	623
Censorship, Press	570	— — National Chamber of Com-	
Census	35, 36	— merce	624
Central Asian Mission	391	— Bombay	626
— Board of Revenue	53	— Burma	636
— Co-operative Banks	343	— Cocanada	636
— — Bombay	344	— Federation of Indian	622
— — Constitution of	344	— Indian	625
— — Functions of	344	— — Lahore	634
— — Madras	344	— Indian Merchants'	628
— — Working of	344	— International, National Committee,	
— Cotton Committee	638	— Bombay	625
— Government	48	— International	625
— Hindu Society of Great Britain ..	770	— Karachi	631
— India Agency	164	— London	622
— Legislature	750	— Madras	632
— Provinces and Berar administration..	129	— Maharashtra	631
— — agriculture	128	— Merchants, United Provinces ..	634
— — area	128	— Northern India	633
— Chief Commissioners	129	— Punjab	635
— Colleges	131	— Southern India	632
— Court Supplementary Act	416	— United Provinces	634
— Courts of Justice	129	— Upper India	633, 635
— Ecclesiastical Dept.	378	Chandernagore	198
— education	130	Chank Fisheries	555
— Finances	131	Chemicals	723
— hospitals	130	Chemical Society, Indian	360
— industries	128	Chess Society, Calcutta	359
— irrigation	130	Chhota Udaipur	176
— Judicial Dept.	405	Chief Punjab Association	770
— languages	128	— — Railways in India	604
— Legislative Council	135	Child Welfare Movement	512
— Local Boards	129	Children's Aid Society	359
— Local Self-Government Act	130	China Opium Agreement	661
— Medical Service	131	Chinese Consul	509
— Municipalities	129	— — in Tibet	227
— officials	134	Chitral	169
— police	130	Chittagong Port	318
— Public Works	130	Christian education, effects of ..	375
— revenue	132	— — Holidays	1101
— soil	128	— — Home Mission, Boys	390
— University	130	— — and Missionary Alliance Mission ..	385
— Village Panchayat Act	130	— — Missions, indirect effects of ..	375
— Railways	231	— — students	374
Ceylon and India General Mission ..	390	Christianity	34
— — railway	606	Christians in India	373
Chamba State	185	Church and Education	373
Chamber, Indian Merchants'	628	— Anglican Missionary Societies ..	375
— Princes'	192	— Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society	376
Chamberlain Committee	689	— Diocesan Council	378

	PAGE		PAGE
Church Ecclesiastical Establishment	373	Colombo, railway to	606
—Government	373	Commander-in-Chief of the Army	235
—Methodist	381	Commerce Department	54
—of England	373	—Chambers of	622
—of Ireland Presbyterian Mission	385	—Associated, Indian	622
—of Nazarene Mission	389	—Associated of India	627
—of Scotland	383	—Bengal	623
—of the Brethren Mission	388	—National	624
—Reunion	375	—Bombay	626
—Roman Catholic	381	—Burma	636
—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	375	—Cocanada	636
—Sweden Mission	388	—Federation of Indian	622
—Syrian	374	—Indian (Calcutta)	625
—United Free	383	—Indian, Lahore	634
Churches, Scottish	383	—Indian Merchants	628
City and Hall Lines	496	—International	625
Cities, population of	37	—Karachi	631
Civil Aviation	497	—Madras	632
—Suits	407	—Maharashtra	631
Clearing accounts office, railway	594	—Merchants, Cawnpore	634
—houses, bankers'	588	—Northern India	633
Climate, North-West Frontier	138	—Punjab	635
—of India	259	—S. India	632
Clubs	369	—United Provinces	634, 635
Coal	611	—Upper India	633
Coal Industry	611	Commercial Intelligence Department	637
—production (table)	611	Commission, Agricultural	265, 266
Cocaine importation	661	—Calcutta University	330
—penalties	661	—Currency, of 1925-26	694
—smuggling	660	—Education	321
—use of	660	—Factory Labour (1907)	423
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce	636	—Famine	301
Cochin grants sex equality	551	—Finance and Currency	690
—Harbour Scheme	76	—Herschell	688
—State	171	—Hilton Young (Sir Edward)	765
Code, Indian Penal	397	—Jail	413
Codes, famine	301	—Labour (Royal)	436, 438, 479, 485, 495
Coffee	657	—Law	758
—Cess Act, Indian	416	—Lindsay	325
Coinage, weights and measures	29	—Linthgow	265, 266
—Committee of Inquiry	30	—Ormsby Gore	764
—Government action	30	—Police	409
—Proposed reforms	29	—University	321, 330
Coins, bronze	687	—Whitley (Labour)	436, 438, 477, 485, 495
—copper	687	Commissioners, Bengal Presidency	84
—nickel	687	—Bombay Presidency	64
—silver	687	—British Trade Service in India	638
Collectors, Bengal Presidency	84	—Burma	114
—Bombay Presidency	64	—Central Provinces	129
—Madras Presidency	75	—Punjab	106
—United Provinces	94	—United Provinces	94
Colleges	333	Committee, Acworth (Railway)	596
Colombia, Consul for	509	—Banking Inquiry	340
Colombo Races	777	—Central Banking, Indian	340
		—Central Cotton, Indian	638

	PAGE		PAGE
Committee, Chamberlain	689	Co-operative Central Banking Committee,	
—Co-operative	351	Indian	340
—Cotton Contracts	641	—Financing Banks	343
—Cotton, Indian	638	—Committee	351
—Currency	690	—Consolidation of Holdings	349
—East African	764	—Genesis of Movement	340
—Exchange, Indian (of 1919)	690	—Growth of	341
—Excise	683	—Land Mortgage Banks	346
—Fawcett	433	—MacLagan Committee	351
—Finance (Railway)	672	—Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation	348
—Fowler	688	—Overdue Loans	345
—Hartog (on Education)	325	—People's Banks	350
—Herschell	688	—Propaganda, Education and Training	347
—Inchcape	678	—Provincial Co-operative Banks	344
—Industrial Disputes 431, 434, 489, 490		—Rural Poverty	340
—Jails	412	— Reconstruction	349
—Law	758	—Societies Act	351
—Lytton	769	—Agricultural Credit	342
—MacLagan Co-operation	351	—Better Living	350
—Mill Enquiry	433	—Life Insurance	351
—New Capital Enquiry	518	—Marketing	348
—Pope	597	—Non-Credit, in Urban areas	350
—Rates (Railway) Advisory	597	—Thrift	350
—Betrenchment	673	—Urban credit	350
—Riots Enquiry	435	—Statistics	352-356
—Stock Exchange (Bombay)	620	Coorg	147
—Strike Enquiry, Bombay	433	Copper	609
—Weights and Measures	30	—coinage	687
Commonwealth Electoral Act	767	Copyright	396
Communal Award	743	Coroners	399
Communications, Assam	142	Cost of Army	252
—Baroda	157	Costumes, Women's	15
—Burma	113	Cotton	262
—Hyderabad	154	Cotton Association, East India	641
—Kashmir	191	—Central Committee	638
—Rajputana Agency	158	—Cess	640
Conference, Indian Railway	594	—Committee, Indian	635
—International Labour 427, 490		—Contracts Committee	641
Congregational Mission	387	—cultivation of	262
—Societies	387	—East India Association	641
Congress, Indian Science	528	—exports of	643, 726
—National	733	—Imports	720
—Trade Union	437	—Ginning and Pressing Factories Act	640
Constants, tidal	28	—Indian	262, 642
Constitution of India Office 50, 150		—Industry	642
Consulates (Foreign) in Bombay, Calcutta	506	—Manufactures, progress of	720, 646
Consuls, Foreign in India	509	—Research	612
Consumptives' Home Society	365	— Studentships	610
Contracts, Railway	592	—Statistics	643-646
Contributions, famine	308	—Technological Laboratory	640
Convict employment	412	—Textile Industry	640, 645
Cooch-Bihar State	179	—Transport Act	640
Co-operative Movement	340	—Twist and Yarn	720
—Banking Enquiry Committee,			
Provincial	340		

	PAGE		PAGE
Council, Assam	145	Currency, Chamberlain Committee	689
—Bengal Presidency	90	—Closing of Mints	686
—Bihar and Orissa	123	—Commission of 1925-26	694
—Bombay Presidency	70	—Committee of 1919	690
—Burma	119	—Exchange Committee	690
—Central Provinces and Berar	135	—Failure of Government policy	693
—India	150	—Fowler Committee	688
—Madras Presidency	82	—Gold Bullion Standard	697
—Military	236	—Gold Exchange Standard	698
—Mysore	156	—Gold Standard Reserve	698
—North-West Frontier	141	—Herschell Committee	688
—of State	61	—History of	688
—Punjab	111	—Note issue	699
—United Provinces	101	—Paper, reserve	698
Courts, High	398	—Rate of Exchange	690
—of Justice, Bengal Presidency	84	—Ratio	700
—Bihar	121	—Reserve Bank	702
—Bombay Presidency	64	—Reserves	701
—Burma	114	—Rise in Exchange	690
—Central Provinces	129	—Scheme for Gold	697
—Madras Presidency	78	—Silver Standard	688
—Magistrates'	398	—Sterling Remittances	689
—Punjab	106	—System	698
—Session	399	—two shilling rupee	692
—Small Causes	399	—weights and measures	29
—United Provinces	95	Curzon, Police Commission	409
Cricket	786	Curzon's (Lord) Frontier Policy	200
Criminal Investigation Department	408	Customs, Manners and	15
—Procedure Code	398	Customs Revenue	685
—Tribes	413	Cutch State	172, 174
Criminals transported	413	Cyclonic storms	287
Crops	261	Czechoslovak Republic, Consul for	510
Cross, Red	543		
—Victoria	254	D	
Crown of India, Order of	835	Dacca University	332
Cruciferous oilseeds	263	Dairying	264
Cuba, Consul for	509	Daman Settlement	196
Cultivation, methods of	260	Danish Missionary Society	393
—cotton	262	Darjeeling	514
—Groundnut	263	Datta State	168
—jute	263	Death and birth rates	538
—linseed	263	—of Habibullah Khan	223
—millets	262	—rate in mines	450
—oilseeds	263	Deccan States Agency	177
—pulses	262	—Bhor	178
—rice	261	—Janjira	177
—sesamum	263	—Kolhapur	178
—sugarcane	263	—Mudhol	178
—tobacco	264	—Sangli	178
—wheat	261	—Sawantwadi	178
Cultivator, Govt. and the	682	Declaratory Act, 1780	397
Currency	687	Defence Department	53
—Act	688	Delhi, art decoration	519
—and the War	690	—cost of building	519
		—Durbar	518

	PAGE		PAGE
Education, Girl Guide Movement	329	Everest, Mount	515
—girls' schools	333	Exchange Banks	583
—Hartog Committee	325	—Bills of	583
—History of	320	—Business (table)	583
—Hyderabad	154	—Committee, Indian	694
—Indian, in South Africa	782	—deposits (table)	577
—Indigenous	337	—history of	583
—Intermediate Colleges	333	—investments	583
—Inter-University Board	333	—rise in	690
—In the Army	337	—Stock	620
—Lindsay Commission	325	Excise	682
—Madras Pres.	76	—Committee, Indian	683
—Medical Inspection	329	—Contract Distillery System	683
—Mysore	156	—district monopoly system	683
—North-West Frontier Province	139	—Free supply system	683
—Primary	327	—Out-still system	683
—Professional	329	—Right of Vend.	683
—Punjab	106	Expediton, Abor	229
—Punjab University Enquiry Committee	331	—Tibet	227
—Secondary and High School	328	Expenditure on Delhi	519
—technical	329	—education	376, 236
—United Provinces	96	—Indian	680
—Universities	330	—Irrigation	280
—Universities Commission	321, 330	—marine	255
—Universities, Statistics, 322, 323, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336	330	—on new capital	519
—University Training Corps	246	—railway	601
—Western Learning, Introduction of	320	—revenue and	680
—Women	333	Exports	716, 724
Educational enquiries, recent	324	—Agricultural	262
—progress	321	—Coffee	657
—Service, Army	245	—Cotton	643, 726
—Indian	325	—Indigo	654
—work, Baptist	384	—principal	724
Electorate	45	—tea	656, 726
Electrification of Railways	597	—textile	643
Ellerman ("City" & "Hall") Line	496	—wool	652
Emigration	758	F	
—Act	758	Factories	419
—Fiji and British Gulana	760, 765	—(Amendment) Act	416
—statistics (table)	757	—Bombay	63
Empire, Order of Indian	823	—(Indian) Act	419, 421, 423, 428
Employers' Federation of India	359	—Madras	76
Employment of Convicts	412	—tobacco	659
Engineer Services, Army	240	—United Provinces	94
Engineers, Institution of	362	Factory Acts	419, 421, 423, 428
English Education in India	320	—Labour Commission (1907)	423
Episcopal (American) Methodist Mission	394	Family Names	16
Establishment of Territorial Force	246	Famine, Bihar, 1873-4	300
Europe, routes to India from	496	—codes	301
European and Native Magistrates	397	—commissions	301
—Association	360	—History of	300
—British Subjects	307	—Madras, 1866	300
Evangelical National Missionary Society of Stockholm	516	—of 1899-1900	301

F

Factories	419
—(Amendment) Act	416
—Bombay	63
—(Indian) Act	419, 421, 423, 428
—Madras	76
—tobacco	659
—United Provinces	94
Factory Acts	419, 421, 423, 428
—Labour Commission (1907)	423
Family Names	16
Famine, Bihar, 1873-4	300
—codes	301
—commissions	301
—History of	300
—Madras, 1866	300
—of 1899-1900	301

	PAGE		PAGE
Famine, Orissa, 1865-7	300	Fisheries	584
—protection	302	—Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	558
—India, 1876-8	301	—Bengal, Department of	556
—Trust, Indian	303	—Bombay	557
—under native rule	300	—Burma	559
—Western India, 1866-70	300	—Madras	554
Fashions, Indian	15	—Department of	554
Faridkot State	185	—Marine Aquarium	555
Fawcett Committee	433	—Pearl and chank	555
Federal Finance	669	—Punjab	559
Federation, National Liberal	740	—Rural Pisciculture	555
—of India, Employers'	359	—Sind	558
—of Indian Chambers of Commerce ..	622	—Travancore	559
—of Indian University women	368	—Welfare work among fisherfolk ..	555
Female education	333	Fishing in Baluchistan	146
Fighting Races	248	Flotilla Company, Irrawaddy	113
Fiji and British Guiana	760, 765	Food grains and flour	726
Finance	669	Football in India	790
—Act	415, 718	Force, Indian Auxiliary	245
—and Currency, Royal Commission on ..	695	Foreign Consulates in Bombay	506
—Agricultural incomes, taxation of ..	671	—In Calcutta	506
—Baroda	157	—Consuls in India	509
—Broadcasting	566	—Department	53
—Budget, 1933-34	675	—possessions in India	193
—, 1934-35	675	—Chandernagore	198
—, 1935-36	673	—Daman	196
—, 1936-37	673	—Diu	196
—Commercial Stamps	670	—Goa	193
—Corporation Tax	670	—Karikal	198
—Customs	677	—Marmugao, Port of	196
—Debt	676	—Pondicherry	198
—Defence	676, 677	—postage rates	531
—Expenditure for 1935-36	676	Forests, Administration	561
—Hyderabad	153	—Area	565
—Inchcape Committee	673	—Burma	113
—Income Tax	685	—Distribution of State	560
—Interest	677	—Financial Results	563
—Kashmir	191	—Government Policy	560
—Matches, duty on	670	—Indian	560
—Matches, Excise on	670	—Industries	562
—Military Expenditure	280	—products	562
—Mysore	156	—research	562
—Posts & Telegraphs	675, 533	—service	561
—Public Debt	678	—statistics	563, 564, 565
—Railway	672	—Types of	560
—Retrenchment	673	Fort St. George, Presidency of	75
—Revenue and Expenditure	680	—Presidents of	81
—Silver Duty	675	—William, Governors of	89
—Skins, duty on	675	Fowler Committee	688
—Succession duty	671	France, Consul for	510
—Supplementary Budget	675	Free Church of Finland Mission	588
—Terminal Taxes	671	Freemasonry	521
—Ways and Means	674	Free Methodist Mission of N. America ..	394
Fines and short sentences	413	—supply system, Excise	683
Finland, Consul for	510	French Consul	510

Index.

III7

	PAGE		PAGE
French possessions in India	197	George V Memorial	520
—struggle with the	233	German Consul	510
—Wars	233	—Menace	202
Friends' Service Council	391	—railways in Turkey	231
Frontiers of India	199	Germany and Indian frontiers	202
—Afghanistan	222	Girl Guides	329
—Afghan War	224, 234	Girls' schools	333
—Amanullah Khan's Reforms	225	Glass and Glassware	663
—Anglo-Persian Agreement	214	—Manufacture in India	663
—Anglo-Russian Agreement	205	—Causes of failure	663
—Baghdad Railway, significance of	202	Glossary, Indian	2
—Bahrein	207	Goa	193
—Basra, its future	208	Goals	412
—Bolshevik Penetration	224	Gold, absorption of	666
—Curzon (Lord) policy	200	—Bullion, Standard	697
—Gates to India	222	—Coinage	687
—German Menace	202	—Exchange Standard	688
—Habibullah Khan assassinated	223	—Law	703
—Iraq	108	—production of	616
—Iran	214	—Standard Reserve	688, 697
—Koweit	207	Golf in India	791
—Maskat	207	Gondal State	173
—Mesopotamia, (Map of)	209	Government and Banking	572
—Middle East, (Map of)	211	—and cultivator	682
—of Militia	245	—and district boards	309
—Muhammed	208	—appointments	52
—Nadirshah murdered	226	—Assam	144
—North-Eastern	228	—Baluchistan	146
—North-West	213	—Bengal	84
—(Map of)	213	—Bihar	121
—Persian Gulf	205	—Bombay	64
—(Map of)	206	—Burma	114
—Shore	212	—business procedure	50
—Pirate Coast	207	—Central election	48
—Policies	200	—franchise	49
—Problems	215	—Government	48
—Russia	201	—Provinces and Berar	129
—Russo-Afghan Treaty	225	—Changes made in	46
—Sistan	212	—control of railways	592
—Treaty with Iraq	210	—deposits (tables)	577-579
—Tibet	226	—with Banks	577-579
—Tribes	229	—division of functions	51
—Turkey	203	—electoral es	45
—Waziristan	204, 218	—Executive and Legislature	47
—(Map of)	217	—Finance	4, 669
		—Forest Policy	561
		—Franchise	49
		—Governors-General	56
		—Home	148
		—India Office	50, 150
		—Irrigation Works	279
		—local self	308
		—machinery of	47
landhara monuments	26		
larhwalis	248		
ates to India	222		
anges, railway	594		
em stones	619		
ecological Dept.	55, 529		

	PAGE		PAGE
Government, Madras	75	Hill Missions, Kurku and Central India	390
—N. W. F. Province	189	—Stations	514
—of India	43, 744	Hilton Young (Sir Edward) Commis-	
—India Act	744	sion	784, 785
—personnel and procedure	50	Himalayan Club	517
—powers of Provincial Legislative		Himalayas, climbing in the	515
Councils	46	Hindu Holidays	1101
—provincial administration	46	—University	331
—provision of funds	48	Hindulism	34
—Punjab	105	Hockey	790
—reforms of 1919	43	Holdings, nature of agricultural	681
—revenue	680	—peasant	681
—Stores	729	—private improvements on	681
—United Provinces	94	—Ryotwari	681
—Viceroy of India	56	—Zemindari	681
—Voters' qualifications	45	Holidays, Indian Public	1101
Governor-General's Council	52	Home Department	53
—of Fort William	56	—Government	149
—of India	56	—Appointments	150
—Secretarial staff	53	—High Commissionership	150
Governors, Assam	144	—History of	149
—Bengal	89	—India Council	150
—Bihar	123	—Secretary of State	149
—Bombay	69	Hospitals, Bihar	122
—Burma	118	—Bombay Presidency	66
—Central Provinces	134	—Burma	115
—Madras	81	—Central Provinces	131
—Punjab	110	—Punjab	107
—United Provinces	100	—United Provinces	97
Grain Merchants' Assocn.	631	Hotels in India	505
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	605	Housing, Industrial	461
Greek Consul	510	Hungarian Consul	511
Guiana British and Flji	760, 765	Hyderabad	153
Gujarat States Agency	175	—administration	154
Gwalior	165	—agriculture	157
		—Army	153
		—Communications	154
		—Contingent	153
		—education	154
		—Finance	153
		—Industry	153
		—Council	154
		—minerals	153
		—railway	154
		—revenue	154
		—taxation	154
		Hydro-Electric Development	104
		—Bombay Schemes	304
		—Kashmir Works	306
		—Madras Schemes	306
		—Mysore Development	105
		—Progress, recent	106
		—Pykara Scheme	106
		—Sutlej Project	107
Habibullah, Amir	199		
Hall Line	496		
Hardinge (Lady) Medical College and			
Hospital	547		
Hardware	723		
Hartog Committee on Education	223, 325		
Health of Army	253, 539, 540		
Hebrew-Christian Mission	392		
Hemp	651		
Henderson Line	496		
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association	389		
Hershall Committee	688		
Hides, skins and leather	663		
—workers in	663		
High Commissioner for India	151		
—Court Act, Indian	398		
—Courts	398		
—Schools	328		

	PAGE	PAGE
I		India, Prices in 716, 728
Idar State 175		—railways to 231
Immigration 763		—Religions of 34
Imperial Airways 498		—Routes (Sea) from Europe to .. 496
—Bank of India 572		—Salutes in 814
—Act 572		—Society 770
—Council of Agricultural Research .. 266		—Soil of 259
—finance 669		—Sunday School Unions of .. 362
—Legislatures 57		—Survey of 527
—Order of the Crown of India .. 835		—Trade of 715
Imports 716, 719		—exports 716, 724
—Bengal Presidency 84		—imports of 716, 719
—principal 719		—(tables) 716, 719, 720, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727
Improvement Trusts 310		—Viceroys of 56
—Calcutta 311		—Who's who in 848
Inchcape Committee 673		Indian Agriculture 259
Incidence of Revenue 681		—Agricultural Commission .. 265, 266
Income and Wages (table) 589		—Architecture 20
—tax 685		—Army (Amendment) Act .. 415
Index Number of Prices 728		—Army, <i>see</i> Army 233
India, Air routes to 507		—Art 17
—And Ceylon 606		—Association for Cultivation of Science 360
—Area of 35, 152		—Auxiliary Force 245
—Army in 233		—Banking 572
—Associated Chamber of Commerce of .. 627		—Bar, Creation of 453
—Banking in 572		—Broadcasting Company, State .. 567
—Christian Mission 374		—Budget 675, 676, 677
—Church in 373		—Bureau of Information 769
—Climate of 259		—Calendars 1102
—Clubs in 369		—Cavalry 242
—Consuls in 509		—Central Banking Committee .. 340
—Council 150		—Cotton Committee 638
—Currency Act 687		—Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta .. 625
—Defence League 770		—In London 622
—England Telephone Service 566		—Chambers of Commerce, Federation of .. 622
—Fisheries of 554		—Chemical Society 360
—Foreign possessions in 193		—Christian Mission 374
—Freemasonry in 521		—Clubs, Principal 369
—Gates to 222		—Coffee Cess Act 416
—Government of 43, 744		—Coinage 686
—Governors-General and Viceroys of .. 56		—Conciliation Group 771
—House 768		—Copyright Act 396
—Insanity in 544		—Cotton Cess 640
—Insurance in 667		—Currency Act, 1927 687
—League 771		—Committee 690
—Lunacy and Asylums in 544		—system 688
—Meteorological Department 288		—Deputation to East Africa .. 763
—Mission of the Evangelical Luthera- —ran Church in America 392		—to South Africa 762
—Office 50, 150		—Distinguished Service Medal .. 836
—office appointments 150		—Dockyards 258
—Peoples of 31		—Domiciled Overseas 757
—Population of 35, 152		—Dress 15
		—Ecclesiastical Establishments .. 373, 376

	PAGE		PAGE
Indian Education	320	Indian Mines Act	453
— Educational Service	325	— (Amendment) Act	415
— Emigration	758	— Mints	686, 687
— Empire, Order of the	823	— Missionary Society of Tinnevely ..	389
— People	35, 152	— Municipalities	309
— Population	35, 152	— Mutiny	234
— Society	770	— Names	16
— Exchange Committee	690	— National Airways	498
— Excise Committee	683	— Congress	733
— Factories Act	419, 421, 423, 428, 444	— Naturalisation Amendment Act ..	415
— Famine Trust	303	— Navy, Royal	253
— Finance	415, 669	— Officers, Army	247
— Finance Act	718	— Order of Merit	836
— Fisheries	554	— Orders	819
— Forces, Regular (British)	239	— Paintings	18
— Foreign Trade	719	— Patents and Designs Act	664
— Forest Engineering Service	561	— People's Famine Trust	303
— Forests	560	— Peoples, occupations of	42
— Freemasonry	521	— Police	408
— Frontier Problem	199, 215	— Ports	314
— Frontiers	199	— Press	369
— Geological Survey	55, 529	— Act (1910)	570
— Glass Manufacture	663	— Law	570
— Glossary	2	— Prices	716, 728
— Gymkhana Club	770, 771	— Prisons Act	412
— High Court	398	— Public Holidays	1101
— Hotels	505	— Racing	773
— Holidays	1101	— Railways	590
— In Great Britain	768	— Gauges	594
— Income tax	685	— (Statistics)	607, 608, 609
— Infantry	242	— Red Cross Society	545
— Institute of Political and Social Science	361	— Religions	34
— Institution of Engineers	362	— Research Fund Association	529
— Insurance	667	— Roads and Transport Development Association	361
— Inventions and Designs	664	— Rotary Clubs	371
— Irrigation	260, 279	— Salutes	814
— Jails	412	— Science Congress	523
— Jute Industry	647	— Sculpture	18
— Labour	419	— Signal Corps	243
— Commission	436, 438, 477, 485, 495	— Society of Oriental Art (Calcutta) ..	362
— Law, Europeans and	397	— Soil	259
— League of Nations Union	417	— Sport	772
— Legislation, 1935	415	— Stamp Duties	730
— Legislature	750	— State Forces	216
— Manners and Customs	15	— States	152
— Mathematical Society	361	— annexation through lapse	152
— Merchandise Marks Act	664	— Area of	152
— Merchants' Chamber of Commerce ..	628	— British Officers in	153
— Lahore	634	— extent of	152
— Meritorious Service Medal	836	— jurisdiction	153
— Meteorological Department	288	— obligations	152
— Mines and Minerals	610	— policy towards	152
		— political officers	153

	PAGE		PAGE
Indian States population	152	Indian Overseas Emigration Rights and	
—railways	605	Disabilities of Indians	761
—relations with	152	—Hilton Young Commission	765
—rights of	152	—Ormby Gore Commission	764
—supervision of	153	—Smuts-Gandhi Agreement	762
—tribute	192	—South Africa	762
—under Assam	182	India's Marine Expenditure	255
—Bengal Presidency	179	Indigenous Education	337
—Burma	188	Indigo	653
—Madras Presidency	170	Indo-Aryan people	31
—Punjab	184	—Ceylon railway connections	606
—United Provinces	183	Indore Institute of Plant Industry	640
—Stores Department	729	—State	165
—Students in Great Britain	769	Industrial arts	22
—Union and Hostel	770, 771	—Disputes	431, 434, 439, 490
—Sugar industry	658	—Forest	560
—Sunday School Union	362	—Housing	461
—Tariff (Amendment) Act	415	—Safety	464
—Board (1935)	755	—Strikes	433
—tea	654	—Wages	439, 440, 442
—Cess (Amendment) Act	415	Industries and Labour Department	54
—Telegraph Department	533	Industry, Assam	142
—Territorial Force	246	—Baroda	157
—textile industry	642	—Baluchistan	146
—Time	27	—Bengal	84
—tobacco	659	—Bihar	120
—trade	715	—Bombay	63
—Union Congress	437	—Burma	113
—train service	497	—Central Provinces	128
—travel	501	—Coal-mining	611
—Troops	253	—Coffee	657
—Universities	330	—Forest	560
—Village Welfare Association	771	—Glass and Glassware	663
—Woman Suffrage	549	—Hides, Skins and Leather	668
—Women's Medical Service	546	—Hyderabad	153
Indianisation of Railways	602	—Indigo	653
Indians abroad	757	—Jute	647
—in Great Britain	768	—Kashmir	191
—Overseas	757	—Madras	75
—Agreement with Union Govern- ment	762	—Mysore	155
—Cape Town Conference	762	—North-West Frontier Province	137
—East African Committee	764	—Oils & Oilcakes	654
—Emigration	758	—Opium	661
—control of	759	—Punjab	105
—history of	758	—Sugar	658
—origin of	758	—Silk	653
—present position	759	—tea	654
—Fiji and British Guiana 760, 765		—Textile	642
—Kenya Colony	763	—Tobacco	659
—Legislation	758	—United Provinces	93
—Natal Borough Ordinance	762	—Wool	652
—Township Franchise Ordinance	762	Infant marriage	40
		—Mortality	39
		Infantry, British	239
		—Indian	242
		Infirmities	42

	PAGE		PAGE
Insanity	544	Jails, Juvenile prisoners	413
Inscriptions	26	— Prisons Act	412
Institutions of Engineers	362	— Prisoners, employment of	412
Insurance in India	667	— Reformatory Schools	413
Intelligence Department, Commercial ..	637	— Statistics	414
— Criminal	408	— Transportation	413
Inter-Denominational Missions	391	— Variation of jail population	414
Interest Table	307	Jain Holidays	1101
Intermediate Colleges	333	Jains	34
International Chamber of Commerce ..	625	Jaipur State	160
Inter-University Board	333	Jaisalmer State	160
Inventions and Designs	664	Jalwar (Jhalawar) State	162
Iran, Consul for	511	Jamkhandi State	179
Iraq	208	Jammu (Kashmir)	190
Ireland Mission, Presbyterian Church of ..	385	Janjira State	177
Iron and Steel Imports	721	Jaora State	167
— Ore production	614	Japanese Consul	511
— Tata, and Steel Co.	613	Jath State	177
Irrigation	279	Jawhar	176
— Acreage under	281, 283	Jewish Holidays	1101
— Area under	282	Jews	34
— Bengal Pres.	85	Jhalawar State	162
— Bombay Pres.	64	Jind State	185
— Burma	115	Jodhpur State	160
— Capital and Revenue	280	Joint Stock Banks	585
— Cauvery Mettur Project	284	Jubbulpore and Chhatgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Act. ..	416
— Central Bureau	280	Judges, District	399
— Central Provinces	130	Judicial Dept., Assam	403
— Classes of	279	— Bengal Pres.	399
— Government works	279	— Bihar and Orissa	403
— Growth of	279	— Bombay Pres.	401
— Lloyd Barrage	283	— Burma	404
— Madras	77	— Central Provs.	405
— New Works	283	— Madras	402
— Non-Capital Works	282	— N.W. Frontier Prov.	405
— Productive Works	281	— Punjab	405
— projects	283	— United Provs.	416
— Punjab	105	Junagadh State	173
— Sutlej Valley Project	283	Jurisdiction in Native States	153
— Tanks	284	Justice, administration of	397
— United Provinces	95	— Law and	397
— Unproductive Works	282	Jute	263, 617
— Water Charges	280	— Cultivation of	263
— walls	284	— history of industry	647
Italian Consul	511	— looms	648
		— manufactures	648, 649
		— Mills Association	650
		— working days	650
		— trade and the war	651
Jails	412	Juvenile prisoners	413
— Andamans	413		
— Commission of Inquiry, 1919	413		
— Committee	412		
— Criminal Tribes	413		
— Fines and short sentences	413		
— Indeterminate sentences	413		

	PAGE		PAGE
K		L	
Kaisar-i-Hind medal	837	Labour	419
Kalat	158	— and Industries Department	54
Kamet, Mount	515	— Asiatic Labour Conference	443
Kanchenjunga	515	— Bakhle's Shops Bill	446
Kangra Valley	514	— Bengal	492
Kapurthala State	186	— Bombay Labour Office	493
Karachi	73	— — Strike Enquiry Committee	433
— Chamber of Commerce	631	— Burma	494
— Port Trust	316	— Central Provinces	491
— Races	778	— Commission (Royal) on 436, 438, 477, 485, 495	495
Karauli State	162	— cost of living	466
Karenni	190	— Burma Manufacturers Abolition of	
Karikal	198	— Excise Duty	430
Kashmir (Jammu) administration	191, 514	— Departments, Government	427
— agriculture	191	— Discipline, measures for enforcing	460
— area	190	— Enfranchisement of	486
— army	191	— Factory Labour Commission (1907)	423
— Hill Station	514	— Factories	419
— history	190	— — Act	419, 421, 423, 428
— hydro scheme	306	— Government Administration	402
— Industries	191	— Growth of Problem	419
— population	190	— Health	463
— revenue	191	— Holidays	456
— roads	191	— Hours of work	454
— State	190	— Indian Factories Act 419, 421, 423, 428, 444	
Kathlawar	172	— — States	494
Kenya Colony	763	— — Housing	401
— Government despatch	763	— — Industrial Disputes 431, 434, 489, 490	
— — East African Committee	764	— — Safety	464
— — Franchise	763	— — Industrial Workers	448
— — Hilton-Young Commission	765	— — Mines Act	453
— — Immigration	763	— — Industry	480
— — Indian Deputation to East Africa	765	— — International Labour Conferences 427, 490	
— — Ormsby-Gore Commission	764	— — Legislation Under New Constitution 405	
— — Southborough Committee	764	— — Madras	493
Kerosene	616	— — Meerut Trial	441
Khairpur	188	— — Mining Accidents	460
Kharsawan	181	— — Migration	32
Khasi Chieftship	182	— — Office, Bombay	493
Khilafat Committee	743	— — Occupation of the People	42
King's Commission	247	— — Rates and Allowances	457
Kishangarh State	161	— — Recruitment of	451, 453
Kitchener Army Scheme	235	— — Riots Enquiry Committee	435
Kodaikanal	514	— — Standard of Life	466, 468
Kolhapur	178	— — Strike Enquiry Committee	433
— Races	778	— — Super Annuation Benefits	459
Kotah State	162	— — Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act	453
Koweit	207	— — — Act	489
— railway scheme	207	— — Trade Disputes Conciliation Act	442
Kurku and Central India Hill Mission	390	— — — Union Congress	437
Kurundwad State	179	— — — Unionism	481, 485
		— — — Unions	438
		— — — — Act	448

	PAGE		PAGE
Labour, United Provinces	494	Laws State	161
—Wages	439, 440, 442	Lawn tennis	788
—Act, Payment of	446	Laws of 1935	415
—Fixation	457	Lead	618
—Rates and Earnings	460, 471, 473	League, Moslem	742
—Whitley Commission, 438, 439, 477, 485, 495		League of Nations	417
—Women, Prohibition of Employ- ment	454	—of Nations Union, Indian	418
—Leisure	465	Leather, hides and skins	636
—Workmen's Compensation	478	Legal Practitioners	393
—Compensation Act	478	Legislative Assembly	57
Ladies' Missions	391	—Council, Assam	145
Lady Hardinge Medical College	547	—Bengal	90
—Minto Nursing Service	485	—Bihar and Orissa	123
Lahore Races	779	—Bombay	70
Land Alienation Act, Punjab	682	—Burma	119
—Mortgage Banks	346	—Central Provinces	135
—Oudh Tenancy Act	682	—Madras	82
—Protection of Tenants	682	—North West Frontier Province	141
—Revenue, incidence of	681	—Punjab	111
—policy	681	—United Provinces	101
—system	681	—Dept.	54
—Settlement Officer	681	Legislature, Indian, Proceedings	750
—settlement, permanent	682	Legislatures	57, 750
—temporary	631	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission	393
—Survey and Records of Rights	682	Leprosy in India	540
—literature on	682	—Relief Association, British Empire	540
—tenure	681	Letter postage rates	531
—Bihar	121	Levy Corps	245
—United Provinces	94	Lhasa expedition	227
Landlords, policy towards	681	Liberal Federation, National	740
Languages, Bengal Pres.	84	Libraries in Baroda	157
—Bombay Presidency	68	Lieut.-Governors of Bengal	89
—Central Provs.	128	—Burma	118
—Madras Pres.	75	—Punjab	110
—N. W. F. Province	138	—United Provs.	100
—Punjab	105	Lindsay Commission on Education	325
—United Provs.	93	Linlithgow Commission (Agriculture)	265, 266
Las Bela	158	Livestock, cultivation of	263
Lausanne, Treaty of	210	Liquors	723
Law and Justice	397	Literacy	40
—appointments	399	Literary Societies	357
—Codification	397	Live-stock	264
—Commission	758	Lloyd Barrage	73
—European British subjects	397	Lloyd, Triestino Line	496
—Federal Court	398	Loans, Co-operative	348, 345
—High Courts	398	Local Boards	309
—Indigenous	397	—Bengal Pres.	85
—legal practitioners	399	—Bombay Pres.	64
—legislative power	399	—Central Provs.	129
—lower courts	398	—Punjab	106
—officers	399	—United Provinces	95
—reports	399	—Village Autonomy	308
—statistics	407	—Government Commission (for Kenya)	764
—statute law revision	397		

	PAGE		PAGE
Local Self-government	308	Madras, Marine Aquarium	555
— District Boards	309	— Nursing Association	547
— Improvement Trusts	310	— Officials	80
— Municipalities	309	— Population	75
— Panchayats	308	— Police	78
— Provincial progress	310	— Port Trust	317
— types of villages	308	— Presidency	75
London Agents of Indian Banks ..	586	— Presidents of Port St. George ..	81
— Chamber of Commerce	622	— Races	780
— to India railway	231	— Railways	605
— Missionary Society, Mission ..	384	— Rainfall	75
Lucknow Races	780	— Revenue	78
— University	332	— States in	170
Lunacy and Asylums in India ..	544	— Stock Exchange	621
Lunatic Asylums	545	— University	331
Lunavada	176	— Vizagapatam Harbour Project ..	319
Lutheran Missions	392	Madura Mission	387
Luxemburg, Consul for	511	Magistrates Native and European ..	397
Lytton Committee	769	Mahableshwar	514
		Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce ..	631
		Mahomedan Holidays	1101
		— Soldiers	248
		— University	332
		Mahomedanism	34
		Mahrattas	248
		Mahsuds	218
		Malaria Survey	529
		Maler Kotla State	186
		Mandi State	186
		Manganese Industry	614
		— Ore Production	615
		Manipur	182
		Manners and Customs	15
		— Caste marks	16
		— Dress	15
		— Fashion Variations	15
		— Women's Costumes	15
		— Worship	16
		Manufactures, Assam	142
		— Bengal Presidency	84
		— Bihar	120
		— Bombay Presidency	63
		— Burma	114
		— Central Provinces	129
		— Glass	663
		— Madras Presidency	76
		— Punjab	105
		— United Provinces	98
		— Manures	261
		Maps, Baghdad Railway	232
		— Mesopotamia	209
		— of the Middle East	211
		— North-West Frontiers	218

	PAGE		PAGE
Maps, Persian Gulf	206	Military, Territorial Areas	246
—Survey (topographical)	528	Mill Enquiry Committee	433
—Waziristan	217	Millet, cultivation of	262
Marathas, <i>see</i> Mahrattas		Millowners' Association, Bombay ..	628
Marine Aquarium, Madras	555	—Mutual Insurance Association ..	628
Marks, Merchandise	664	Mineral production (tables)	610
—Trade	665	—Oils	723
Marriage	40	Minerals, Assam	142
Maakat	207	—Bengal	84
Matches (Excise Duty) Act	718	—Bihar	121
Matches, Excise on	718	—Burma	113
Mathematical Society (Benares) ..	357	—Central Provinces	129
—Indian	361	—Hyderabad	153
Matheran	514	—Kashmir	191
Mayurbhanj	180	—Punjab	105
Measures and Weights	29	—United Provinces	94
Medal, Indian Distinguished Service ..	836	Mines Act (Indian)	453
—Meritorious	836	—(Amendment) Act, Indian	415
—Order of Merit	836	—and Minerals of India	610
—of British India	836	—Labour in	453
—Kaiser-i-Hind	837	Mining accidents	450
Medical Research Workers	529	Mint, Bombay	687
Mennonite Mission	390	Minto, Nursing Service, Lady	548
Mental Hospitals	545	Mints	636
Merchandise, Imports of	724	Miraj State	179
—Marks Act	664	Miscellaneous appointments	55
Merchants' Chamber, Indian	628	Mission Schools	375
—Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore ..	634, 635	—to Lepers	389
Meritorious Service Medal, Indian ..	836	Missionary Settlement for University women	391
Merwara, Ajmer	147	Missions, All-India	388
Mesopotamia, Map of	209	—Baptist Societies	384
Messageries Maritimes Line	496	—Christian	374
Metals	23, 727	—Church of England	373
Metal working	23	—Congregational Societies	387
—workers	23	—Disciple Societies	391
Meteorological Department, India ..	288	—Interdenominational Missions ..	391
—Observations	288	—Ladies' Societies	391
—Organisation	288	—Lutheran Societies	392
Meteorology	285	—Methodist Societies	393
—Monsoon of 1935	298	—Presbyterian Societies	385
—Monsoons	285	—Roman Catholic	381
—Rainfall, total	287, 299	—Scottish Church	383
—Spring months	285	Missouri Evangelical Lutheran India Mission	393
—Statistics	292-297	Mofussil Municipalities	309
Methodist Episcopal (American) Mission ..	394	Mohmand outbreak	221
—Churches	393	Money order rates	531, 532
Metro-gauge railways	595	Mongolo-Dravidians (Bengalis) ..	31
Mica	618	Mongoloids	31
Middle East, Map of	211	Monsoon, 1935	291
—Railway position in	211	—(tables)	296, 297, 299
Migration	32	Monsoons	281
Mileage, railway	609	Monumental Pillars	21
—(tables)	607, 608, 609		
Military Council	236		
—Farms Department	245		

	PAGE		PAGE
Mormugao, Port of	196	IN	
Moslem League	742	Nabha State	187
Most Eminent Order of Indian Empire..	823	Nadir Shah, murder of	226
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	722	Nagpur University	332
—Vehicles	722	Naini Tal	514
Mount Abu	514	Names, Indian	16
Movement, Co-operative	340	Nanga Parbat	517
—Non-Co-operation	734	Narendra Mandal	192
—Woman Suffrage	549	Natal Line	496
Mudhol State	178	—Township Franchise Ordinance	762
Mughal painting	18	National Airways, Indian	498
Muhammerah	208	—Association for supplying Medi- cal Aid by women	546
Municipalities, Bengal Presidency	85	—Congress, Indian	733
—Bombay Presidency	64	—Defence, Expenditure on	250
—Central Provinces	129	—Horse Breeding and Show Society..	362
—constitution of	309	—Indian Association	362, 771
—expenditure	309	—Liberal Federation	740
—functions	309	—Missionary Society of India..	369
—income	309	Native magistrates and Europeans	397
—Madras	77	—Piece-goods Association	680
—Punjab	106	—private bankers	587
—rates and taxes	309	—Share and Stock Brokers' Asso- ciation	620
—United Provinces	95	Natural History Society, Bombay	358
Mural Painting	20	—productions, Assam	142
Murder statistics	411	—Bengal Presidency	84
Murree	514	—Bihar	120
Muslim Organisations	742	—Bombay	63
—All-Parties Muslim Conference	743	—Burma	118
—Moslem League	742	—Central Provinces	128
—Society in Great Britain	771	—Madras Presidency	75
Mussoorie	514	—Punjab	105
Mutiny, Indian	234	—United Provinces	93
—at Barrackpore	234	Naturalisation Amendment Act	415
—Meerut	234	Nawanagar State	174
—racial causes of	234	Navy, contribution	255
—religious causes of	234	—East Indies Squadron	255
—Vellore	233	—Royal Indian	256
Mysore	154	—Appointments	257
—Administration	155	—Dockyards	258
—agriculture	155	—Expenditure	255
—area	154	—history of	256
—army	155	—personnel of	257
—education	156	Nepal	230
—history	154	—Consul for	511
—Hydro-Electric and Irrigation	156, 305	Netherland's Consul	511
—Works	156, 305	New Capital	518
—Industries	155	—Enquiry Committee	518
—population	154	—Zealand Presbyterian Mission	386
—Races	782	Newspapers Act, 1910	570
—revenues	158	—Incitements to Offences Act	570
—schools	156	—Indian	570
—University	156, 331	Nicaragua, Consul for	511

	PAGE		PAGE
Nickel coinage	68	Oilseeds	263
Nicobar Islands	147	—cultivation of	263
Niemeyer Report	671	Old Church Hebrew Mission	392
Non-Co-operation Movement	734	Ootacamund	514
Northbrook Society	769, 771	— — — — — Races	782
North-Eastern Frontier	228	Open Brethren Mission	392
North India Chamber of Commerce	633	Opium	684
North-West Frontier	137	—Agreement with China	661
— — — — — Province	137	—Bihar	120
— — — — — agriculture	139	—excise systems	684
— — — — — area	137	—International aspect of problem	661
— — — — — Ecclesiastical Department	379	—Policy	662
— — — — — Judicial Dept.	405	—Trade	661
— — — — — Legislative Council	141	Orchha State	168
— — — — — map of	213	Orders, British India	836
— — — — — officials	140	—Crown of India	835
— — — — — police	139	—Indian	819
— — — — — population	138	— — — — — Distinguished Service Medal	836
— — — — — races	138	— — — — — Empire	828
— — — — — rainfall	138	— — — — — Meritorious Service Medal	836
— — — — — states	169	— — — — — of Merit	836
— — — — — trade	138	— — — — — Kaiser-i-Hind Medal	837
North-Western Railway	605	— — — — — Star of India	819
Norwegian Consul	512	Ordinance, Natal Borough	762
Notes, currency	699	—Township Franchise	762
Nova Goa	194	Ordnance Services, Army	244
Nurses' Organisation	549	Ore, iron	613
Nursing Associations	547	—manganese	614
—in India	547	Orient Line	496
—Service, Lady Minto	548	Oriental Studies, School of	552
O		Orissa	125
Obligations of Indian States	152	—Administration	127
Occupations	42	—Agriculture	127
Office, India	50, 150	—Budget for 1936-37	127
Officers, Army	247	—Extent of	126
—Consular, in India	509	—Famine, 1865-67	300
—Reserve of	248	—Round Table Conference	126
Officials, Assam	144	—Separation, history of	126
—Baluchistan	147	Ormsby-Gore Commission	761
—Bengal Presidency	88	Osmania University	154, 832
—Bihar	122	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways	605
—Bombay Presidency	68	—Tenancy Act	682
—Burma	118	Out-still excise system	683
—Central Provinces	134	Overseas Expeditions	231
—Law	399	Overseas, Indians	757
—Madras Presidency	80	P	
—North-West Frontier Province	140	Pachmar	511
—Punjab	110	Painting, Indian	18
—United Provinces	99	—Modern	19
Oil industry	654	—Mughal	18
—kerosine	616	—Mural	20
Oils and oilcakes	654	Palanpur	164
		Panama, Consul for	52

	PAGE		PAGE
Panchayats	308	Persian Gulf	205
Panjab States	181	— — — — — and France	205
Paper and Pasteboard	723	— — — — — and Germany	205
Paper Currency Reserve	698	— — — — — and Russia	205
Parcels postage rates	531, 532	— — — — — and Turkey	205
Parcel Association of Europe	771	— — — — — map of	206
— Holidays	1101	— — — — — (Pirate Coast)	207
Parsis, <i>see</i> Zoroastrianism	34	— — — — — railway lines	231
Partabgarh State	180	— — — — — shore	212
Passengers and Traffic Relief Association	363	Personnel of Government	50
Patents	604	Peruvian Consuls	612
Pathan Soldiers	248	Petroleum, output of	617
Patila State	187	— — — — — production of	617
Patna University	331	Phaltan	177
Pearl fishery, Bahrain	207	Philatelic Socy. of India	383
— fishing	555	Photographic Socy. of India (Calcutta)	363
Penal Code	397	Piece-goods Assocn., Bombay Native	630
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.	496	Pigsticking	797
— Railway, Great Indian	605	Pirate Coast	207
People Bengal	84	Poland, Consul for	512
— Bihar	120	Police	408
— Bombay Presidency	63	— administration	408
— Burma	113	— Armed	408
— Central Provinces	128	— Baluchistan	146
— N.-W. F.	138	— Bengal Pres'ency	85
— Punjab	104	— Bihar	121
— United Provinces	938	— Bombay Presidency	65
Peoples of India	31	— Burma	116
— Census	35	— Cadre	408
— Christians	34	— Central Provinces	130
— Cities	37	— Commission	409
— Economic Condition	40	— Criminal Investigation Department	408
— Education	41	— distribution of	409
— Infirmities	42	— History of	408
— languages	41	— Inspectors	409
— literacy	40	— Madras Presidency	78
— marriage	40	— N.-W. Frontier Province	139
— migration	32	— offences	411
— occupations	42	— organisation	409
— population	34	— Prosecutors	408
— religions	34	— Punjab	106
— sex	39	— Sports	772
— social life	40	— statistics	410, 411
— statistics	32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42	— United Provinces	96
— town and villages	32	Policy, New Frontier	216
— widows	40	— towards Indian States	152
Permanent Settlement Act	681	Political Department	153
Persia	214	— Officers	153
— Agreement with	214	Polo in India	791
— and present position	214	Pondicherry	198
— British policy in	214	Poona and Indian Village Mission	388
Persian Consuls	211	— races	783
		— Seva sadan Society	363
		Pope Committee	597

	PAGE		PAGE
Population, Aden	148	Presidency of Bombay	63
—Assam	142	—Madras	75
—Baluchistan	146	—Police	409
—Agency	158	—towns	309
—Baroda	157	Presidents of Fort St. George	81
—Bengal Presidency	84	Press Act, 1910	570
—Bihar	120	—and Registration of Books Act	570
—Bombay Presidency	63	—Association of India	571
—Burma	113	—censorship	569
—censuses of	35	—in India	569
—Central India Agency	164	—law, Indian	570
—Provinces	128	—Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act	570
—cities	37	—Owners' Association	364
—India	35, 152	—Repeal of Acts	570
—Indian States	152	—Statistics	571
—Jail	414	—Vernacular	570
—Madras Presidency	75	Prices, Index Numbers of	728
—Movement of	32	—In India	716, 728
—Mysore	154	Primary schools	327
—N.-W. Frontier Province	138	Princes and Reforms	10
—Principal cities	37	—Chamber of	192
—Punjab	104	—Conferences held	192
—Rajputana Agency	159	—Functions described	192
—Sind	72	Principal Clubs in India	369
—United Provinces	93	Printing Presses	571
Porbandar	175	Prisoners' employment	412
Port of Bombay	315	Prisoners, juvenile	413
—Calcutta	314	Prisons Act of 1894	412
—Chittagong	318	Private bankers and shroffs, Indian	587
—Karachi	316	Proceedure of Government business	50
—Madras	317	Produce, agricultural	276
—Mormugao	196	Production of coal (table)	611, 612
—Rangoon	318	—gold	616
Ports, Indian	314	—iron ore	614
Portuguese Consuls	512	—Manganese	615
—foreign possessions in India	193	—minerals (tables)	610
Post Office and Telegraph	530	—petroleum	617
—circles	530	—salt	620
—Dept.	54	—tea	655
—growth of	533	—woven goods (tables)	645
—Insurance Fund	668	—yarn	644
—tariff	531	Professional names	17
Postage rates, foreign	531	Professions	17
—letter	531	Project, Andhra Valley	304
—parcels	532	—Vizagapatam Harbour	319
Posts and Telegraphs	530	Projects, Irrigation	233
Precedence, Table of	810	—from Famine	302
Precious Stones & Pearls	619	Protection of Children Society	365
Presbyterian Church of Ireland Mission	385	Provinces, United	93
—N. American Mission	385	Provincial Co-operative Banks	344
—Societies	385	—Councils, working of	46
Presidency Banks	572	—Insolvency (Amendment) Act	16
—Act of 1876	572	—Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act	16
—Corporations	309		
—of Bengal	84		

Index

1131

	PAGE		PAGE
Proving of Wills	568	Quetta Problem	677
Public Holidays in India	1101	Races, the fighting	248
—Prosecutors	408	Racing in India	778
Publicity Department	53	Radhanpur State	175
Pudukottai	171	Radio telegrams	53
Pulse, cultivation of	262	—Telephone Service, India-England	566
Punchayets	308	Railway Accidents	602
Punjab administration	105	—Accounts	594
—agriculture	105	—Acworth Committee	596
—area	104	—Adam's Bridge	606
—canal system	105	—Anatolian Co.	231
—castes	104	—Assam	142, 601
—Chamber of Commerce	635	—Assam-Bengal	142, 604
—climate	104	—Baghdad	202
—Colleges	106	—Map of	232
—Commissioners	106	—Baroda	157, 604
—Council	111	—Bengal and N.-W.	604
—Courts of Justice	106	—Bengal-Nagpur	604
—District Boards	106	—Board	54, 592
—Ecclesiastical Department	379	—Board, Government Control and Organisation	592
—Education Department	106	—Bombay, Baroda & Central India	604
—Finance	107	—broad-gauge	594
—fisheries	559	—Budget	627
—forests	105	—Burma	604
—Governors	110	—and India	606
—Industries	104	—Central Asian	231
—Irrigation	105	—Chief Railways of India	604
—Judicial Department	405	—clearing accounts office	594
—Land Alienation Act	682	—Collieries	602
—languages	104	—Conference	594
—Legislative Council	111	—connections with Ceylon	606
—Lieut.-Governors	100	—contracts	592
—Medical Dept.	106, 107	—Control	592
—mineral	105	—Earnings	600
—Municipalities	106	—Eastern Bengal	604
—officials	110	—East Indian	604
—police	106	—Electrification	597
—population	104	—expenditure	601
—provincial police	106	—Exports	508
—rainfall	104	—Famine and Frontiers	590
—religions	104	—fatalities and injuries	602
—revenue	107	—Finances	600, 601
—schools	106	—Finances, Separation of	596
—states under	104, 184	—Financial Results of Working	601
—textiles	105	—gauges	594
—trade	105	—German in Turkey	231
—University	331	—Government control	592
Pykharu Hydro-Electric Scheme	308	—Great Indian Peninsula	605
		—history of Indian	590
		—Hyderabad	154
		—Indian States	605
		—to India	231

	PAGE		PAGE
Railway, Imports	509	Reform Act, 1919	43
—Indianisation	602	—of weights and measures	30
—Indo-Burma	606	Reformatory schools	413
—Koweit Scheme	207	Regions beyond Missionary Union	389
—Local Advisory Committees	603	Religion, native students and	375
—Madras and S. M.	605	Religions of India	34
—management	594	Remittances, Sterling	689
—metre-gauge	593	Remount Department, Army	244
—mileage	600, 609	Repeal of Press Legislation	570
—Mysore	605	Repealing and Amendment Act	416
—Native States	605	Reports, Law	399
—North-Western	605	Research Fund Association, Indian	529
—Open mileage	600, 609	—Studentships, Cotton	640
—Oudh and Rohilkhand	605	Reserve Bank	702
—Persian Gulf lines	231	—Forest	560
—Pope Committee	597	—Gold Standard	688, 697
—profits commence	591	—Indian Army	248
—Rates Advisory Committee	597	—Paper Currency	698
—rebate system contracts	590	Reserves, Currency	701
—Reorganisation problems	502, 597	Retrenchment Committee	673
—revenue	601	Revenue, Assam	143
—Russian to Lake Urumia	231	—Baroda	157
—Tehran	231	—Bengal	87
—scheme, Cairo to Koweit	231	—Bihar and Orissa	122
—South Indian	605	—Bombay Presidency	66
—Staff	602	—Burma	117
—State versus Company Management	595	—Central Board of	53
—Statistics	608	—Provinces	132
—tonnage	600	—Forest	565
—Trade Review	598	—Government	680
—Trans-Persian	231	—Hyderabad	153
—Turkish guarantee	231	—Incidence of Land	681
—two feet six inch gauge	593	—Irrigation	280
—Wages	439, 440, 442	—Kashmir	191
Railways	590	—Land	681
Rainfall	287, 296, 297, 299	—Madras Presidency	78
Raisina, New Capital	518	—Mysore	156
Rajpala State	177	—N.-W. F. Province	140
Rajputana, Lawa State of	161	—Post Office	535
—agency	158	—Punjab	107
Ramabai Mukti Mission	391	—railways	601
Ramdurg State	177	—salt	684
Rampur State	183	—System, Land	681
Rangoon Literary Society	364	—tables of	674, 680
—Port Trust	318	—telegraph	535
Rate, Bank	587	—United Provinces	97
Rates Advisory Committee (Railway)	597	Rewa State	167
—and taxes, municipal	309	Rice, cultivation of	217
—Birth and Death	537, 538	Right of Vend, Excise	6
Rebate Railway contract system	590	—of Indian States	12
Recreation Club Institute	384	Riots Enquiry Committee, Bombay	400
Red Cross Society	543	Rise in exchange	690
		Roads and Transport Development Association (Indian)	3

	PAGE		PAGE
Roman Catholic Churches	381	Schools of Art	19
Rotary Clubs in India	371	Schools, <i>see</i> Education and Colleges ..	
Roumania, Consul for	512	Science Congress, Indian	528
Round Table Conference	968	Scientific Surveys	527
Route (Air) to India	507	— Botanical	527
Routes (Sea) to India from Europe ..	496	— Geological	529
Rowing	800	— Malaria	529
Royal Asiatic Society	771	— Research Fund Association, Indian ..	529
— (Bombay)	358	— Science Congress, Indian	528
— Central Asian Society	771	— Survey of India	527
— Commission on Agriculture	268	— Topographical Survey Maps	527
— Indian Navy	256	— Zoological	527
— on Labour 436, 438, 477, 485, 495		Scotland, Established Church of	383
— Empire Society	770	— United Free Church of	383
— Institute of International affairs ..	771	Scouts, Boy	329, 337
— Society of Arts	364, 771	Seytho-Dravidian people	31
Rugby	791	Set Routes between India and Europe ..	496
Rural reconstruction	349	Secondary Schools	328
Russia and Tibet	227	Secretariat Depts., Governor-Generals' ..	63
Russian railway to Lake Urumia ..	231	Secretary of State for India	149
Russo-Afghan Treaty	225	Secunderabad Races	785
Rutlam State	168	Seistan (Persia)	212
Ryotwari holdings	481	Self-Government, Local	308
		Sentences, indeterminate	413
		— short	413
		Separation of Railway Finances	596
Sabhar Kanthia Agency	172	Sepoy mutiny	234
Sachin	177	Servants of India Society	361
St. John Ambulance Assocn.	544	Service, Lady Minto Nursing	548
Salt	619, 684, 724	Services, Indian Forest (Engineering) ..	561
— Additional Import Duty (Extending)		Sesamum, cultivation of	263
Act	718, 415	Sessions, Courts of	399
— revenue	684	Settlement Officers' duties	681
Salutes, table of	814	Seva Sadan	365
Salvation Army in India	394	Seventh Day Adventists Mission	390
Sandur	171	Sex	39
Sangli State	178	Shahpura chiefship	161
Sanitation	536	Shan States	188
— Birth and death rates	538	Share and Stock Brokers' Association ..	620
— chief diseases	537	Shooting	797
— child welfare movement	542	Shroffs, banking by	587
— health of the army	539	Siamese Consuls	512
— history of	536	Siege of Delhi	234
— leprosy in India	540	Signal Corps, Army	243
— Lunatic Asylums	541	Sikh wars	234
— mortality	537	Sikhs, origin of	248
Sant State	177	Sikhi'n State	168
Saracenic Architecture	27	Silk	653
Savantwadi State	178	Silver	618, 687, 675
Savanur	179	— coinage	687
Scandinavian Alliance Mission	388	— coins	675
Scheme, Kashmir Hydro	306	— Duty	688
— Mysore Hydro-Electric	305	— standard	615
School of Oriental Studies	552	Simla	

	PAGE		PAGE
Sind	72	Sports in India, boxing	792
— area	72	— cricket	786
— Inter annual Co-operation	73	— Dog Shows	801
— fisheries	558	— football	790
— Karachi	73	— golf	791
— Lloyd Barrage	73	— hockey	790
— Separation of	72	— Institutions	807
Sirguja	182	— Pigsticking	797
Sirmur (Nahan) State	188	— Police Sports	806
Sirohi State	160	— polo	791
Skins, hides and leather	663, 727	— racing	773
Small-cause Courts	399	— Rowing	800
Smuggling of Cocaine	660	— Rugby	791
Smuts-Gandhi Agreement	762	— Shooting	799
Social societies	357	— Swimming	799
Societies, Agricultural	342	— tennis	788
— and Institutions in London connected with India	770	— Water Polo	792
— Anglican Missionary	375	— Wrestling	796
— Baptist	381	— Yachting	800
— Congregational	387	Squadron, East Indies	255
— Disciple	391	Staff, Governor-General's	52
— Ladies	391	— Governor's, Bengal Pres.	88
— Literary, Scientific and Social	357	— Bombay Pres.	68
— Lutheran	392	— Madras Pres.	80
— Methodist	393	— Railway	602
— Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation	348	Stamp Duties, Indian	730
— Presbyterian	385	Standard Tours	504
— for the Propagation of the Gospel	375	Star of India	819
— for the Protection of Children	365	State, Council of	61
— Red Cross, Indian	543	— Forces, Indian Army	246
— of St. John the Evangelist	376	— forest distribution	561
— for the Protection of Children in Western India	365	— irrigation works	279
Society, Bible Churchmen's Missionary	376	— census Company Management (Rail- ways)	595
— for Promoting the Study of Religion	771	States, Indian	152
Soil, Agricultural	250	— Akalkot	179
— Bengal Pres.	84	— Alwar	163
— Bombay Pres.	63	— Amb	169
— Central Prov.	128	— Aundh	179
— India	259	— Bahawalpur	184
— Madras Pres.	84	— Balasinor	176
— Punjab	104	— Baluchistan Agency	158
— United Provinces	93	— Banganapalee	174
South Africa, Indians in	762	— Bansda	176
— Indian Famine, 1876-8	300	— Banswara	159
— Railway	605	— Baria	176
Southborough Committee	764	— Baroda	157
Southern India Chamber of Commerce	632	— Baster	181
Spanish Consuls	513	— Benares	183
Sporting Institutions	807	— Bengal Presidency	179
Sports in India	772	— Bharatpur	16
— Air Race	807	— Bhavnagar	171
— athletics	793	— Bhopal	16
— Billiards	806	— Bhor	17
		— Bhutan	16

	PAGE		PAGE
States, Indian, Bikaner	162	States, Indian, Kashmir	190
—Bilaspur	184	—Kathlawar	172
—Bundi	161	—Khalpur	182
—Cambay	176	—Kharsawan	181
—Central India Agency	164	—Khasi	182
—Chamba	185	—Kishanganj	161
—Chhota Udaipur	176	—Kolhapur	178
—Chitral	169	—Kotah	162
—Cochin	171	—Kurundwad	179
—Cooch Behar	179	—Las Bela (Baluchistan Agency)	158
—Cutch	172, 171	—Lawa	161
—Dangs	177	—Lunavada	176
—Datia	168	—Madras Presidency	170
—Deccan States Agency	177	—Maler Kotla	186
—Dhar	167	—Mandi	186
—Dharampur	176	—Manipur	182
—Dholpur	162	—Mayurbhanj	180
—Dhrangadhra	173	—Mitra	179
—Dir	170	—Mudhol	178
—Dungarpur	159	—Mysore	154
—Eastern States Agency	180	—Nabha	187
—Faridkot	185	—Navanagar	174
—Gondal	173	—North-West Frontier	169
—Gujarat States Agency	175	—Obligations of	152
—Balasinor	176	—Orchha	168
—Bansda	176	—Palanpur	164
—Baria	176	—Partabgarh	160
—Cambay	176	—Patiala	187
—Chhota Udepur	176	—Phaltan	179
—Dharampur	176	—Policy towards	152
—Jawhar	176	—Political Officers	153
—Lunawada	176	—Porbandar	175
—Rajpipla	177	—Pudukottai	171
—Sachin	177	—Punjab	184
—Sant	177	—Radhanpur	175
—Gwallor	165	—Rajpipla	177
—Hyderabad	153	—Rajputana Agency	158
—Idar	175	—Ramdurg	179
—Indore	165	—Rampur	183
—Jaipur	160	—Rewa	167
—Jaisalmer	160	—Rewa Vanthia Agency	177
—Jamkhadi	179	—relations with	152
—Jammu	190	—rights of	152
—Janjira	177	—Rutlam	168
—Jaora	167	—Sabar Kantha Agency	172
—Jath	179	—Sachin	177
—Jhalawar	162	—Sandur	171
—Jind	185	—Sangli	178
—Jodhpur	160	—Sant	177
—Junagadh	173	—Savantwadi	178
—Kaiat (Baluchistan Agency)	158	—Savanur	179
—Kapurthala	186	—Serai Kela	181
—Karauli	162	—Shahpura	161
—Karenni District	190	—Shan	188

	PAGE		PAGE
States, Indian, Sikkim	168	Statistics, Population	32-42
—Sirguja	182	—Ports	314, 315
—Sirmur (Nahan)	188	—press	571
—Sirohi	160	—railway	607, 608, 609
—Suket	184	—reserves, currency	698, 701
—Surgana	177	—revenue and expenditure	680
—Surguja	182	—Tea	655, 656, 657
—Swat	170	—telegraph and telephone	535
—Tehri	183	—Textile Industry	642-646
—Tonk	161	—theft	411
—Travancore	170	—Trade	716, 719, 720, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727
—Tripura	180	—wages, income, &c.	580
—Udaipur	159	Statuary	23
—Vijaynagar	175	Steamship Co., Anchor Line	496
—Wadi Estate	179	—Bibby Line	496
—Western India	172	—B. I. S. N.	496
—under Assam Govt.	182	—City and Hall Line	496
—Bengal Govt.	170	—Dollar Lane	496
—Burma Govt.	188	—Denderson	496
—Central India Agency Govt. ..	164	—Lloyd Trieste	496
—Madras Govt.	170	—Marittima Italiana	496
—North-West Frontier	169	—Messageries Maritimes	496
—Punjab	184	—Natal Line	496
—United Provinces Govt. ..	183	—Orient Line	496
—Railways	605	—P. & O.	496
—Tribute	192	Steel Industry	614
Station, Khopoli Power	305	—Industry (Production) Act ..	614
Stations, Wireless Telegraph ..	535	Sterling Remittances	689
Statistics, Agricultural	269-278	Stock Exchanges	620
—bank, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 581, 582, 584, 585, 587, 583	538	—Bombay	620
—birth and death rate	538	—Calcutta	621
—Boy Scouts	338, 339	—Committee of Inquiry (Bombay) —Madras	620 621
—Co operation	353-356	Stones, Gem	619
—cotton industry	642-646	Stores Department, Indian	729
—dacoity	411	Storms	287
—death and birth rates	538	Strength of the Army	253
—education .. 322, 323, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334 335, 336	335, 336	Strict Baptist Mission	385
—forest	503, 504, 505	Strike Enquiry Committee, Bombay ..	433
—Indians, Overseas	757	Strikes, Industrial	433
—irrigation	281, 282, 283	—Textile Mill, Bombay	433
—jail	414	Structural Temples	26
—judicial	407, 410, 411	Student Christian Movement of Great Britain	771
—Jute	618, 649, 650	Students' Bureau of Information	769
—Labour .. 431, 434, 440, 450, 451, 466, 467, 468, 469, 472, 474, 475, 476, 477, 480, 484, 485	485, 486	—In Great Britain, Indian	769
—Lunacy	545	Sub district boards	309
—Meteorological .. 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 299	298, 299	Succession Duties	671
—Mines and Minerals, 610, 611, 612, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620	615, 616	Suez Canal	560
—murder	411	Suffrage Movement, Woman	519
—police	410, 411	Sugar (Excise Duty) Act	71
		—Industry	6
		Sugarcane Cultivation of	26
		Suits, civil	40
		Suket	14

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	PAGE		PAGE
War and Afghanistan	224, 234	Woman Suffrage Movement	549
—Memorial, All-India	520	Women Association of British University, ..	368
Warrant of Precedence	810	—Workers	454
Wars, Afghan	234	Women's Christian Medical College	391
Water Polo	792	—costumes	15
Waziristan	218	—Deputation, All-India	550
—Map of	217	—Employment Bureau	368
—People in	218	—Indian Association	366, 771
—Policy in	218	—Medical Service	546
—Suggested Programme in	219	—Bombay Nursing Association	518
—Wana, Reoccupation	220	—Calcutta Nursing Association	548
—War	220	—Lady Hardinge Medical College	547
Weaving, carpet	652	—Lady Minto's Association	518
—Mills	652	—Madras Nursing Association	548
—Shawls	652	—National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India	546
Weights and Measures Committees	30	—Nurses' Organisation	549
—currency	29	—Nursing	547
—reform of	29	—Trained Nurses' Association	549
—variety of	29	—Victoria Memorial Scholarships	547
Welfare Work	542	—Municipal franchise	549
—Work among fisherfolk	555	Wood-carving	23
Wells	284	—workers	23
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission	387	Wool Blanket Weaving	652
Wesleyan Methodist Mission	394	—Carpet	652
Western India Automobile Association	365	—Exports	652
—Famine, 1868-70	300	—Industry	652, 756
—National Liberal Association	366	—Manufacture	652
—States	172	—trade	652
—Bhavnagar	172	Workmen's Compensation	478
—Cutch	172, 174	—Compensation Act	478
—Dhrangadhra	173	Woven goods (table)	645
—Gondal	173		
—Idar	175		
—Junagadh	173		
—Nawanagar	174		
—Porbandar	175		
—Radhanpur	175		
Wheat, cultivation of	261		
—Import Duty (Extending) Act	717		
White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms	744		
Whitley Commission (Labour)	436, 438, 477, 485, 495		
Who's who in India	848	Yachting	800
Widowhood	40	Yarn production tables	644
Widow remarriage	40	Younghusband's expedition to Lhasa	226
Wills, Proving of	568	Yow g Men's Christian Association	366
Wireless Beam Stations	535	—Women's Christian Association	367
—Broadcasting	566		
—Licences	567		
—Radio Telephone Service	568		
—stations	566		
—telegraphy	568		
—telephony	566		
—Telephone Service, India-England	566		
Wolfram	113		
		Zamindari holdings	691
		Zenana Mission, Ladies'	391
		Zinc	619
		Zoological Survey	627
		Zoroastrianism	34

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